

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FISHERIES BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

1916-17

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OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1917

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,
OTTAWA, August, 1917.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Deputy Minister's Report..	xiii
<i>Subjects Treated Therein.</i>	
Transportation of Fresh and Mildly Cured Fish..	xiii
Fisheries Exhibit at Canadian National Exhibition..	xiv
Daily Bait Reports..	xiv
Inspection of Fish..	xv
Inspection of Fish Canneries..	xvi
Herring Fishing Operations..	xvi
Marine Biological Stations..	xvi
General Review..	xvii
Production and Value of the Fisheries..	xviii
Persons Employed and Capital Invested..	xxvi
Review of the Fisheries of each Province..	xxvii
Review of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue, Bounty, etc. etc., etc..	xlvi

Appendices.

New Brunswick Fisheries..	1
Prince Edward Island Fisheries..	42
Nova Scotia Fisheries..	58
Quebec Fisheries..	169
Ontario Fisheries..	194
Manitoba Fisheries..	200
Saskatchewan and Alberta Fisheries..	209
Yukon Fisheries..	226
British Columbia Fisheries..	230
Fisheries Patrol Service..	274
Fish Culture..	287
Oyster Culture..	329
Inspection of Pickled Fish and Fish Canneries..	334
Herring Drifting Operations..	338
Work of the Biological Board..	346
Natural History Report..	349
United States Fishing Vessel Entries..	356
Imports and Exports of Fish..	365
Fishing Bounty..	370
Expenditure and Revenue..	400
Special Lobster Fishery Statistics..	408
The Outside Fisheries Staff..	421

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

FISHERIES REPORT

1916-17

A

	PAGE.
Alberta, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxxiii
Report of Inspector..	213
Statistics of Fisheries..	222
Recapitulation of Fish and fishing material..	225
Albert county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	17
fish..	20
Annapolis county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	132
fish..	156
Antigonish county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	92
fish..	106

B

Bell, W. H., Acting Inspector, Alberta..	213
Bernier, Dr. J. E., Inspector, Quebec, Report..	169
Bait Reports, Daily	xiv
Biological marine work, Reference to..	xvi
Biological Report..	346
Bonaventure county, P.Q., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	170
fish..	174
Bounties, Fishing, Regulations..	370
Statement of claims received and paid, 1916..	373
General statistics..	376
Statement of claims received and paid since 1882..	377
Names of all vessels receiving bounties, 1916-17	382
British Columbia, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxxiii
Reports of inspectors..	230
Statistics of fisheries, Southern district..	256
Northern district..	258
Vancouver island..	264
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	272
Recapitulation of fishing material..	273
Report of Resident Engineer..	252

C

	PAGE.
Canneries, Inspection of..	xvi, 337
Cunningham, F. H., Chief Inspector, B.C., Report..	230
Calder, J. F., Inspector, N.B., Report..	1
Cape Breton county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	66
fish..	76
Charlotte county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	8
fish	10
Capital invested, Summary of..	xxvi
Colchester county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	90
fish..	102
Cumberland county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	90
fish..	99
Carleton county, N.B. Return of boats, gear, etc..	34
fish..	36
Comparative tables for different years..	xliv

D

Davidson, G. S., Chief Inspector Saskatchewan and Alberta, Report.. . .	209
Deputy Minister's Report..	xiii
Digby county, Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	130
fish..	152

E

Expenditure on fishery services..	400
Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers..	401
Fish Culture..	402
Fisheries patrol service..	404
Comparative Statement..	406
Exports of fish..	366
Exhibit, Toronto Exhibition..	xiv
Extent of fisheries and coast line	xvii

F

Fish Inspection Act..	xv, 334
Fish culture, Report by J. A. Rodd..	287
Expenditure..	402
Fishing bounties..	xlix, 370
Fishery officers (outside staff)..	421
Fisheries patrol service, Reports on..	274
Fresh fish, Transportation of..	xiii

G

Gaspé county, Que., Returns of vessels, etc..	170
fish..	174
General Statement <i>re</i> fisheries..	xvii
Gloucester county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	16
fish..	20
Guysborough county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	94
fish..	108

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

H

	PAGE.
Halifax county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	96
fish.	112
Halkett, Andrew, Curator of the Ottawa Museum, Report.	349
Halladay, A. P., Assistant Inspector, B.C., Report.	241
Hants county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	98
fish.	118
Harrison, H. E., Inspector, N.B., Report.	4
Hatcheries, List of.	308
Detailed distribution of fry from.	311
Officers in charge of.	432
Hoad, N. J., Fishery Officer, Alta., Report.	216
Hockin, Robert, Inspector, N.S., Report.	60
Howell, J. A., Inspector, Manitoba, Report.	200
Herring Drifting Operations.	xvi, 338

I

Inspectors of Fisheries, Names and districts.	421
Reports from (<i>see each Province</i>).	
Inverness county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	70
fish.	84
Imports of fish.	365
Inspection of Canneries.	xvi, 337
Inspection of Pickled Fish, by J. J. Cowie.	xv, 334

K

Kemp, E., Report on oyster culture.	329
Kent county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	17
fish.	20
Kings county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	134
fish.	160
Kings county, P.E.I., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	44
fish.	46
Kings county, N.B., Return of boats, gear, etc.	34
fish.	36

L

Lunenburg county, Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	122
fish.	136

M

Marshall, H. H., Inspector, N.S., Report.	62
Morrison, D., Inspector, N.B., Report.	3
Manitoba, Résumé of fisheries of.	xxxii
Reports of inspectors.	200
Statistics of fisheries, Eastern district.	203
Western district.	205
Recapitulations of fish and fishing material.	208
Marine biological stations, Report on.	xvi, 346
Matheson, J. A., Inspector, P.E.I., Report.	44
Museum, Canadian Fisheries, Report on.	355
Madawaska county, N.B., Returns of boats, gear, etc.	35
fish.	37

Mc

	PAGE.
McDonald, G. C., Inspector, Sask., Report..	211
McHugh, J., Engineer, B.C., Report	252
McLeod, A. G., Inspector, N.S., Report..	58

N

Natural History Report, by Andrew Halkett..	349
New Brunswick, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxvii
Reports of inspectors..	1
Statistics of fisheries..	8
Inland counties, Returns for..	36
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	41
Recapitulation of fishing material..	43
List of vessels receiving bounties..	392
Northumberland county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	16
fish..	20
Nova Scotia, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxix
Reports of inspectors..	58
Statistics of fisheries..	64
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	166
Recapitulation of fishing material..	168
List of vessels receiving bounties..	382

O

Officers in charge of patrol boats..	433
Ontario, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxxii
Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	194
fish..	196
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	198
Recapitulation of fishing material..	199
Oyster culture report, by Ernest Kemp..	329
Outside Fisheries staff..	421

P

Patrol Boat Reports..	274
Payson, C. C., Inspector, Yukon, Report..	226
Persons employed, Summary of..	xxvi
Pictou county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	92
fish..	104
Prince county, P.E.I., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	46
fish..	54
Prince Edward Island, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxix
Report of inspector..	44
Statistics of fisheries..	46
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	56
Recapitulation of fishing material..	57
List of vessels receiving bounties..	398
Production and value of fisheries..	xviii

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Q

PAGE.

Quebec, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxxix
Report of inspector..	169
Statistics of fisheries for Gulf division..	170
Statistics of fisheries for Inland division..	184
Recapitulation of yield and value of fish..	191
Recapitulation of fishing material..	193
List of vessels receiving bounties..	399
Queens county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	124
fish..	140
Queens county, P.E.I., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	44
fish..	50
Queens county, N.B., Returns of boats, gear, etc..	34
fish..	36

R

Recapitulations of yield and value of fish for whole of Canada..	xxii, xxxvii
Recapitulations of fishing material for whole of Canada..	xxvi, xliii
Reid, D. F., Inspector, Manitoba, Report..	201
Reports of inspectors (<i>see</i> under each province).	
Restigouche county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	16
fish..	20
Résumé of fisheries of each province..	xxvii
Revenue, Statement of..	403
Comparative Statement of..	406
Richmond county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	64
fish..	72
Rimouski county, Que., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	171
fish..	175

S

Saguenay county, Que., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	171
fish..	174
St. John County, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	8
fish..	10
Sunbury county, N.B., Returns of boats, gear, etc..	34
fish..	36
Saskatchewan, Résumé of fisheries of..	xxxiii
Reports of inspectors..	209
Statistics of fisheries..	217
Recapitulation of fish and fishing material..	221
Shelburne county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc..	126
fish..	144
Staff, outside officers..	421
Statement, Recapitulating the value of fish since 1870..	xliv
fishing gear, etc., since 1880..	xlvi
number of fishermen, etc., since 1895..	xlvi
Special Lobster Fishery statistics..	408

T

	PAGE.
Taylor, E. G., Inspector, B.C., Report..	249
Transportation of fresh and mildly cured fish..	xiii
Toronto Exhibition, Fisheries exhibit..	xiv

U

United States fishing vessel entries, Atlantic ports.. . . .	356
Pacific ports.. . . .	362
United States fishing vessels holding modus vivendi licenses.. . . .	364

V

Value of fisheries (<i>see also each province</i>)	xviii
Victoria county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	68
fish.	80
Victoria county, N.B., Returns of boats, gear, etc.	35
fish.	37

W

Westmorland county, N.B., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	17
fish.	20
Williams, J. T., Inspector, B.C., Report.	245

Yarmouth county, N.S., Returns of vessels, boats, etc.	128
fish.	148
Yukon Territory, Résumé of fisheries.	xxxiii
Report of inspector.	226
Statistics of fisheries.	227
York county, N.B., Returns of boats, gear, etc.	34
fish.	36

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

The following appendices are included:—

- No. 1.—New Brunswick Fisheries.
- No. 2.—Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
- No. 3.—Nova Scotia Fisheries.
- No. 4.—Quebec Fisheries.
- No. 5.—Ontario Fisheries.
- No. 6.—Manitoba Fisheries.
- No. 7.—Saskatchewan and Alberta Fisheries.
- No. 8.—Yukon Territory Fisheries.
- No. 9.—British Columbia Fisheries.
- No. 10.—Fisheries Patrol Service.
- No. 11.—Fish Breeding.
- No. 12.—Oyster Culture.
- No. 13.—Inspection of Pickled Fish and Fish Canneries.
- No. 14.—Herring Drifting Operations.
- No. 15.—Work of the Biological Board.
- No. 16.—Natural History Report.
- No. 17.—United States Fishing Vessel Entries.
- No. 18.—Imports and Exports of Fish.
- No. 19.—Fishing Bounty.
- No. 20.—Expenditure and Revenue.
- No. 21.—Special Lobster Fishery Statistics.
- No. 22.—List of outside Fishery Officers.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH AND MILDLY CURED FISH.

A detailed explanation of the nature and extent of the assistance given by the department to shippers of fresh and mildly cured fish will be found at page xiii of my report of the preceding year.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

During the past year the assistance was continued and a similar service maintained, which may be briefly summarized as follows.

1. The payment of one-third of the charges on less-than-carload shipments by express from the Atlantic coast to Quebec and Ontario, and from the Pacific coast to the eastern boundary of Manitoba.

2. The payment of one-third of the charges, and the cost of icing, on shipments made one day each week from Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal by express refrigerator car.

3. The guaranteeing of the earnings of a refrigerator car up to \$35, in addition to the cost of icing on less-than-carload lots run three times a week by fast freight from the Atlantic coast to Montreal.

In the past year the express companies were paid \$25,560.36 on less-than-carload shipments from the east, and \$35,244.26 on like shipments from the west. The amount payable under the guarantee in connection with the fast freight service was \$54.09, and for icing \$10.

It appears that the fast freight service is the one that is taken advantage of to the greatest extent. For example, the quantity of fresh fish shipped westward through Mulgrave during the months of August, September, and October last year was 3,731,101 pounds by fast freight and 600,254 pounds by express.

The fresh-fish business with the interior is developing fast, and the time is near when the assistance thus given by the department should be no longer necessary.

FISHERIES EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

The exhibit of last year, which was the fourth in succession, was better than any of the preceding ones.

A fisheries restaurant was again operated in connection with the exhibit, where an excellent dinner consisting mainly of fish of different kinds could be had for 25 cents. The demand for these fish dinners taxed the capacity of the restaurant and the energies of the staff to the limit. During the ten days of the exhibition over 37,000 meals were served. There seems to be no doubt that these exhibits have done a great deal in the way of popularizing fish as a food, and increasing the demand for it in our inland towns and cities.

Again I wish to convey the department's appreciation to those fish merchants who co-operated with it and made it possible to produce such a successful exhibit.

DAILY BAIT REPORTS.

For the purpose of assisting masters of fishing vessels to locate bait supplies during the cod-fishing season, the department operates a system whereby definite information concerning bait along certain stretches of the Atlantic sea-board is collected by the local fishery officer and despatched daily, by telegram, to certain important sea ports, and there posted up.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

The number of ports selected as receiving stations is necessarily limited in the interest of economy, but through the courtesy of the Halifax daily papers in which the telegrams are published each day, the smaller fishing centres also derive the benefit of direct advice as to available supplies of bait.

Copies of all telegrams received at the receiving stations are mailed to the department at the end of each week, by which means the work is closely followed and checked.

During the spring of the past year ninety telegrams were sent from the Magdalen islands, Souris, P.E.I., and Queensport, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Riverport, N.S.

During July and August 195 telegrams were sent from Little Bras d'Or, L'Ardoise, Canso, and Musquodoboit Harbour, Nova Scotia, to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S.; also from Lockeport, to Canso and Halifax, N.S.; from Shag Harbour to Halifax, Shelburne, and Lockeport, N.S.

From the beginning of September to the end of November, sixty-six telegrams were sent from Campobello, N.B., covering information from the counties of Charlotte and St. John, New Brunswick, to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, and Clark's Harbour, Nova Scotia.

The information contained in the telegrams was of much benefit to line fishermen, who were in search of bait, by directing them to where supplies were available, and to net fishermen who had bait to sell, by bringing purchasers to them.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

The past season is the second in which inspection has taken place. There were, in all, 7,213 barrels of herring, mackerel, and alewives presented for the brand. Of that number 2,688 were refused the brand because of either poor quality of fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the preceding year, 1,328 barrels were presented for the brand, of which 117 were refused.

The brand was taken advantage of by seventy-three separate packers against sixteen in the preceding year.

In the course of the year sixty-seven merchants and packers, including a number of individual fishermen, applied for and received instruction in herring curing in the Scotch style. The summer and fall herring fishing was little better than a failure last season on the Atlantic coast, however, and not more than thirty packers actually cured herring in the Scotch method. Of these, twenty-two presented their pack for inspection and the brand.

Instruction in barrel-making for the Scotch-cured herring trade was given at fifteen cooperages, where barrels in considerable quantities are manufactured. A number of scattered individual coopers who make barrels in small quantities were also visited, and instruction given them.

It should be noted that the amount or value of the work performed by the inspecting officers can hardly be measured by the actual number of barrels presented for the brand, because inspection is not compulsory, and many packers, after benefiting by the visits and instruction of our officers, ship off their fish without waiting for the officer to return and brand them.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES.

A systematic inspection of all fish canneries on both coasts was again maintained, under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, during the season of 1916.

The duties of the inspecting officers consist of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment and the utensils used therein, the cleanliness of the employees and the condition of the fresh fish previous to canning.

There were 692 canneries in operation during the season, all of which were visited and reported on.

Reports on the inspection of pickled fish and fish canneries, by the general inspector, form appendix 13 of this report.

HERRING FISHING OPERATIONS.

In the course of the summer of 1916 the department fitted out one of its steamers with herring drift-nets for the purpose of endeavouring to locate the herring schools off-shore in the Atlantic, and capture the fish at a time when they are in the best condition for curing for the best markets.

Notwithstanding a general failure in the herring fishery a considerable amount of success was met with, and a good deal of useful information secured concerning the size and quality of fish on the different grounds worked over.

The boat commenced operations about the middle of May and continued till the latter part of August. Fishing grounds extending from off Victoria county to those off Shelburne county in Nova Scotia were operated on. June and July were the best fishing months. Herring were scarce and dogfish very plentiful in August.

A detailed report of the quantity and quality of fish taken on the various fishing grounds will be found at appendix 14 of this report.

BIOLOGICAL BOARD.

A report on the work carried on at the biological stations under the supervision and direction of the Biological Board, composed of representatives of the various Canadian Universities, forms Appendix 15 of this report.

A staff of thirteen specialists carried on scientific work throughout the summer, and a number of valuable reports on the result of their researches have been handed to the board, which will be duly published.

Professors Knight and MacClement of Queens University, assisted by Mr. D. A. MacKay, M.A., and Mr. A. B. Dawson, B.A., of Acadia University, conducted important research work, with respect to the conservation of the lobster, at Pictou lobster hatchery and Long Beach pond, Nova Scotia. A report on the work entitled "Lobster Conservation in Canada" by Professor Knight has been issued as a special report.

Valuable investigations were undertaken on the Pacific coast by Dr. McLean Fraser, curator of the biological station at Nanaimo, B.C., with regard to the habits of coho and sockeye salmon; also with regard to the spawning habits of cultus and rock cod.

The series of scientific reports now in course of publication will add considerably to our knowledge of fish life in Canadian waters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

GENERAL REVIEW.

EXTENT OF THE FISHERIES.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world; moreover, it is safe to add that the waters in and around Canada contain the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world. The extraordinary fertility of what may be called our own waters is abundantly proved by the fact that, apart from salmon, all the lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed in Canada are taken from within ten or twelve miles from shore.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces, from the bay of Fundy to the strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles; and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbours and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with little effort.

On the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fjords, which form safe and accessible harbours, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles.

Along this shore, and within the limits of the territorial waters, there are fish and mammals in greater abundance, probably, than anywhere else in the whole world.

In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area, we have in our numerous lakes no less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water, abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes. In this connection it may be pointed out that the area of the distinctly Canadian waters of what are known as the Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—forms only one-fifth part of the total area of the larger fresh-water lakes of Canada.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries.

The deep-sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The fishing grounds worked on are the several banks which lie from 20 to 90 miles off the Canadian coast. The style is that of "trawling" by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut.

The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats with crews of from two to three men; also in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill-nets, hooks, and lines, both hand-line and trawl; and from the shore are operated trap-nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the gulf of St. Lawrence, notably on the north coast of Prince Edward Island, and the Northumberland strait.

The salmon fishery is, of course, the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

in large well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawling, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in very great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery.

In the inland lake fisheries, the various means of capture in use are gill-nets, pound-nets, seines, and hook-and-line to a great extent. The principal commercial fishes caught are whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

In comparing the results of one season with another it must not be forgotten that the volume of production is affected by certain natural conditions which differ greatly from year to year. For instance, every fourth year there occurs on the Fraser river a "big run" of salmon. In the following years the "run" gradually diminishes till it reaches its poorest stage in the year preceding the next "big run."

The masses of herring and mackerel that visit our shores vary in volume annually—the latter especially being extremely erratic in their movements. Our hook-and-line fisheries for cod, haddock, hake, halibut, etc., are dependent on a supply of herring for bait, and a scarcity or abundance of this bait fish immensely affects the output of the line fishermen. Dogfish are more numerous in some seasons than in others, and destroy edible fish and gear to such an extent as to stop operations at times. Lastly, the state of the weather, by limiting the number of fishing days or permitting operations on the greatest possible number of days in the course of a season, affects the production of all kinds of fish perhaps more than any other natural agent.

The season under review was adversely affected by several of these conditions. The poorest salmon year in the cycle of four on the Fraser river occurred; there was an abnormal amount of unfavourable foggy weather on the Atlantic coast; the spring herring fishery in the gulf of St. Lawrence was greatly curtailed as a result of ice remaining on the coast till a late date; and the summer and fall herring fishery all over the Atlantic coast was a very poor one.

Under these conditions the production of one or two of the chief kinds of fish during 1916 fell somewhat below that of the year before. For example, the salmon catch was 171,101 hundredweights less. In the northern part of British Columbia, where there is no quadrennial fluctuation as in the southern part, the 1916 catch was greater, however, than that for 1915.

The catch of cod was 126,525 hundredweights less, while that of halibut fell short by 83,328 hundredweights.

The quantity of herring landed was 143,460 hundredweights less, and of mackerel 24,915 hundredweights less than in the preceding year.

On the other hand, there was an increase of 35,621 hundredweights in the lobster catch, and an increase of 10,499 hundredweights in the catch of hake and pollock.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for fish, in the home market, the United States, and overseas, higher prices prevailed, with the result that the total market value of the fisheries for the fiscal year 1916-17 amounted to \$39,398,378, which is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

the greatest annual value the industry has ever produced. It is \$3,347,670 greater than the value for the year 1915-16, and \$7,943,747 greater than that for the year 1914-15. To the total value the sea fisheries contributed \$34,386,013, and the inland fisheries \$4,822,365.

Our boat fishermen and those who fish in inshore waters now find the motor-boat indispensable. It gets speedily to and from the fishing grounds, and permits operations over a greater area than the old sail-boat.

In the year under review there was an increase of 1,731 motor-boats, the total being 12,828.

Improvements are constantly taking place in the handling and manufacturing of cured fish of all kinds. The proportion of the inshore catch of cod, hake, etc., that is dried is annually growing less, while that used fresh and cut for the boneless trade is increasing and bringing enhanced values.

In the pickled-fish trade, through the stimulus of the Fish Inspection Act, increased attention is being given to the production of better packages and to improving the grade and quality of the pack; an iron-hooped hardwood barrel superior to anything of the kind used in any other country is now being used in our salt mackerel trade.

Manufacturers of finnan haddie within the last four or five years have been turning out a very much improved article, with the result that the demand for and consumption of this popular fish is increasing rapidly.

The following table shows the value produced by each province, with the increase or decrease compared with the year 1915-16:—

Province—	Value Produced.	Increase.	Decrease.
British Columbia.. . . .	\$14,637,346	\$ 99,026	.....
Nova Scotia.. . . .	10,092,902	926,051	.....
New Brunswick.. . . .	5,656,859	919,714	.....
Quebec.. . . .	2,991,624	914,773	.....
Ontario.. . . .	2,658,993	.....	\$682,189
Manitoba.. . . .	1,390,002	647,077	.....
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	1,344,179	410,497	.....
Saskatchewan.. . . .	231,946	66,056	.....
Alberta.. . . .	144,317	50,183	.....
Yukon.. . . .	60,210	.....	3,520
Totals.. . . .	\$39,208,378	\$4,033,379	\$685,709
Net increase.. . . .	.....	3,347,670	

The large decrease in the value of the Ontario fisheries is due to smaller catches of trout, whitefish, pike, and pickerel. The last named is responsible for almost half the decreased value.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds landed in the whole of Canada during 1916-17, and during the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Salmon...	1,239,668	1,410,769	1,409,828	1,551,411	1,253,997
*Lobsters....	480,898	445,277	408,816	514,646	555,138
Cod.....	2,026,231	2,152,756	1,820,025	1,664,599	1,729,070
Haddock..	582,028	582,522	566,002	405,633	503,822
Hake and Cusk.....	385,953	379,959	262,897	353,598	349,395
Pollock.....	143,306	138,801	159,788	150,094	143,324
Halibut.....	142,823	226,151	239,920	256,096	282,658
Herring.....	1,751,314	1,894,774	2,118,291	2,484,219	2,484,673
Mackerel..	156,075	180,990	143,712	215,442	107,964
Sardines... (Brl.)	315,832	336,794	298,885	141,384	281,548
Alewives.....	80,020	97,032	90,935	61,768	117,614
Smelts.....	68,629	67,607	93,771	88,728	102,360
Whitefish.....	164,992	153,529	159,894	137,887	140,404
Trout.....	88,071	115,999	67,890	73,164	73,664
Pickrel.....	105,428	55,722	97,555	61,603	64,839
Pike.....	73,993	69,229	97,724	64,925	62,492
Sturgeon.....	5,940	4,363	4,871	4,811	10,035
Oysters..... (Brl.)	18,361	21,386	26,545	29,828	23,377
†Clams and Quahaugs... (Brl.)	54,942	73,713	87,972	121,335	105,303

* Previous to the year 1914-15, 250 pounds of fresh lobsters were allowed to a case. Since then 200 pounds fresh lobsters to a case.
† Previous to 1916-17, scallops were included.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

The following table shows the relative value of the chief commercial fishes returning \$100,000 and upwards, in their order of rank, for the year under review, with the increase or decrease, when compared with the values for the year 1915-16:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	10,882,431		379,950
Lobsters ..	5,508,054	1,001,899	
Cod.....	5,419,964	960,468	
Herring.....	3,050,421	143,534	
Halibut ..	2,263,573	1,797	
Haddock.....	1,711,271	479,249	
Sardines.....	1,481,261	252,165	
Whitefish....	1,135,486	86,845	
Mackerel....	924,746		65,583
Pickrel.....	871,719		29,464
Smelts.....	847,357	214,624	
Hake and Cusk.....	757,456	237,405	
Trout.....	741,610		128,599
Pike...	404,453	57,098	
Tullibee.....	301,060	135,491	
Pollock.....	268,756	74,968	
Clams and Quahaugs.....	195,805		27,114
Oysters.....	147,751	123	
Alewives.....	117,083		3,043
Perch.....	114,656	16,537	

In the table which follows, the total results of the sea and inland fisheries are given separately. In the first two columns are shown the catch of all kinds of sea fish, and its value as realized at the vessel's or boat's side; while in the third and fourth columns are shown the various modes in which the catch was marketed, and the market value of each kind of fish. In the fifth and sixth columns are shown the quantity and value of all kinds of fresh-water fish caught and marketed. Such fish being practically all marketed by the fishermen in its fresh state, no distinction is made between the value of the catch as landed, and its marketed value. In the outer columns are shown the total marketed quantities of the various kinds of both sea and fresh-water fish, and the market values of the same.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Hake and Cusk...	"	385,953	530,493	12,920	33,895	12,920	33,895	
" used fresh.....	"			30	300	30	300	
" smoked fillets...	"			141	455	141	455	
" green-salted.....	"			123,728	722,806	123,728	722,806	757,456
" dried.....	"							
Pollock.....	"	143,306	205,695	13,389	23,793	13,389	23,793	
" used fresh.....	"			296	1,480	296	1,480	
" green-salted.....	"			50	500	50	500	
" smoked fillets.....	"			42,500	242,983	42,500	242,983	268,756
" dried.....	"							
Herring.....	"	1,641,259	1,714,815	287,484	567,449	395,622	1,098,223	
" used fresh.....	"			47,159	267,366	47,159	267,366	
" canned.....	Case			107,033	453,962	107,033	453,962	
" smoked.....	Cwt.			172,988	301,350	172,988	301,350	
" dry-salted.....	"			69,529	422,843	70,168	427,648	
" pickled.....	"			214,166	450,636	214,166	450,636	
" used as bait.....	"			86,978	51,236	86,978	51,236	
" fertilizer.....	"							3,050,421
Mackerel.....	Cwt.	156,075	722,434	66,645	497,590	66,645	497,590	
" used fresh.....	"			29,804	427,156	29,804	427,156	
" salted.....	Brl.							924,746
Shad.....	Cwt.	6,835	46,217	6,098	51,985	7,628	63,654	
" used fresh.....	"			246	3,517	26	4,070	
" salted.....	Brl.							67,724
Alewives.....	Cwt.	73,416	76,309	16,393	26,323	16,393	26,323	
" used fresh.....	"			19,008	82,086	21,176	90,760	
" salted.....	Brl.							117,083
Sardines.....	"	315,832	789,701	153,680	768,400	153,680	768,400	
" canned.....	Case			285,096	712,861	285,096	712,861	
" sold fresh or salted.....	Brl.							1,481,261
Halibut.....	Cwt.	142,823	1,086,608	142,737	2,262,799	142,737	2,262,799	
" used fresh.....	"			43	774	43	774	
" smoked.....	"							2,263,573
Soles.....	"	6,226	25,697	6,226	60,383	6,226	60,383	
Flounders.....	"	7,924	11,449	7,924	36,560	7,924	36,560	
Skate.....	"	2,982	3,486	2,982	8,643	2,982	8,643	
Smelts.....	"	68,629	596,228	68,629	847,357	68,629	847,357	
Oulachons.....	"	12,690	60,878	12,690	68,449	12,690	68,449	
Whiting.....	"	87	316	87	1,087	87	1,087	
Tom-cod.....	"	14,314	21,585	14,314	42,531	14,314	42,531	
Octopus.....	"	161	1,229	161	2,012	161	2,012	

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, Etc., State, for the WHOLE of CANADA, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	SEA FISHERIES.				INLAND FISHERIES.				TOTALS, BOTH FISHERIES.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Marketed.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Swordfish	9,284	44,693	9,284	69,716			9,284		\$	69,716	
Albacore	13,906	34,387	13,906	48,684			13,906			48,684	
Oysters	18,361	121,051	18,361	147,751			18,361			147,751	
Clams and Quahangs	54,942	86,410	37,747	101,930			37,747	101,930			
“ used fresh	..		17,195	93,875			17,195	93,875			
“ canned			7,435	53,917			7,435	..		195,805	
Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, etc	17,035	36,571								53,917	
Scallops	9,460	37,840									
“ shelled			18,920	38,460			18,920			38,460	
Squid	7,802	31,795	7,802	36,977			7,802			36,977	
Caplin	22,784	22,784	22,784	22,784			22,784			22,784	
Trout	2,449	22,790	2,449	28,443	85,622	713,167	88,071			741,610	
Sturgeon	760	6,165	760	13,415	5,180	53,005	5,940			66,420	
Bass	2,183	17,642	2,183	26,216	298	3,113	2,481			29,329	
Eels	3,909	20,374	3,909	28,703	10,179	58,347	14,088			87,050	
Whitefish					164,992	1,135,486	164,992			1,135,486	
Dog fish	5,460	1,911	5,460	1,911			5,460			1,911	
Pickerel					105,428	871,719	105,428			871,719	
Perch					22,773	114,656	22,773			114,656	
Pike					73,993	404,453	73,993			404,453	
Tullibee					58,537	301,060	58,537			301,060	
Maskinongé					93	982	93			982	
Catfish					9,392	74,068	9,392			74,068	
Goldeyes					6,605	32,554	6,605			32,554	
Carp					22,308	56,543	22,308			56,543	
Mullet					10,802	21,604	10,802			21,604	
Mixed fish	10,479	17,633	10,479	28,716	121,351	374,657	131,830			403,373	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

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NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

The total number of persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry during the year under review was 95,304. This is a decrease of 6,878 when compared with the preceding year.

Of the total number, 85,367 were engaged in the sea, and 9,937 in the inland fisheries. There were 9,192 on vessels, tugs, and smacks; 59,697 in boats; 735 fishing without boats; and 25,680 on shore, in canneries, freezers, and smoke-houses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, canneries, etc., was \$28,728,962, an increase of \$2,873,387. In the sea fisheries there was invested \$25,971,664, and in the inland fisheries, \$2,757,298.

There were 1,965 vessels, tugs, and carrying smacks in use as against 1,984 in the preceding year. Of the 40,105 boats in use, 12,828 were fitted with gasoline engines; an increase of 1,731. Six years ago not more than 4,588 gasoline boats were used in fishing.

The following table shows the details of the number and value of vessels, boats, and gear, and the number of persons employed in the fisheries throughout the whole of Canada.

RECAPITULATION of the number of fishermen, etc., and of the number and value of fishing vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in the sea and inland fisheries in the WHOLE OF CANADA, for the year 1916-17.

	SEA FISHERIES.		INLAND FISHERIES.		BOTH FISHERIES.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage, 6,344).....	46	815,874	125	654,530	171	1,470,404
Sailing and gasoline vessels.	1,227	3,490,939			1,227	3,490,939
Boats (sail and row).....	22,900	1,017,141	4,377	136,570	27,277	1,153,711
“ (gasoline)	11,936	3,359,767	892	316,315	12,828	3,676,082
Carrying smacks.....	567	306,381			567	306,381
Gill-nets, seines, traps and smelt nets, etc.....	153,381	3,334,727		1,150,542		4,485,269
Weirs.....	777	562,570	304	52,970	1,081	615,540
Trawls.....	21,930	251,959			21,930	251,959
Spears.....			210	616	210	616
Skates of gear.....	3,000	47,500			3,000	47,500
Hand lines.....	74,310	65,408	7,720	12,961	82,030	78,369
Eel traps.....			234	538	234	538
Crab traps.	440	4,400			440	4,400
Lobster traps.....	1,493,157	1,602,980			1,493,157	1,602,980
Lobster canneries..	644	653,275			644	653,275
Salmon “	86	3,301,648			86	3,301,648
Clam “	20	30,100			20	30,100
Sardine “	7	399,000			7	399,000
Halibut dories.....	46	4,600			46	4,600
Salmon traps.....	2	6,000			2	6,000
Freezers and ice-houses..	885	2,680,523	613	280,533	1,478	2,961,056
Smoke and fish houses.....	8,966	1,584,710	212	15,728	9,178	1,600,438
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,677	2,179,797	252	73,995	2,929	2,253,792
Whaling stations.....	4	175,855			4	175,855
Oil factories.....	1	43,500			1	43,500
Fishing huts and cottages, etc....			58	62,000	58	62,000
Scows, pile-drivers, etc.	617	53,010			617	53,010
Totals.....		25,971,664		2,757,298		28,728,962

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Total, both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on vessels. . .	7,669	710	8,379
" " boats.	51,591	8,106	59,697
" " carrying-smacks.	813	.....	813
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	25,294	386	25,680
Number of men fishing (not in boats). . . . .	.....	735	735
Totals.	85,367	9,937	95,304

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF EACH PROVINCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province for the year under review is nearly a million dollars greater than that for the preceding year. The exact figures are \$5,656,859 against \$4,737,145.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, and fixtures throughout the province increased by \$528,887. There were 327 more boats fitted with gasoline engines, but there were 1,056 fewer fishermen engaged in fishing.

District No. 1.

This district comprises the counties of Charlotte and St. John. The value of the fisheries of this district amounted to \$2,579,222, being an increase of \$467,352 over the total for the year before. This is the highest value the fisheries of the district have ever produced, and is attributable mainly to higher prices. There was an increased salmon catch, said to be due to: (1) the Tobique river being protected as a spawning ground; (2) prevention of sawdust and mill refuse from pollution of rivers; (3) the work of the salmon hatcheries.

The output of the Charlotte county sardine canneries was greater than ever before and the pack found a ready sale at good prices. The smoked-herring industry of Grand Manan was very successful. Fish of a suitable size for smoking were plentiful, and high prices were paid for the product.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds landed in the district during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	6,540	9,232	9,337	11,751	12,410
Herring	243,243	169,460	92,726	197,297	189,200
Sardines. (brl.)	315,810	336,290	298,585	141,384	280,282
Pollock	47,295	38,165	53,875	70,862	47,954
Hake.	98,987	123,102	61,370	65,180	97,524
Salmon.	3,780	2,156	3,724	3,998	3,295
Cod.	17,056	20,978	23,300	18,832	25,253

District No. 2.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district, which comprises the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, amounted to \$3,029,177, being an increase of \$440,024.

There was a considerable increase in the lobster catch in this district, but the cod and herring catches were considerably less. The total value of cod, however, was much greater than the preceding year, while the herring value was almost as great. More of the spring herring are now being smoked and disposed of at an increased value.

The Miramichi salmon catch was smaller than in the year before. The decreased fishery in the inner bay was said to be due to the depredations of hair seals.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon.....	13,137	15,004	12,497	13,090	10,004
Lobsters.....	92,915	62,919	59,719	66,426	71,768
Cod.....	183,504	229,935	229,338	221,603	218,683
Herring.....	296,096	512,730	546,096	670,829	565,482
Mackerel.....	11,407	19,748	29,857	16,831	6,010
Smelts.....	54,954	52,900	65,105	60,059	79,854
Clams and quahaugs..... (brl.)	6,601	13,836	15,130	29,214	22,416

District No. 3 (Inland).

In the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska, which comprise the inland district of New Brunswick, the total marketed value of the fisheries amounted to \$48,460, which makes an increase of \$12,338 over the preceding year's value.

Owing to the keener demand and higher prices prevailing for alewives, greater efforts were made to capture these fish, and 3,662 hundredweight more were taken in this district.

The chief kinds taken in 1916-17 and the four preceding years are shown in the following table:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon.....	874	707	835	897	578
Trout.....	744	710	651	728	574
Pickrel.....	199	255	480	528	897
Alewives.....	6,504	2,842	4,374	3,810	4,288
Shad.....	1,435	1,422	967	839	821

At appendix 1 there will be found fuller details of the fisheries of New Brunswick.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to \$1,344,179, which gives an increase of \$410,497.

This increase is mainly due to a greatly increased lobster catch, which amounted to 111,289 hundredweight, against 84,894 in the preceding year.

In Prince county lobsters were said to be more plentiful than at any time in the last twenty years. The catch would have been much larger had not scarcity of help in the canneries limited the packers' demands. The cod and hake fishery was better than in the preceding year, and prices were well maintained.

Herring were scarce in the spring time and difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity for lobster bait. The catch was smaller than that for the preceding year, and very much smaller than for the year 1914-15.

There were 1,688 gasoline boats in use during the season, which is an increase of 417 since the year before.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during 1916-17 and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	111,289	84,894	88,341	92,898	136,992
Cod.	58,793	57,208	29,542	59,022	49,876
Hake...	26,235	21,282	22,500	25,191	38,751
Herring.....	15,928	20,360	55,032	85,295	83,391
Mackerel.....	8,457	5,640	9,215	11,496	5,448
Oysters..... (brl.)	6,431	6,206	7,823	12,951	8,631
Smelts.....	5,744	4,412	19,326	9,777	10,545
Clams and quahaugs..... (brl.)	1,495	2,027	2,748	18,966	4,985

At appendix 2 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

During the year under review the total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to \$10,092,902. This gives an increase of \$926,051 over the preceding year, and an exceedingly gratifying increase of \$2,362,711 over the year 1914-15.

The increase is almost entirely due to enhanced prices. Notwithstanding that in some districts the lobster and haddock fisheries were better than those of the preceding year the landings of all the chief kinds, with the exception of hake, in the province as a whole, show a falling-off.

The value of vessels, boats, gear, and fixtures is placed at \$8,661,643, which gives an increase of \$762,531.

There were 28,682 persons engaged in the work of the fisheries of the province on sea and shore. This is 380 less than during the preceding year.

District No. 1.

The total marketed value for this district, which comprises the whole island of Cape Breton, amounted to \$1,651,234, making an increase of \$361,408 over the preceding year's total.

The increase is due partly to a greater catch of lobsters, pollock, and mackerel; but to the higher price paid for nearly all kinds of fish it is mainly due.

The quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years were as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon...	3,072	3,645	4,169	2,406	1,903
Lobsters.....	42,048	39,949	32,843	51,426	53,221
Cod.....	113,694	130,505	159,666	114,043	101,696
Haddock.....	113,974	183,752	94,510	64,949	70,220
Hake.....	4,816	7,761	5,224	7,338	6,541
Pollock.....	8,952	7,757	16,103	5,245	7,141
Herring.....	29,775	66,231	47,931	54,947	47,886
Mackerel.....	30,112	26,792	25,437	36,772	19,882

District No. 2.

This district comprises the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants. The total marketed value of the district amounted to \$2,349,817, being an advance of \$176,760 over the total for the preceding year. The increase is largely due to enhanced prices. The catch of hake, herring, mackerel, and halibut was less, while that of cod was about the same. On the other hand, the haddock and lobster catch was greater.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters.....	83,307	81,737	75,073	93,258	101,075
Mackerel.....	28,412	37,596	34,557	59,225	19,441
Cod.....	148,790	149,202	139,208	147,694	137,314
Halibut.....	9,772	15,968	13,199	21,962	13,992
Haddock.....	140,290	124,741	135,368	101,375	162,172
Herring.....	86,549	148,059	136,659	111,165	110,156

District No. 3.

The total marketed value of this district, which comprises the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, and Kings, amounted to \$6,136,291. This is an increase of \$432,323, due mainly, as in other districts, to the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

increased demand at higher prices for both fresh and cured fish. Rough weather in the early or winter part of the lobster season did much damage to gear, and curtailed the catch by 24,557 hundredweights.

There was a decrease of 124,963 hundred weight in the cod catch, but the value increased by \$234,478. Haddock and hake increased in quantity, but herring and mackerel decreased.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during 1916-17 and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Lobsters	116,045	142,958	120,693	157,577	129,222
Cod.....	730,310	796,577	624,146	709,133	689,095
Haddock	292,465	245,553	314,233	221,062	239,880
Hake and Cusk...	214,289	182,623	147,010	203,838	167,998
Herring.....	193,481	264,409	228,285	220,361	218,105
Mackerel.....	18,793	49,128	23,544	66,610	45,263

At appendix 3 will be found full details of the fisheries of Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to \$2,991,624, which makes an increase of \$914,773.

Weather conditions were generally favourable, prices were high, and increased catches of salmon, lobster, herring, and mackerel have to be recorded. The catch of cod was somewhat less, however, due to a decreased catch on the Gaspé coast, but the value was \$301,359 greater.

The whaling company at Seven Islands, Saguenay county, has ceased operations owing to the small number of whales captured in the gulf.

Gulf Division (Sea Fisheries).

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this division which comprises the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, including the Magdalen islands, Rimouski, and Saguenay amounted to \$2,703,187, an increase of \$801,561.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon.....	11,552	11,726	11,310	12,676	8,946
Lobsters...	28,754	23,588	22,810	44,310	50,450
Cod.....	710,713	732,481	567,664	365,052	478,573
Herring.....	280,157	139,703	355,849	363,649	358,709
Mackerel...	58,894	42,086	21,102	23,598	11,786
Smelts.....	686	2,571	1,245	12,146	4,019

Inland Fisheries.

The inland fisheries of Quebec are administered by the provincial government, and this department is indebted to the provincial department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for the figures contained in this report covering the inland fisheries of the province.

The total value of the inland fisheries for the year under review amounted to \$288,437, an increase of \$113,212, due to greater catches of salmon, sturgeon, eels, whitefish, and pickerel.

Details of the fisheries of the province will be found at appendix 4.

ONTARIO.

The fisheries of this province are administered by the Provincial Government, and this department is therefore indebted to the provincial Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries for the figures contained in this report.

The total value of the Ontario fisheries for the year 1916-17 amounted to \$2,658,993, which is less than that for the year before by \$682,189.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year being reviewed and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Trout.	78,116	106,503	57,609	62,204	63,707
Whitefish.....	60,711	67,100	57,964	52,263	58,897
Herring.....	106,872	115,715	91,474	130,718	170,677
*Pickerel.....	45,418	75,541	39,173	26,564	26,656
Pike.....	14,836	25,844	44,258	34,547	24,732
Perch.....	12,585	14,904	19,536	12,427	13,931

* Including blue pickerel.

It will thus be seen that the catches of trout, whitefish, pike, and pickerel were less than in the year before.

At appendix 5 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

MANITOBA.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to \$1,390,002. This represents an increase of \$647,077 over the value for the preceding year. Greater catches and higher values made the season one of the most remunerative since commercial fishing began. More boats and netting were in use.

The following table shows the quantity of the chief kinds taken during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Whitefish. ...	50,339	44,360	47,649	38,243	48,439
Pickerel.....	45,298	23,134	53,868	31,024	33,044
Pike.....	41,289	30,228	37,043	18,756	29,770
Tullibee.....	49,185	47,562	39,987	13,844	8,470

At appendix 6 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

SASKATCHEWAN.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1916-17 amounted to \$231,946, which gives an increase of \$66,058. There was an increase in quantity as well as value. Doré, La Plonge, Cold, and Primrose lakes in the north contributed chiefly to the increase.

The increased output is due to the issuance of more commercial licenses, and the enhanced price of fish, which induced fishermen and dealers to put forth greater efforts.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds taken during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Whitefish	28,551	23,936	35,443	30,993	23,120
Pike	8,736	7,535	10,913	7,936	5,197
Pickeral	1,062	3,140	1,951	1,710	2,193
Mixed fish	6,427	4,824	7,752	4,984	2,915

At appendix 7 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

ALBERTA.

The total value of the fisheries of this province amounted to \$144,317, which represents an increase of \$80,587. The production was increased as a result of more men having been drawn into fishing by higher prices. The market for fish at the opening of the winter season was good, and the price of whitefish advanced gradually from 3 cents to 6½ cents per pound. There was a demand for all kinds of coarse fish. In previous years the demand was mainly for whitefish.

At appendix 7 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of the province.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The total value of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory for 1916-17 amounted to \$60,210.

This is \$3,520 less than in the preceding year. The catch of salmon trout and whitefish was somewhat less. There were 243 men engaged in fishing as against 250 in the year before.

Details of the fisheries of this territory will be found at appendix 8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this province amounted to \$14,637,346, against \$14,538,320 for the preceding year, an increase of \$99,026.

The salmon catch was less by 179,835 hundredweight mainly attributed to the Fraser River district. Shipments of dry-salted salmon to the Orient have decreased from 134,000 hundredweight in 1912 to 13,913 hundredweight in the year under

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

review. This is due to the fact that fall fish are now in demand, at higher prices, for canning purposes.

The quantity of halibut landed fell short of the preceding year's landings by 71,834 hundredweight, but the value increased by \$51,380. Notwithstanding a more vigorous prosecution of the halibut fishery, the total quantity taken annually is diminishing from year to year.

There was an increase of 28,000 hundredweight in the herring catch. There were 25,000 cases of herring canned on Vancouver Island. About 7,000 barrels were cured in the Scotch style and shipped to eastern markets, where good prices were secured.

The catch of cod increased by 27,000 hundredweight. The fish known as black cod is included under this heading, and the increased total is largely owing to the fact that all the black cod now caught by halibut fishermen are brought to land and marketed in a fresh or smoked state.

There were 403 whales taken against 229 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon...	1,196,432	1,369,394	1,369,740	1,509,354	1,221,057
Cod.....	63,371	35,870	47,161	29,220	28,580
Herring....	496,030	467,452	563,406	649,000	729,567
Halibut.....	123,062	194,896	214,444	284,400	253,283

District No. 1.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district which comprises the southern portion of the province, mainland, was \$1,142,990 less than that for the preceding year. The pack of salmon was less by 182,759 cases, which is explainable by the fact that the year under review was the smallest "run" year in the cycle of four. There was an increase in the herring catch but a decrease in the halibut catch.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 1 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	242,906	428,384	439,283	797,524	410,000
Herring.....	42,165	29,126	34,540	29,502	46,800
Halibut	46,297	75,313	78,565	93,677	211,274
Cod.....	31,473	10,702	13,772	12,690	14,750
Sturgeon	730	811	1,149	1,090	5,051
Smelts.....	1,635	2,303	1,757	1,835	1,864

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

District No. 2.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of District No. 2, which comprises the northern portion of the province, and includes Queen Charlotte islands, was greater by \$1,314,260. There was an increase in the quantity and value of salmon. Higher prices were obtained for the canned article, especially for varieties that previously received no attention.

The quantity of flat fish landed increased from 75 hundredweight in the preceding year to 2,213 hundredweight in the year now being reviewed.

The quantity of halibut landed by Canadian vessels fell off by 27,480 hundredweight; while that landed by American vessels increased by about the same quantity. The increase in American landings was due to a larger number of these vessels having delivered their catches at Prince Rupert.

The sockeye catch on Rivers inlet was a partial failure owing to climatic conditions, southeast winds and clear water. Other varieties, such as cohoes and chums were plentiful.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 2 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	644,783	615,902	564,929	414,380	589,047
Halibut	68,777	96,256	118,241	107,448	29,079
Cod.....	8,862	2,328	10,901	1,205	1,000
Orchardman	10,952	10,950	12,700	13,950	13,800
Herring.....	31,050	29,190	68,000	62,240	166,780
Whale's liver	228	92	253	219	706

District No. 3.

The total marketed value of this district, which comprises Vancouver island and a portion of the mainland adjacent to the northern end of the island, amounted to \$3,566,062 against \$3,638,306.

The salmon catch was smaller, but more were canned, especially of the class hitherto dry-salted and sold cheaply in the Orient. For this reason the total marketed value of salmon is \$97,662 greater.

There was an increase in the herring catch, and a larger quantity was cured in the Scotch style, while a much larger quantity was preserved in cans.

The quantity of halibut landed was less, because the principal company operating from Victoria did not replace the vessels lost in the preceding year.

During the year 5,460 hundredweight of dogfish were shipped from this district to a canning establishment in Washington state to be canned for food.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The following table shows the quantities of the chief kinds landed in District No. 3 during the year and the four preceding years:—

Kinds of Fish.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Salmon	308,683	325,168	365,528	297,450	221,410
Cod	23,036	22,840	22,485	15,325	12,230
Herring	422,815	409,176	460,806	557,320	515,980
Halibut.	7,992	23,330	16,931	22,300	12,930
Clams and quahaugs (brls.).....	4,207	5,288	9,322	10,000	8,865

In appendix 9 will be found fuller details of the fisheries of this province; also a report by Engineer McHugh.

Tables, recapitulating by provinces the quantity and value of fish marketed and the number and value of vessels, boats, etc., follow; also a table showing the annual value of fish produced by each province from 1870 to 1916-17, a table showing the number and value of vessels and boats, etc., used annually in the fisheries since 1880, and a table showing the number of persons annually employed in the industry since 1895.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
1	Salmon, used fresh..... cwt.	8,124	144,461	17,772	268,328	158	1,580
2	" canned..... cases	40	400	16	320		
3	" smoked..... cwt.	180	4,500				
4	" dry-salted..... "	60	1,200	6	96		
5	" mild-cured..... "						
6	" pickled..... "						
7	Lobsters, canned..... cases.	81,486	1,662,896	43,725	874,500	55,595	966,620
8	" shipped in shell.... cwt.	72,040	1,547,624	11,995	174,440	99	990
9	Cod, used fresh..... "	80,293	290,503	12,085	32,774	4,183	15,171
10	" smoked..... "						
11	" green-salted..... "	66,714	315,432	22,055	110,275	11,544	57,720
12	" smoked fillets..... "	650	6,500				
13	" dried..... "	258,389	2,030,411	48,121	383,956	10,504	73,528
14	Haddock, used fresh..... "	147,952	470,134	10,982	27,466	560	2,240
15	" canned..... cases	11,867	50,435	3,460	31,680		
16	" smoked..... cwt.	39,568	387,702				
17	" green-salted..... "	23,248	139,488				
18	" smoked fillets..... "	4,167	58,338				
19	" dried..... "	79,168	511,782	3,338	20,028	232	1,412
20	Hake and cusk, used fresh.... "	10,675	30,394	1,863	2,355	382	1,146
21	" smoked..... "						
22	" green-salted.. "	41	205				
23	" smoked fillets " "	30	300				
24	" dried..... "	77,061	509,731	37,951	162,954	8,616	49,671
25	Pollock, used fresh..... "	4,119	9,888	9,270	13,905		
26	" green-salted..... "	296	1,480				
27	" smoked fillets..... "	50	500				
28	" dried..... "	29,826	179,613	12,674	63,370		
29	Herring, used fresh..... "	30,156	39,567	85,903	135,282	270	620
30	" canned..... cases	8,578	34,312	2,428	12,140		
31	" smoked..... cwt.	8,182	41,821	90,327	361,308		
32	" dry-salted..... "						
33	" pickled..... brls.	34,077	207,062	16,103	81,025	737	4,379
34	" used as bait..... "	76,760	171,716	49,742	59,138	6,720	15,147
35	" used as fertilizer.... "			61,542	39,193		
36	Mackerel, used fresh..... cwt.	40,482	286,912	11,668	132,816	1,717	11,172
37	" salted..... brls.	12,279	196,088	113	1,582	2,440	32,190
38	Shad, used fresh..... cwt.	1,954	16,670	5,463	43,959		
39	" salted..... brls.	79	1,012	195	3,058		
40	Alewives, used fresh..... cwt.	8,650	14,197	7,683	12,006	60	120
41	" salted..... brls.	2,924	11,750	18,197	78,790	55	220
42	Sardines, canned..... cases			153,680	768,400		
43	" sold fresh or salted. brls.			285,074	712,685		
44	Halibut, used fresh..... cwt.	18,832	231,941	158	1,580		
45	" smoked..... "						
46	Soles..... "	1,075	3,631				
47	Flounders..... "	3,499	15,662	2,133	4,266		
48	Skate..... "	2,196	2,355				
49	Smelts..... "	5,340	69,795	55,025	715,112	5,744	40,208
50	Oulachons..... "			34	51		
51	Whiting..... "						
52	Tom-cod..... "	272	472	13,588	40,764	120	280
53	Octopus..... "						
54	Swordfish..... "	9,284	69,716				
55	Albacore..... "	13,906	48,684				
56	Oysters..... brls.	2,074	13,850	8,294	58,058	6,431	46,946
57	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh.. "	14,203	28,216	14,352	19,706	1,095	3,527
58	" canned..cases.	15	75	13,780	68,900	400	2,400
59	Scallops, shelled..... gals.	17,680	35,360	1,240	3,100		
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc..... cwt	2,845	12,096	1,089	5,439		
61	Squid..... brls.	4,508	24,451	178	562		
62	Capelin..... brls.						
63	Trout..... cwt.	1,117	14,070	1,462	16,688		
64	Sturgeon..... "			74	1,010	89	890

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—Continued.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
65	Bass..... cwt.	228	2,386	1,266	15,345		
66	Eels..... "	2,104	14,811	1,479	11,524	103	1,030
67	Whitefish..... "			51	765		
68	Dog fish..... "						
69	Pickrel... "			199	1,990		
70	Perch..... "			15	60		
71	Pike..... "						
72	Tullibee..... "						
73	Maskinonge..... "						
74	Catfish..... "						
75	Goldeyes... "						
76	Carp..... "						
77	Mulletts..... "						
78	Mixed fish..... "	5,780	9,572	803	802	100	100
79	Tongues and sounds..... "	1,318	1,913	574	11,430	173	3,760
80	Caviare..... lbs.			175	269		
81	Sturgeon bladders..... No.						
82	Salmon roe..... cwt.						
83	Hair seal skins..... No.	3,510	5,243	21	63		
84	Fur seal skins..... "						
85	Beluga skins..... "						
86	Whalebone and meal..... tons.						
87	Fertilizer..... "	74	2,220				
88	Whale oil..... gals	1,830	915				
89	Fish oil..... "	198,431	97,970	66,550	31,521	24,465	11,112
90	Seal oil..... "	10,452	5,213	40	24		
91	Fish skins..... cwt.	108	162				
92	Fish offal..... tons	125	250				
93	Rockweed..... "	500	500				
94	Fish bones..... cwt.	272	136				
95	Clue..... gals	6,940	5,205				
96	Tomalley..... cases	168	1,008				
97	Porpoise skins..... No.						
98	Porpoise oil..... gals						
Totals.....			10,092,902		5,656,859		1,344,179

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—Continued.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Salmon, used fresh..... cwt.	12,974	\$ 93,765		\$		\$
2	" " " " " " cases	77	423				
3	" " " " " " cwt.						
4	" dry-salted.. " "	1,058	6,348				
5	" mild-cured. " "	451	3,157				
6	" pickled..... " "						
7	Loose fish, used fresh..... cases	13,945	274,414				
8	" " " " " " cwt.	84	6,570				
9	Cod, used fresh..... " "	10,087	20,174				
10	" smoked..... " "						
11	" green-salted..... " "	98,951	385,274				
12	" smoked fillets..... " "						
13	" dried..... " "	167,538	1,172,766				
14	Haddock, used fresh..... " "	594	591				
15	" " " " " " cases						
16	" " " " " " cwt.						
17	" green-salted.... " "	350	875				
18	" smoked fillets. " "						
19	" dried..... " "	1,85	9,100				
20	Hake and cusk, used fresh.... " "						
21	" smoked. " "						
22	" green-salted.. " "	1	250				
23	" " " " " " cases						
24	" dried... " "	1	450				
25	Pollock, used fresh..... " "						
26	" green-salted.... " "						
27	" smoked fillets. " "						
28	" dried..... " "						
29	Herring, used fresh..... " "	84,104	86,623	106,872	526,976		
30	" " " " " " cases						
31	" " " " " " cwt.	4,510	13,530				
32	" dry-salted. " "						
33	" " " " " " brls.	11,661	59,282				
34	" " " " " " cases	52,187	10,874				
35	" " " " " " cases	25,436	12,44				
36	Mackerel, used fresh..... cwt.	13,538	63,63				
37	" " " " " " cases	15,172	197,296				
38	Shad, used fresh..... cwt.	176	2,200				
39	" " " " " " brls.						
40	Menhaden, used fresh..... cwt.						
41	" " " " " " brls.						
42	Sardines, canned..... cases						
43	" " " " " " brls.	22	176				
44	Haddock, used fresh..... cwt.	771	3,382				
45	" smoked. " "						
46	Sides..... " "						
47	Breast..... " "	430	1,736				
48	Skate..... " "						
49	Snails..... " "	686	3,802				
50	Oysters..... " "						
51	Whiting..... " "						
52	Tongue..... " "	251	551				
53	Octopus..... " "						
54	Swordfish..... " "						
55	Allacore..... " "						
56	Oysters..... brls.						
57	Clams and quahaugs, used fresh..... " "	2,559	9,136				
58	" " " " " " cases						
59	Scallops, shelled..... gals.						
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, et..... cwt.						
61	Squid..... brls.	3,116	11,964				
62	Chopsin..... brls.	22,784	22,784				
63	TROUT..... cwt.	1,886	19,328	78,116	638,888	1,259	8,813
64	Sturgeon..... " "	1,735	8,590	1,475	22,129	1,819	20,506

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				\$		\$		\$
65	Bass	cwt.	247	2,348				
66	Eels	"	8,741	49,716	1,661	9,969		
67	Whitefish	"	3,099	30,933	60,711	516,290	50,339	350,543
68	Dog fish	"						
69	Pickarel	"	6,773	67,763	45,418	454,187	45,298	311,262
70	Perch	"	1,516	8,457	12,585	62,926	8,603	43,015
71	Pike	"	4,238	25,967	14,836	118,600	41,289	204,749
72	Tullibee	"			8,197	49,183	49,185	245,925
73	Maskinonge	"	93	982				
74	Catfish	"	2,880	24,141	5,427	43,417	1,085	6,510
75	Goldeyes	"					6,466	31,610
76	Carp	"	3,730	19,386	18,578	37,157		
77	Mullets	"					10,802	21,604
78	Mixed fish	"	8,018	15,311	34,366	171,830	71,595	143,190
79	Tongues and sounds	"	393	1,572				
80	Caviare	lbs.	350	910	7,207	7,207	2,300	2,275
81	Sturgeon bladders	No.			240	144		
82	Salmon roe	cwt.						
83	Hair seal skins	No.	19,696	50,161				
84	Fur seal skins	"						
85	Beluga skins	"	141	705				
86	Whalebone and meal	tons						
87	Fertilizer	"	1,626	406				
88	Whale oil	"						
89	Fish oil	gals.	206,130	93,133				
90	Seal oil	"						
91	Fish skins	cwt.						
92	Fish offal	tons						
93	Rockweed	"						
94	Fish bones	cwt.						
95	Glue	gals.						
96	Tomalley	cases						
97	Porpoise skins	No.	148	2,072				
98	Porpoise oil	gals.	7,400	3,700				
Totals				2,991,624		2,658,993		1,390,002

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Quantities and value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Yukon Terr'y.		British Columbia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$		\$
57	Clams and quahaugs, fresh							5,538	41,345
58	do canned							3,000	22,500
59	Shellfish, shelled								
60	Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc.							3,501	36,382
61	Squid								
62	Capelin								
63	Trout	2,799	14,155	984	18,543	252	7,560	107	2,675
64	Sturgeon	87	870	15	12			735	13,190
65	Bass								
66	Eels								
67	Whitefish	28,551	126,758	21,452	90,472	7	19,725		
68	Dog fish							5,467	1,211
69	Pickled	4,662	24,883	3,076	11,584	2	50		
70	Perch	24	120	30	78			740	9,250
71	Pike	8,736	41,732	4,892	13,265	2	50		
72	Tullibee	813	4,725	339	1,152	3	75		
73	Muskellunge								
74	Catfish								
75	Cod eyes	74	584	65	360				
76	Carp								
77	Mullet								
78	Mixed fish	6,427	18,119	936	8,738	920	18,400	2,887	17,310
79	Tongues and sounds								
80	Caviare								
81	Sturgeon bladders	No.							
82	Salmon roe							1,752	17,520
83	Hair seal skins	No.							
84	Fur seal skins							159	4,770
85	Beluga skins								
86	Whalebone and meal	tons						670	15,659
87	Fertilizer							1,394	55,885
88	Whale oil							530,280	250,722
89	Fish oil							33,531	15,949
90	Seal oil								
91	Fish skins	cwt.							
92	Fish meal	tons							
93	Rockweed	cwt.							
94	Fish bones								
95	Glue	gals.							
96	Tonaboy	cases							
97	Tortoise skins	No.							
98	Tortoise oil	gals.							
	Totals		231,946		144,317		60,210		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, Vessels, Boats, etc., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1916-17, and the Number of Persons Employed.

Provinces.	Persons Employed.			Vessels, Tugs, and (carrying marks).		Boats.		Value of seines, trap and steele nets, etc.	Value of hand-lin- weirs, trawls, etc.	Value of lobster plant.	Approxi- mate value of salmon and other canneries, freezers, fish-houses and fixtures.	Total value.
	Number in vessels, etc.	Number in boats.	Number in canneries, fish-houses, etc.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Sail and row.					
Nova Scotia	5,064	17,049	6,556	817	2,532,658	5,075	8,028	\$ 779,576	\$ 272,911	\$ 1,132,868	\$ 2,465,886	\$ 8,661,663
New Brunswick	1,664	11,008	6,127	47	403,500	2,049	8,006	672,247	547,922	452,154	1,589,860	1,487,601
Prince Edward Island	95	3,370	2,770	5	17,100	1,688	445	45,728	12,228	561,860	232,977	1,178,148
Quebec	345	8,770	3,043	100	44,655	1,002	3,009	61,766	93,492	132,463	444,639	1,479,593
Ontario	591	3,001		114	31,750	715	1,008	916,686	4,003		258,870	2,027,018
Manitoba	119	1,609	321	11	142,000	1	659	114,600	-		60,200	407,934
Saskatchewan		1,477				54	866	33,694	4,096		1,525	65,823
Alberta		675	39			20	300	15,042	49		6,145	37,462
Yukon Territory		217	26			1	107	3,380	142		5,925	12,437
British Columbia	1,224	10,263	6,798	404	1,604,491	2,241	3,779	1,612,790	69,979		5,779,015	10,371,303
Totals	9,192	60,432	25,686	1,665	5,295,724	12,228	27,277	4,485,269	1,694,922	2,256,255	10,884,999	28,728,962

Grand Total value

28,728,962

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.	Total for Canada.
1870.....	\$ 4,019,425	\$ 1,131,433	\$ Not Known.	\$ 1,161,551	\$ 261,982	\$ Not Known.	\$ Not Known.	\$ 6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,033	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874.....	6,652,302	2,685,791	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,191	"	"	10,359,185
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,889	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	101,697	"	11,117,000
1877.....	5,527,858	2,133,257	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,133	"	12,035,934
1878.....	6,131,660	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,157	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883.....	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,730,451	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,706,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,673
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,908	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,403
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,809	1,902,495	180,677	17,418,508
1889.....	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890.....	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,657	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892.....	6,349,724	3,293,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,109
1893.....	6,497,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,248,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,659
1894.....	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,550
1895.....	6,243,131	4,403,458	976,836	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	6,070,895	4,799,433	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,909	745,543	20,467,424
1897.....	8,090,346	3,934,135	951,949	1,757,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,785,544
1898.....	7,226,034	3,819,357	1,043,645	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899.....	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,070,202	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,244,074	622,911	21,891,766
1900.....	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,059,493	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,649
1901.....	7,989,548	4,493,264	1,050,623	2,171,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902.....	7,951,753	3,912,514	887,024	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	21,954,433
1903.....	7,841,602	4,186,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,748,365	1,478,665	23,191,878
1904.....	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,077,546	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

1905	8,279,085	4,847,000	998,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,859,216	1,811,570	21,479,562
1906	7,799,160	4,065,225	1,168,939	2,175,055	1,734,859	7,003,347	1,493,923	26,279,485
1907 08	7,632,550	3,300,564	1,492,695	2,047,590	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,122	25,491,349
1908 09	8,009,835	4,754,248	1,378,624	1,881,817	2,109,678	6,465,658	861,392	25,451,085
1909 10	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,197,556	1,898,436	2,177,813	19,314,755	1,573,181	21,023,169
1910 11	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,153,708	1,612,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,567	21,365,433
1911 12	9,367,559	4,886,157	1,196,396	1,818,136	2,295,436	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912 13	7,381,655	4,264,054	1,379,905	1,958,241	2,842,878	13,155,488	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913 14	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,280,447	1,839,427	2,674,685	13,891,598	904,458	31,237,548
1914 15	7,739,191	4,919,083	1,261,666	1,921,439	2,755,941	11,515,086	1,137,881	31,264,631
1915 16	9,166,851	4,757,145	933,682	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,861,708
1916 17	10,092,902	5,656,859	1,344,179	2,001,624	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	33,268,378

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Material used, since 1880.

Years.	Vessels.			Boats.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total Capital Invested.
	Number	Tonnage	Value.	Number	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	822,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	701,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,330,502	6,863,005
1889	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890	1,069	42,984	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,893	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,910,046	9,880,057
1899	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,950	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,156	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,156	11,491,300
1902	1,296	40,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908	1,441	40,818	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	15,508,275
1909-10	1,750	37,662	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910-11	1,680	38,454	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911-12	1,648		3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912-13	1,669		4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913-14	1,992		4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914-15	1,892		4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915-16	1,984		4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916-17	1,965		5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

Year.	Number of Persons in Canneries and Fish-houses.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1895	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897	15,135	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,863	98,571
1900	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,290	93,605
1902	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,142
1904	13,091	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,906
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,646	76,104	88,421
1907-08	11,442	8,089	63,184	71,254	82,696
1908-09	13,753	8,550	62,520	71,070	84,823
1909-10	21,694	7,931	60,732	68,663	90,357
1910-11.	24,978	8,521	60,000	68,521	93,500
1911-12	25,206	9,056	56,870	65,926	91,132
1912-13.....	23,327	9,076	56,005	65,081	88,158
1913-14	26,893	10,525	61,251	71,776	98,551
1914-15.....	24,559	9,400	60,554	69,954	94,513
1915-16	27,320	9,541	65,321	74,862	102,182
1916-17	27,000	9,192	60,432	69,624	95,304

OTHER APPENDICES.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

For the prevention of illegal fishing and for the general enforcement of the fisheries regulations in the inland waters and on the sea coast, the Fisheries Branch has under its control in the various provinces a number of motor launches and small steamers. Reports on the work of these craft during the year 1916-17 will be found at appendix 10.

FISH CULTURE.

Various adverse circumstances, chiefly unfavourable weather conditions during the egg-collecting periods, caused the distribution in 1916 to be less than the record one of 1915.

But while the total distribution was less there was an increase in the distribution of such species as whitefish, pickerel, salmon trout, and sockeye salmon. The diminished output was almost entirely in the lobster distribution, due to bad weather and damage to hatching plants while they were in operation.

As a result of unfavourable conditions in the Miramichi river, New Brunswick, where the principal collection of parent fish is made, fewer Atlantic salmon were distributed.

A detailed report on the work carried on at the various hatching establishments during 1916-17 will be found at appendix 11.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The officer in charge of oyster culture visited a number of oyster-producing areas during the season, examined the beds and raked and cleaned those requiring such.

The oysters planted at Shemogue, N.B., in the previous year were found to have improved very much. In Buctouche bay and river the beds appeared to be free from sediment, and well stocked with oysters of a uniform size.

At Caribou, N.S., the oysters transplanted from Prince Edward Island have grown since the officer last visited the place, but those transplanted from the United States do not appear to have improved.

At Shediac, N.B., much sediment seemed to have settled over the areas in the bay, and these were raked over and cleaned.

In the course of the year a new and larger boat was provided for the officer in charge to enable him to carry on his work more efficiently.

At appendix 12 will be found details of the work undertaken during the season.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

At appendix 16 will be found an interesting report by the department's naturalist of observations of the life-history of the lobster made by him on various parts of the Atlantic coast; also a report on the museum maintained by the department at the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets, Ottawa. The museum is open to visitors on week days from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. During the year that ended March last it was visited by 35,066 people.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

UNITED STATES FISHING VESSEL ENTRIES.

At appendix 17 will be found lists of United States fishing vessels which made use of Canadian ports, and of such vessels to which "modus vivendi" licenses were issued during the year 1916-17.

On the Atlantic coast, 186 vessels made an aggregate of 1,017 entries, against 230 vessels and 1,633 entries in the preceding year.

"Modus vivendi" licenses were issued to thirty-seven United States vessels during the year, the revenue from which amounted to \$5,680.50, against a revenue of \$9,912 for the year before.

On the Pacific coast, 796 entries were made by 171 vessels.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH.

Statements showing the quantities of the chief commercial fish and fish products imported into Canada, and the quantities exported during the year 1916-17 will be found at appendix 18.

The quantities of the various kinds exported in any one year do not necessarily bear any relation to the quantities caught in that year for the reason that the products may not be all exported during the year in which the fish are caught. The figures in this appendix are taken from the report of the Customs Department, and are reproduced in a convenient form for the purpose merely of showing to what countries the various products are sent.

FISHING BOUNTY.

The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces received the sum of \$159,999.80 as bounty during the year 1916. The number of claims received was 13,604, which is a decrease of 1,233. The number of claims paid was 13,593, a decrease of 1,264. The sum of \$56,291.85 was paid to 849 vessels and their crews, a decrease of ninety-two vessels as compared with the preceding year.

To boat and boat fishermen was paid the sum of \$103,707.95, the number of boats being 12,744 and of boat fishermen 22,682, a decrease of 1,175 boats and 1,972 men.

The amount of bounty expended in each province for 1916 was as follows:—

Nova Scotia..	\$88,212 10
New Brunswick..	17,540 15
Prince Edward Island..	9,961 95
Quebec..	44,285 60

The regulations governing the payment of the bounty, as well as the particulars respecting its distribution, will be found at appendix 19.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

A statement of the total expenditure and revenue in connection with the fisheries during the year ended March 31, 1917, forms appendix 20.

The expenditure was as follows:—

Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers..	\$243,878 02
Fish culture..	278,166 53
Miscellaneous expenditure..	374,111 34
Total...	<u>893,155 89</u>

In addition to this sum \$159,999.80 was distributed as fishing bounty.

The total revenue from fishing licenses, fines, etc., in the different provinces was \$104,310.17. This includes the sum of \$5,680.50 paid by United States fishing vessels for "modus vivendi" licenses.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

SPECIAL LOBSTER STATISTICS.

At appendix 21 will be found a statement showing by districts and counties the quantity of lobsters canned and shipped in shell, as well as the number of canneries and traps used in the industry since the year 1897.

OUTSIDE FISHERIES STAFF.

The names of the various inspectors of fisheries and fishery overseers, with the district over which they have jurisdiction, as well as a list of officers in charge of fish hatcheries and officers in charge of fisheries patrol boats form appendix 22.

GENERAL.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the officers and clerks of the fisheries branch of the department carried out their duties loyally and efficiently in the course of the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS.

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

APPENDIX 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. Inspector, John F. Calder, Campobello.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. Inspector, D. Morrison, Newcastle.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. Inspector, H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith my eleventh annual report on the fisheries of district No. 1, province of New Brunswick, together with the statistics for each of the different subdivisions.

The value of the catch for this year is greater than that for any other year of which we have a record. The value of this year's yield amounted to \$2,579,222, against \$2,111,870 for 1915-16, which was the most profitable year the district had ever previously experienced. The large increase in valuation is due rather to the increase in prices paid for fish than to a greater yield. Good prices prevailed in practically all branches, especially the herring and sardine fisheries. While all sections of the district enjoyed a profitable season, Grand Manan island was particularly fortunate; the line fishermen in the vicinity of North Head did well, and the weir fishermen on the lower end of the island, as a whole, did wonderfully well.

SALMON.

A considerable increase is to be noted in the salmon catch over the previous year. While this fishery is prosecuted to a very large extent by the drift-net fishermen of the Bay of Fundy, the weirmen of St. John harbour, the commercial fishermen of St. John river, and by many sportsmen as well, it is gratifying to be able to report that it is more than holding its own.

There are three causes which are contributing to the improvement of the salmon fishery: (1) the Tobique river being protected as a great spawning ground; (2) the vast improvement with regard to the pollution of rivers by saw-dust and mill refuse; and (3) the good work being performed by the salmon hatcheries.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishery only is in an unsatisfactory condition. The catch for the year was 6,544 cwts. against 9,232 cwts. for the previous year. If this decrease was for the one year only it need not cause alarm, as weather conditions, etc., might affect the fishing for any one year, but on looking over the reports for the past few years you will notice that the decline has been continuous for that period.

For a few seasons after the adoption of the 10½-inch size limit, excepting the first season, there was a marked increase in the catch. As a result of this it was generally thought that the fishery was being conducted on a permanent basis, and that the yield would continue to increase from year to year; we were assisted in reach-

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

ing such a conclusion by the fact that the State of Maine lobster fishery, with the same size limit as we have and an even longer open season, was not decreasing. However, theories must give way to facts, and we look around for an explanation of the conditions obtaining in the state of Maine and for a remedy for the conditions at home.

As you are aware, a large business is done in Maine in impounding lobsters over the summer season and selling them during the following fall and winter months. Not only is a large percentage of their own catch retained in pounds, but thousands from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also taken there during the spring months and placed in the pounds. During the summer months the female lobsters which have become egg-bearing are taken to the hatcheries, where they propagate. This, I believe, is the secret of the very healthy state of the Maine lobster fishery.

As impounding lobsters is not carried on to any great extent in this district, we must look for some other remedy for the failing condition of the fishery. It is not to be found in changing the size limit, for the present size limit is the correct one; neither is it to be found in better enforcement of the regulations, for fewer small lobsters were taken last year, while there was less fishing during the close season than ever before; therefore, the remedy must be a shortening of the open season. I have given the matter much thought and have consulted many persons concerned in the lobster fishery, especially at Grand Manan, which does the greater portion of the lobster fishing, and have come to the conclusion that the open season for lobster fishing in Charlotte county should be from the first day of December to the first day of May following, and I hereby recommend accordingly.

LINE FISHING.

There is not much to report in this branch; fair catches were made and good prices obtained.

SARDINES.

The sardine catch was rather below the average, but owing to the high prices paid at the weirs this branch was very profitable. I have given the statistical valuation at \$2.50 per barrel, which may be somewhat below the average.

The output of the Charlotte county canneries was greater than heretofore, and a ready sale for the pack was found at good prices.

HERRING.

The smoked-herring industry at Grand Manan had a banner year. A good run of the proper size for smoking purposes continued for most of the season, high prices were paid for the cured product, and an extremely successful year was experienced.

LICENSES ISSUED.

During the year there were 710 herring weir licenses and 4 lobster pound licenses issued.

CONCLUSION.

Two brave boys from Grand Manan who formerly engaged in fishing made the supreme sacrifice for their country during the year, a number of others are wounded, and a considerable number are still at the front, and I think it fitting and proper that we in this public manner should express appreciation of their bravery and self-sacrifice.

I have much pleasure in thanking you and the officials of the department for courtesies extended during the past year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. CALDER,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the fisheries of district No. 2, province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with a statistical statement of the quantities of fish taken, the fishing material used, and the number of persons engaged in the fisheries.

The return shows the value of fish taken landed in a green state to be \$2,050,799 against \$1,876,309 for the previous year, and the value marketed \$3,029,177 against \$2,589,153 for the previous year, an increase of \$440,024.

SALMON.

There was a decrease in the catch of salmon of 1,867 cwts., with a decreased value compared with last year of \$27,874.

The decrease in Northumberland county is accounted for in the destruction of salmon by hair seals at the mouth of the Miramichi river, particularly near Portage, Fox, and Bay Du Vin islands, where the most important fishing grounds are located. Last season the fishing in these localities (which in former years was the best in the county) proved a failure and is regarded as not worth prosecuting. A number of the fishing stands were abandoned, which formerly were considered very valuable, and from reports I receive, few if any of these stations will be fished this season.

LOBSTERS.

I am pleased to report a large increase in the catch of lobsters, one of the most important fishing industries in my district. There was an increase of 29,996 cwts., with an increased value of \$301,260. Each of the counties showed an increased catch.

There were 157 canneries in operation as compared with 135 last year, representing an increased value of \$21,830. Four factories were not operated. This improvement is largely due to better enforcement of the regulations.

COD.

Notwithstanding there was a decrease in the catch of 46,431 cwt., the value increased \$104,075, owing to the unprecedented market value. The shortage in the catch is explained by unfavourable weather conditions.

HERRING.

This industry is becoming more valuable owing to the large quantities which, formerly used as fertilizer at a nominal value, are being smoked and marketed at a much increased value.

The catch shows a large decrease of 216,634 cwts., while the market value only decreased \$17,429; this difference is accounted for by a smaller quantity being used as a fertilizer.

MACKEREL.

The only explanation for a shortage in catch of this valuable fish for the past two years is that the fish did not come into the bays owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

SMELTS.

Notwithstanding the mild weather during the early part of December, which prevented the formation of ice, the catch shows an increase, and the prices obtained by the fishermen were very high.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

This industry, which has become next in importance to the lobster industry, giving employment to a large number of people during the winter months, requires every protection in the spawning season, the month of May.

Formerly large quantities were used in the spring as a fertilizer, the same as herring.

BASS.

There was no winter fishing for bass on the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, which accounts for a reduction in the catch. The people who formerly prosecuted this fishery were largely engaged in lumbering, where high wages were paid.

OYSTERS.

There was a reduction in the quantity taken.

CLAMS AND QUAHOGS.

There was a smaller quantity taken when compared with last year. The market price of this fishery has been so poor and the cost of labour advanced so high, that this industry was not prosecuted as formerly.

The following is a return of the various kinds of licenses issued in my district during the fiscal year:—

Number of salmon fishing licenses..	151
“ oyster fishing licenses..	308
“ special oyster licenses..	35
“ herring weir licenses..	8
“ smelt bag-net licenses..	2,975
“ “ (Free)..	27
“ smelt gill-net..	192
“ bass gill-net..	82
“ bass bow-net	41
“ lobster packing..	157
“ lobster (Additional)..	132
“ quahaugs	36

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. MORRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 (INLAND).

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report on the inland fisheries of New Brunswick for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with a statement of the quantity of fish taken and the value of the same, and the amount and value of the materials used therein.

A comparative statement, herewith, shows an increased market value of 8 per cent over the value of the 1915-16 catch.

Years.	Value of Fish.	Value of Materials.
1915-16..	\$36,123	\$45,870
1916-17..	48,460	49,388

I would class this return as quite satisfactory, as a whole, and particularly so as regards the catches of salmon, alewives, and trout.

SALMON.

A remarkable increase in the catch of this, the king of sporting fishes, as compared with previous years, is shown. It would not be proper, probably, to ascribe this result, wholly, to better protection, as there is no doubt that the propagation department is doing a valuable work, but I think we, who are charged with the duty of seeing that the fish get a fair show in passing up the St. John river and its tributaries to the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

spawning grounds, at the head of the different waters, will not be thought presuming when we claim a share in this satisfactory result.

We have, in the past, had some very faithful fishery guardians and some of less value.

A feature of the salmon catch was the quantity of fish taken in the York county section of the St. John river, very early in the season; hundreds being taken in places where, when the spring freshet subsides, there is dry farming land. Various opinions were expressed by fishermen, both fly and net, as to whether they were fresh-from-the-sea fish, or were some of a very large, late autumn run that had ascended and remained in the river all winter. The fish were in splendid condition as to colour, flavour, and firmness of flesh, whatever the cause of the quantity, so early in the spring, the result was most satisfactory to the fishermen.

The Tobique Salmon Club and other sport fishermen, had an excellent season of fly-surface-fishing on the famous Tobique waters; also there was much good sport to be had at the Hartt's Island pool, in the St. John river, one person landing forty salmon and grilse and another twenty-seven; one hundred being landed, by this method, from this pool.

TROUT.

The catch of trout shows a considerable increase over the previous year, and the quantity, if approximately correct (and I have no reason to doubt that it is as nearly so as it is possible to get it) shows that it is quite an item in the food question.

In going about my district, the last year or two, I sometimes see young women and girls, either fishing or carrying rods and lines, indicating that this sport is becoming popular with our native girls in the country districts, where there are fairly good trout streams. If this sport should become popular with the female portion of our people, I fear for the future of the beautiful brook trout. The hatcheries will, no doubt, help to offset this acquisition to the fishing parties.

WHITEFISH.

A small quantity of these fine fish are taken yearly. A rather peculiar thing regarding this fish is the large gizzard in those taken in the waters below Grand Falls, causing them to be locally designated "gizzardfish," but pronounced by experts to be whitefish, some of them weighing 6 pounds each.

A pair of these fish, weighing between 3 and 4 pounds each, was procured and forwarded for the museum at Ottawa, last season.

I trust that the residents of Baker Lake, Madawaska county, may be allowed to take some of the whitefish in Baker lake, this season.

ALEWIVES.

There was a very marked increase in the catch of these fish, over the quantity taken the previous year, not, I think, altogether because of a greater run of fish, but partly so and partly because of the greater demand. The jobbers in St. John, who handle this class of fish, would not quote a price, in 1915, sufficient to induce the fishermen to go extensively into the work, but good prices, last season, brought about very satisfactory results. Only a small percentage of these fish is consumed in the local markets, the great bulk of them being consigned by St. John fish merchants to New York jobbers, and from there shipped to the southern islands.

SHAD.

It is with very great satisfaction that I can again record a good catch of shad; returns showing a slightly better catch than in 1915. This is a very valuable food fish, and while it does not compare with the same fish taken from the waters of St. John harbour, quickly deteriorating in firmness of flesh and flavour the farther up the St. John river it ascends, it is nevertheless, a valuable fish.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Now that this fishery has assumed fairly large proportions, again, after many lean years, and many thought it to be nearly a thing of the past—so far as we are in a position to judge, the hatchery has been the means which brought about this satisfactory result—I would again like to impress upon the department the advisability of making more stringent regulations, not only for the benefit of the shad fishery, but, to some extent, the salmon fishery as well. The shad fishing season should close not later than the 30th of June each year, and the number of nets per boat, should be limited in the waters of the Kennebecasis and the Washademoak, where the nets are set out stationary. A majority of the fishermen will not set out more nets than they can properly handle, but some, who are not thoughtful, set so many that the eels destroy a large number of shad before the operator can remove the fish, thus allowing shad to be destroyed for the benefit of the eels; an unfortunate condition.

Also, as noted by Overseer Worden, who has been a shad fisherman for many years, the weekly close time should begin at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, and continue until 12 o'clock noon, the following Monday, instead of "from sundown Saturday until sunrise the following Monday." Some fishermen appear to think they can see the sun soon after 12 o'clock Monday mornings.

OTHER FISH.

There was a small increase in the catch of bass, over the previous year, but the total was not great.

The catch of pickerel increased to some extent, and might have been somewhat better but for the very heavy ice in the streams and great depth of snow covering it, making it difficult to place and tend nets.

The catch of sturgeon fell off largely, comparatively speaking, and did not amount to very much.

The price, however, increased 50 per cent, and the small quantity of caviare procured sold for a fabulous price, one fisherman quoting it at \$2 per pound.

Eel fishermen appear to have had better success than in 1915-16, as there was considerable increase in the return. I hope this may continue until the numbers are greatly reduced, as the eels are an immense source of destruction to the salmon and shad when fast in nets.

REPORTS FROM THE LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT.

Overseer Gagnon, of Madawaska county, reports favourable conditions and an increased catch, while there were few infractions of the law. He strongly recommends that the residents of Baker Lake be allowed the privilege of taking a limited quantity of whitefish, with nets. There is an inclination to take some, without permission, at present, the fish being there, and of no value if some cannot be taken for food.

Overseer Watson, of Victoria county, reports that he found the catch of all marketable fish somewhat better than the previous season, and the prospects for salmon again ascending the Salmon river in large numbers, better than for some years. He asks that a special guardian be placed on duty on this river, from the mouth to Davis mill, the first of June, and another from Davis mill to the forks, the first of July, to give proper protection.

In Carleton county, St. John river section, the season was about an average one, salmon and trout showing slightly increased catches. I have much trouble with poachers in this section, and very much need younger and more active special guardians, the only really good man I had there having enlisted for active service in the war. Head Guardian Crawford, on the Miramichi river, reports salmon rather scarce during the fishing season, the water being extremely low; but in September heavy rains made it favourable for spawn fish to reach headwaters.

Overseer McNally, for the St. John river section of York county, reports a substantial increase—nearly 70 hundredweight—in the amount of salmon taken, over the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

previous year, and he thinks these fish are increasing. The catch of shad, while not quite so large as in 1915, was very good. He recommends that the shad-fishing season close on the 30th of June, as many spawn fish are taken in July. Trout were plentiful, and alewives abundant, being large and fat.

He had, in his district, 120 licensed salmon net fishermen. Four nets were seized and confiscated for illegal fishing.

Poaching has been greatly curtailed in his three years service, and would cease if he had entire control of the guardians.

Overseer Niles, for the St. Croix and Miramichi districts, reports, verbally, the fisheries of the St. Croix waters, landlocked salmon, trout, bass, and perch, as being very satisfactory. In the Miramichi section, trout were plentiful, but the run of salmon was very light, because of the very low water throughout the whole fishing season.

Overseer Babbit, Sunbury county, reports the catches of salmon and alewives as very satisfactory; shad fair, and pickerel light. Conditions, in connection with the latter fishery, were unfavourable because of the thickness of ice and depth of snow on the streams. Waters clear of mill refuse.

Overseer Holmes, northeastern Queens county, reports the shad fishery of Grand lake an almost complete failure, last season, and the fishing for alewives just the reverse. In the St. John river section, salmon were fairly plentiful, while the shad catch was quite satisfactory and the catch of pickerel less than usual.

Overseer Worden, southwestern Queens county, reports that the shad fishery, the principal fishery of his district, was fairly satisfactory, but not as good as in 1915. He recommends that the season for shad and alewives close on the 30th of June, each year, and that the fishermen be not allowed to set out their nets until 12 o'clock noon on Mondays and be compelled to take them up at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturdays. Under present regulations, when there are many nets out, distributed over a large area of water, there are likely to be some infractions of the law, as it is difficult for an officer to cover the district and see that all nets are removed in proper time.

For the county of Kings, the special fishery guardians report, in the St. John river district, there was a large increase, and very gratifying catch of salmon, a very large increase in the catch of alewives but a slightly decreased catch of shad.

In the Kennebecasis river district there was an increase in the catch of shad, the catch of alewives about the same as that of the previous year, and trout fishing rather better. Toward the spawning season more salmon were seen in the upper waters of the Kennebecasis than for some years, but a comparatively small number of these fish ascend this river.

The fisheries of Belleish Bay district are not of very great importance.

I find it advisable, and very necessary in some sections of my district, to accompany the special guardians on their patrol duties.

In the counties of York, Carleton, and Victoria, where drift nets are altogether used for taking shad, and there is a strong tendency to take salmon by the same method, much night patrol is necessary, and expert canoe men who know the waters well are required as guardians, otherwise many salmon will be illegally taken.

Herewith is given a statement of the numbers and kinds of fishery licenses issued from my office during the fiscal year 1916-17.

Salmon fishery licenses..	100
Salmon net fishing licenses..	139
Bass fishery licenses..	23
Sturgeon fishery licenses..	5

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels
Counties of CHARLOTTE and ST. JOHN, Province

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and									
		Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.					Boats.				
		(40 tons and over) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>				\$			\$		\$	
1	Lepreau to Red Head			2	5,000	4	125	2,500	60	12,000	120
2	Red Head to Letang			6	3,000	18	152	2,520	81	20,250	187
3	Letang to St. George			5	2,250	18	243	6,975	55	10,300	222
4	St. George to St. Stephen.....			12	67,500	24	279	12,550	35	14,000	328
5	Grand Manan		1	56	40,900	143	217	4,340	214	81,500	377
6	Campobello		2	4	4,000	50	140	2,600	125	41,000	300
7	West Isles.....						200	3,000	225	67,000	350
	Totals		3	85	122,650	257	1,356	34,485	795	246,050	1,884
	<i>St. John County.</i>										
1	St. John Harbour			2	800	6	160	1,800	70	21,000	200
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour..		3	3	3,000	21	18	360	27	6,750	54
3	Chance Harbour to St. John			5	2,500	10	120	2,400	110	33,600	190
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek..						2	40	10	1,250	12
5	Tynemouth to Albert Co.....			2	550	4	7	240	8	1,600	18
	Totals		3	12	6,850	41	307	7,840	225	64,200	474

No.	Fishing Districts.	Canneries.			
		Sardine Canneries.		Clam Canneries.	
		No	Value.	No.	Value.
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>		\$		\$
1	Lepreau to Red Head.....			2	12,000
2	Red Head to Letang	4	117,000	1	2,000
3	Letang to St. George				
4	St. George to St. Stephen.....	1	257,000	1	3,000
5	Grand Manan				
6	Campobello				
7	West Isles	2	25,000	1	2,500
	Totals	7	399,000	5	19,500
	<i>St. John County.</i>				
1	St. John Harbour				
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour				
3	Chance Harbour to St. John				
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek				
5	Tynemouth to Albert Co..				
	Totals				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

and Boats, and the Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-17.

Carrying Smacks.			Fishing Gear.												No.
Carrying smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap & Smelt Nets,&c.		Weirs.		Trawls.		Dip Nets.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		
Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			62	7,500	60	60,000			120	600			2,500	2,500	1
11	21,000	27	485	11,300	50	25,080	90	3,000	100	500	110	55	1,950	1,950	2
1	800	2	381	8,000	63	54,000	15	360	120	600	200	100	835	835	3
1	1,200	3	200	15,400	96	96,000	8	320	190	1,000	36	18	200	200	4
			439	26,100	72	186,000	187	3,740	202	3,030	690	600	19,900	29,850	5
3	2,400	6	200	3,500	16	7,000	100	3,000	32	160	500	250	800	800	6
45	22,500	90	300	14,400	96	48,000	29	500			900	450	1,900	1,900	7
61	47,900	123	2,065	86,200	453	476,000	420	10,920	764	5,890	2,436	1,563	23,085	38,035	
2	1,600	4	400	14,000	30	21,500			60	300			900	900	1
			200	4,850	7	7,000	27	1,280	20	100			1,000	1,000	2
			1,120	20,800	20	10,000	20	1,000	100	500			2,000	2,000	3
2	1,600	4			1	700	4	30					900	900	4
			8	60			4	194			24	24	630	630	5
4	3,200	8	1,723	39,719	58	39,200	55	2,504	150	900	24	24	5,430	5,430	

Other Material.								Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	%
Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.		Pile Drivers and Seine Reels.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		
		3	600	6	7,000	12	1,200	65	1
5	1,700	27	9,500	24	20,000	83	4,700	310	2
		32	1,900	18	1,000	90	2,560	7	3
4	60,000	3	2,000	2	5,000	79	11,850	200	4
1	500	456	270,300	122	48,200	140	23,200	415	5
		90	8,000	49	5,000	20	800		6
		60	9,000	55	5,800	190	7,500	60	7
10	62,200	671	301,300	276	92,000	614	51,810	1,057	
6	92,500	86	69,000	61	91,500			55	1
		3	750	4	300			12	2
5	2,100	40	4,000	14	1,400	3	1,200	16	3
									4
									5
11	94,600	129	73,750	79	93,200	3	1,200	83	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts	Salmon, cwt.*		Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt	Haddock, value.	Hake and cusk, cwt.	Hake and cusk, value	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alwives, cwt.	Alwives, value.	No.
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
<i>Charlotte County.</i>																				
1 Lepreau to Red Head...				503	10,060	2,350	5,875	6,975	17,437	36,020	45,005	1,315	1,967	13,500	20,250	..	..	..	..	1
2 Red Head to L'Etang.				580	11,600	1,550	3,875	2,000	5,000	312	390	3,505	5,256	8	12	..	..	..	..	2
3 L'Etang to St. George.				64	1,280			1,590	3,975	436	465			3,600	5,400	..	..	..	..	3
4 St. George to St. Stephen				28	560	8,170	20,425	920	2,300	20,615	25,750	5,870	8,805	209,190	313,785	..	..	..	..	4
5 Grand Manan.....				2,840	56,800	3,256	8,140	6,300	15,750	22,000	27,500	24,000	36,000	2,800	4,200	..	..	..	..	5
6 Campobello.....				69	1,380	200	500	300	750	500	625	12,500	18,750	5,490	8,235	..	..	..	..	6
7 West Isles.....				496	9,920											..	..	..	..	7
Totals.....				4,580	91,600	15,526	38,815	18,085	45,212	79,883	99,735	17,190	70,778	234,588	351,882					
<i>St. John County.</i>																				
1 St. John Harbour.....	760	11,400		440	8,800			170	425	13,224	16,530			200	300	1,200	6,000	37,500	37,500	1
2 Lepreau to Chance Harbour.	660	9,900		572	11,440	700	1,750													2
3 Chance Harbour to St. John	2,300	35,250		332	6,640	600	1,500	20	50	5,880	7,350	50	75	8,350	12,525	120	600	1,860	1,860	3
4 St. John to Tynemouth Creek.	10	150		356	7,120	180	450					55	82	105	157					4
5 Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.				260	5,200	50	125													5
Totals.	3,780	56,700		1,960	39,200	1,530	3,825	190	475	19,104	23,880	105	157	8,655	12,982	1,320	6,600	39,360	39,360	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, tinned, tal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, canned, smoked, cases.	Haddock, dried, quintal.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintal.	Follock, used fresh, cwt.	Follock, dried, quintal.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, bil.	Herring, used as bait, bil.	Herring, used as fertilizer, bil.	No.
<i>Charlotte County.</i>																				
1	Lepreau to Red Head		503	1,406		318		3,969	212	230	11,930		438	390	260	2,428	15	1,920	3,500	1
2	Red Head to L'Etang		580	1,550			2,000				104	870	878	8						2
3	L'Etang to St. George		64				1,590			118	106							1,800		3
4	St. George to St. Stephen		28	300	1,920		580		110		6,870	1,850	1,340	71,290	60,600		490	6,990	670	4
5	Grand Manan		2,840	2,356		300	6,300			1,000	7,000	3,000	7,000	1,250	600			800		5
6	Campobello		69			66	300			500		3,500	3,000							6
7	West Isles		496															620	1,500	7
	Totals	\$	4,580	5,612	1,920	2,024	10,770	3,960	322	1,848	26,010	9,220	12,656	72,848	61,460	2,428	505	12,130	5,670	
	Rates.	\$	20	50	5	7	2	8	6	1	25	4	1	50	4	5	6	3	1	
	Values	\$	91,600	14,030	9,600	15,180	26,925	31,680	1,932	2,310	104,040	13,830	63,280	109,272	245,840	12,140	3,030	36,390	5,670	
<i>St. John County.</i>																				
1	St. John Harbour	769	440											200						1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour.	660	572	700			170				4,406									2
3	Chance Harbour to St. John	2,350	332	600			20				1,960	50						4,175		3
4	St. John to Tynemouth Creek.	10	356		90								18				5	45		4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co		260	50																5
	Totals	3,780	1,960	1,350	90		190				6,366	50	18	200			5	4,220		
	Rates	\$	15	20	5		2				4	1	50	1	50		6	3		
	Values	\$	56,700	39,200	450		475				25,464	75	90	300			30	12,660		

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

†Quintal = 112 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Returns showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

No.	Fishing Districts	Stad. used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, used fresh, cwt.	Alewives, salted, bl.	Sardines, sold fresh or salted, bl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bl.	Scallops, used fresh, gal.	Crabs and quahogs, used fresh, bl.	Crabs and quahogs, canned, cases.	Pulse, dried, cwt.	Hake (ground), picked or dried, cwt.	Crabs, cwt.	Fish oil, gal.	No.
1	Lepperton to Red Head				25,700		10	25	10	58				3,350	6,700	50	180		7,200	1
2	Red Head to P. Long				1,000			156	17					2,130			2		320	2
3	P. Long to St. George				59,482			13	44			3	40	2,285	3,150	685	110	332	7,800	3
4	St. George to St. Stephen				83,360		110					25	1,200	150			80		15,000	4
5	Grand Manan				5,160		20	210						3,260					5,700	5
6	Campobello				30,000															6
7	W. Fish ..																			7
	Totals				210,122	140	144	71	58	34		28	1,240	11,675	9,856	735	372	332	46,020	
	Rate				5	2 50	10	2 10	20 1 50	51		1	2 50	1	5	6	25	3	60c	
	Values				768,400	600,805	1,400	808	710	1,160		112	3,100	11,675	49,280	4,410	9,330	996	21,612	
	St. John County																			
1	St. John Harbour				33,500							90								1
2	Lepperton to Clarence Harbour	1,200	1,500	12,000	3,500												50		1,500	2
3	Clarence Harbour to St. John	120	1,800		7,650												21		1,000	3
4	St. John to Tynewan Creek				102															4
5	Tynewan Creek to Albert Co.																			5
	Total	1,320	3,300	12,000	44,752							90					71		2,500	
	Rate				2 50												25		60c	
	Values	6,600	3,300	54,000	111,880							720					1,775		1,500	

Charlotte County
St. John County

Charlotte County
St. John County

82,260,568
318,654

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 1, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon cwt.	3,780	56,700			
" used fresh	"		3,780		56,700
Lobsters	6,540	130,800			
" shipped in shell..... cwt.			6,540		130,800
Cod	17,056	42,640			
" used fresh	"		6,962	17,405	
" green--salted	"		2,010	10,050	
" dried	"		2,024	15,180	
					42,635
Haddock	18,275	45,687			
" used fresh	"		10,960	27,400	
" canned cases			3,960	31,680	
" dried cwt.			322	1,932	
					61,012
Hake	98,987	123,615			
" used fresh	"		1,848	2,310	
" dried	"		32,376	129,504	
					131,814
Pollock	47,295	70,935			
" used fresh	"		9,270	13,905	
" dried.. .. .	"		12,674	63,370	
					77,275
Herring	243,243	364,864			
" used fresh	"		73,048	109,572	
" canned cases			2,428	12,140	
" smoked cwt.			61,460	245,840	
" pickled brl.			510	3,060	
" used as bait	"		16,350	49,050	
" used as fertilizer	"		5,670	5,670	
					425,332
Shad cwt.	1,320	6,600			
" used fresh	"		1,320		6,600
Alewives	39,360	39,360			
" used fresh	"		3,360	3,360	
" salted brl.			12,000	54,000	
					57,360
Sardines	315,810	789,525			
" canned cases			153,680	768,400	
" sold fresh or salted brl.			285,074	712,685	
					1,481,085
Halibut, used fresh cwt.	140	1,400	140		1,400
Flounders	404	808	404		808
Smelts	71	710	71		710
Trout	58	1,160	58		1,160
Oulachons	34	51	34		51
Eels	90	720	90		720
Squid brl.	28	112	28		112
Scallops	620	2,480			
" shelled gal.			1,240		3,100
Clams	21,531	21,531			
" used fresh	"		11,675	11,675	
" canned cases			9,856	49,280	
					60,955
Dulse cwt.	2,950	2,950	735		4,410
Hake sounds	"		443		11,075
Cockles	332	996	332		996
Fish oil gal.			38,520		23,111
Totals		1,703,644			2,579,222

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	103	129,500
Boats (sail).....	1,663	42,325
" (gasoline).....	1,020	310,250
Carrying smacks.....	65	51,100
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	3,793	125,910
Weirs.....	511	515,200
Trawls.....	475	13,424
Dip nets.....	994	6,790
Hand lines.....	2,460	1,587
Lobster traps.....	33,515	43,465
Sardine canneries.....	7	399,000
Pile drivers, etc.....	617	53,010
Clam canneries.....	5	19,500
Freezers and ice-houses.....	21	156,800
Smoke and fish-houses.....	800	375,050
Fishing piers and wharves.....	355	185,200
Totals.....		2,428,111

Number of men employed on vessels.....	298
" " " boats.....	2,358
" " " carrying smacks.....	136
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	1,140
	<u>3,932</u>

DISTRICT No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17.

Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.										Fishing Gear.						
Steam Vessels.		Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.			Boats.			Carrying Smacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Trawls.		
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number (20 to 40 tons).	Value.	Sail and row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No.	
																\$
1			1	800	46	950	3	4,500	3	350	1,150	14,800			1	
2			1	500	220	5,750	12	3,600	1	500	2,000	25,000			2	
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RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry, in the District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons Employed.				No.			
		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.		Men on Vessels.	Men on Boats.		Men on Smacks.	Persons in Canneries, Freezers, Ice Houses, Etc.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
Restigouche County.																					
1	Above Dalhousie.....	20	10							3	16,000	2	800			5	56	6	30		
2	Below Dalhousie.....	30	15	3,800	2	1,900	5	9,000	4	2,000					2	360	4	40			
	Totals	50	25	3,800	2	1,900	8	25,000	6	2,800					7	416	10	70			
Gloucester County.																					
3	Beresford, etc.....	216	216	3,580	3	2,450	7	3,600	22	2,550						870	2	98			
4	Bathurst and New Brandon	450	375	11,290	14	7,600	9	3,800							15	678		200			
5	Caraget, etc.....	2,416	2,416	13,750	8	10,000	4	5,000	30	7,500					642	800	12	486			
6	Shippegan and Miscou Island.....	1,860	1,550	28,500	47	35,000	5	3,000	27	8,500					340	750		600			
7	Tracadie and Inkerman...	1,096	650	7,950	13	10,000	16	27,000	55	6,000					115	830		458			
	Totals.....	6,038	5,207	62,320	85	65,050	41	42,400	134	24,550					1,112	3,928	14	1,842			
Northumberland County.																					
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc.....	80	80	16,391	13	10,500	24	16,000	80	14,160					11	720	2	383			
9	Baie du Vin, etc.....	18	18	10,800	7	11,500	13	13,500	8	1,200					12	490		268			
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....						7	1,800	28	700						220		30			
	Totals.....	98	98	27,191	20	22,000	44	31,300	116	16,060					23	1,430	2	681			

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and cusk, cwt.	Hake and cusk, value.
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Above Dalhousie	700	8,400			20	50				
2	Below Dalhousie.....	2,574	30,888	1,092	5,460	350	875			50	100
	Totals	3,274	39,288	1,092	5,460	370	925			50	100
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>										
3	Beresford, etc	1,434	17,208	1,474	7,370	4,250	10,625				
4	Bathurst and New Brandon..	960	11,520	4,758	23,790	625	1,563				
5	Caraquet, etc			2,400	12,000	94,200	235,500	4,800	9,600	6,000	12,000
6	Shippigan and Miscou Islands			16,359	81,795	53,750	134,375	4,250	8,500	4,800	9,600
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc	730	8,760	6,221	31,105	21,115	52,787				
	Totals.....	3,124	37,488	31,212	156,060	173,940	434,850	9,050	18,100	10,800	21,600
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>										
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc	1,323	15,876	8,651	43,255	2,136	5,340				
9	Baie du Vin, etc.....	4,641	55,692	6,364	31,820	524	1,310				
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers	305	3,660								
	Totals	6,269	75,228	15,015	75,075	2,660	6,650				
	<i>Kent County.</i>										
11	Richibucto, etc.....	355	4,260	19,010	95,050	3,400	8,500	20	40	5,890	11,780
12	Buctouche, etc			7,477	37,385	1,300	3,250				
13	Dundas.....			3,453	17,265	280	700				
	Totals.....	355	4,260	29,940	149,700	4,980	12,450	20	40	5,890	11,780
	<i>Westmorland County.</i>										
14	Shediac, &c	80	960	7,205	36,025	1,300	3,250				
15	Botsford.			8,400	42,000						
16	Sackville and Westmorland..					95	237				
17	Dorchester.	30	360			150	375				
	Totals.....	110	1,320	15,605	78,025	1,545	3,862				
18	<i>Albert County.</i>	5	60	51	255	9	23				

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH.

State in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the Year 1916-1917.

Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel value.	Shad cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	No.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
3,184	1,910	6	48	12	96					400 100	600 150	2,290 855	20,610 7,695	1 2
3,184	1,910	6	48	12	96					500	750	3,145	28,305	
12,300	7,380													3
20,800	12,480	30	240							100	150	203	1,827	4
36,000	21,600	1,500	12,000									3,000	27,000	5
37,160	22,296	500	4,000					18	144			1,100	9,900	6
7,464	4,478	2,835	22,680			2,450	2,450					1,860	16,740	7
113,724	68,234	4,865	38,920			2,450	2,450	18	144	100	150	6,163	55,467	
5,691	3,414	94	752	493	3,944	3,237	3,237			424	636	19,230	173,070	8
6,229	3,737	566	4,528	177	1,416	2,570	2,570					9,141	82,269	9
.....				1,580	12,640	600	600							10
11,920	7,151	660	5,280	2,250	18,000	6,407	6,407			424	636	28,371	255,339	
25,333	15,199	5,296	42,368	147	1,176	3,490	3,490			125	187	6,746	60,714	11
2,980	1,788	65	520			850	850			140	210	3,679	33,111	12
8,700	5,220									20	30	760	6,840	13
37,013	22,207	5,361	42,888	147	1,176	4,340	4,340			285	427	11,185	100,665	
69,525	41,715	360	2,880			1,800	1,800			420	630	3,220	28,980	14
45,000	27,000	155	1,240			400	400					2,425	21,825	15
15,600	9,360			125	1,000	750	750					445	4,005	16
70	42			420	3,360									17
130,195	78,117	515	4,120	545	4,360	2,950	2,950			420	630	6,090	54,810	
60	36			333	2,664	263	263							18

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

THE

RETURN showing the Quantity and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

No.	Fishing Districts.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Sturgeon, cwt.	Sturgeon, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Above Dalhousie	10	80							100	150
2	Below Dalhousie.....	70	560			12	120	55	330	20	30
	Totals.....	80	640			12	120	55	330	120	180
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>										
3	Beresford, etc.....										
4	Bathurst and New Brandon.....	10	80			10	100	5	30	2,080	3,120
5	Caraquet, etc.....	10	80			30	300	150	900	300	450
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands.....										
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc.....	95	760			175	1,750	465	2,790	175	262
	Totals.....	115	920			215	2,150	620	3,720	2,555	3,832
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>										
8	Chatham, Neguac, etc ..	30	240			85	850	40	240	9,834	14,751
9	Baie du Vin, etc.....	11	88			118	1,180	8	48	186	279
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers.....	92	736			7	70	40	240		
	Totals.....	133	1,064			210	2,100	88	528	10,020	15,030
	<i>Kent County.</i>										
11	Richibucto, etc.....	5	40			666	6,660	92	552	243	364
12	Buctouche, etc.....	50	400			72	720	130	780	40	60
13	Dundas							70	420	400	600
	Totals.....	55	440			738	7,380	292	1,752	683	1,024
	<i>Westmorland County.</i>										
14	Shediac, etc.....	5	40			20	200	60	360	170	255
15	Botsford.....	125	1,000			20	200	20	120		
16	Sackville and Westmorland.....	32	256	20	100			55	330		
17	Dorchester.....	40	320					45	270	40	60
	Totals.....	202	1,616	20	100	40	400	180	1,080	210	315
18	<i>Albert County.</i>	75	600	....						

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH.

State in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Con.*

Mixed fish, cwt.	Mixed fish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Quahaugs, brl.	Quahaugs, value.	Dulse, crabs, cockles and other shell fish, cwt.	Dulse, crabs, cockles and other shell fish, value.	Seals, number.	Seals, value.	No.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
10	10					5	10							1
200	200					25	50							2
210	210					30	60							
						305	610							3
		150	450	350	2,100	70	140							4
						1,200	2,400							5
200	200					3,020	6,040							6
200	200	150	450	350	2,100	4,595	9,190							7
				330	1,980	959	1,918					10	30	8
				3,363	20,178									9
														10
				3,693	22,158	959	1,918					10	30	
28	28			164	984	16	32			22	22	9	27	11
				2,270	13,620			169	338					12
				1,485	8,910	300	600							13
28	28			3,919	23,514	316	632	169	338	22	22	9	27	
				220	1,320	140	280	300	600			2	6	14
				70	420	40	80							15
				42	252	20	40							16
						30	60							17
				332	1,992	230	460	300	600			2	6	
						2	4							18

THE CATCH MARKETING

Return showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh or frozen, cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Herring, used as fertilizer, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	No.
<i>Restigouche County.</i>																					
1	Above Dalhousie	700	1	6	485	122	20		46			14	12	102	482	220	300	429	6		12
2	Below Dalhousie	2567					212														
	Totals	3267	1	6	485	122	232		46			14	12	102	482	220	300	429	6		12
	Rates	15	20	16	20	8	3		8			3	6	2	4	5	1-50	60	12		12
	Values	49005	20	96	9700	976	696		368			42	72	204	1928	1100	450	257	72		120
	Total Value																				
<i>Gloucester County.</i>																					
3	Beresford, etc.	1434			410	673	295	716	841					600		800	100	4550			3
4	Bathurst, New Bandon, etc.	960			2304	149	54	173	75					1360		1770	910	6155			4
5	Carraquet, etc.				1200		200	5000	28000		1600		2000	1500		1000	1500	14250	1410	30	5
6	Shippegan and Miscou Islands				8179		123	5521	14195	2	1416		1600	260		1080	8839	8000	515		6
7	Tracadie, Inkerman, etc.	730			2351	1517	778	6930	2159					180		1180	1137	735	2835		7
	Totals	3124			14444	2319	1450	18349	45270	2	3016		3600	3900		5830	12477	33690	4760	35	
	Rates	15			20	8	3	5	8	3	6		6	2		7	1-50	60	12		14
	Values	46860			288880	18552	4350	91700	362160	6	18096		21600	7800		29150	18715	20214	57120	490	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Northumberland County.														
8 Chatham, Noguac, etc	1323	15	4308	34	89	110	600						65	35
9 Baie du Vin, etc	4629	15	2712	940	74	225							40	
10 Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers	305													
Totals	6257	15	7020	974	163	335	600						105	35
Rates	15	20	20	8	3	5	8						2	4
Values	93855	300	140400	7792	489	1675	4872						210	140
Total Values														

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

[illegible]

8 GEORGE V. A. 1918

THE CATCH MARKED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for District No. 3, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17—*Continued.*

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Albert County.									
18	Albert County	5	51	9					
	Rates.....	15	8	3					
	Values	75	408	27					
	Total Value								

*C'wt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

33 100 18
10 15
330 1500

12
1.50
18

36
2
72

THE CATCH MARKED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state for District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

<i>Albert County.</i>					
<i>Is Albert County . . .</i>	98	55		75	
<i>Rates....</i>	2	4		10	
<i>Values . .</i>	196	220		750	
<i>Total Value</i>					\$ 3,692

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon..... cwt.	13,137	157,644			
" used fresh..... "			13,118	196,770	
" canned..... cases			16	320	
" salted (dry)..... cwt.			6	96	197,186
" mild cured..... "					
" smoked..... "					
Lobsters..... "	92,915	464,575			
" canned..... cases			43,725	874,500	
" shipped in shell..... cwt.			5,455	43,640	918,140
Cod..... "	183,504	458,760			
" used fresh..... "			5,123	15,369	
" green—salted..... "			20,045	100,225	
" dried..... "			46,097	368,776	484,370
Haddock..... "	9,070	18,140			
" used fresh..... "			22	66	
" smoked (finnans)..... "					
" dried..... "			3,016	18,096	18,162
Hake..... "	16,740	33,480			
" used fresh..... "			15	45	
" dried..... "			5,575	33,450	33,495
Pollock..... "					
" used fresh..... "					
" dried..... "					
Herring..... "	296,096	177,655			
" used fresh..... "			12,855	25,710	
" canned..... cases					
" smoked..... cwt.			28,867	115,468	
" pickled..... brl.			15,593	77,965	
" used as bait..... "			33,392	70,088	
" used as fertilizer..... "			55,872	33,523	302,754
Mackerel..... cwt.	11,407	91,256			
" used fresh..... "			11,068	132,816	
" salted..... brls.			113	1,582	134,398
Shad..... cwt.	3,287	26,296			
" used fresh..... "			2,786	27,860	
" salted..... brl.			167	2,505	30,365
Alewives..... cwt.	16,410	16,410			
" used fresh..... "			4,323	8,646	
" salted..... brl.			4,029	16,116	24,762
Sardines..... cwt.					
" canned..... cases					
" sold fresh or salted..... brl.					
Halibut, used fresh..... cwt.	18	144	18		180
Flounders..... "	1,729	2,593	1,729		3,458
Smelts..... "	54,954	494,586	54,954		714,402
Trout..... "	660	5,280	660		6,600
Oulachons..... "					
Albacore..... "					
Sturgeon..... "	20	100	20		200
Bass..... "	1,215	12,150	1,215		14,580
Eels..... "	1,235	7,410	1,235		9,880
Tom Cod..... "	13,588	20,381	13,588		40,764
Swordfish..... "					
Mixed fish..... "	438	438	438		438
Squid..... brl.	150	450	150		450

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17. *Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed. Value
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
Oysters	barrel	8,294	\$ 49,764	8,294	\$	\$ 58,058
Clams and Quahogs	"	6,601	13,202			
" used fresh	"			2,677	8,031	
" canned	cases			3,924	19,620	27,651
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish.	.... cwt.	22	22	22		33
Tongues and sounds	"			71		355
Caviare (sturgeon roe)	"					
Hair seals	No.	21	63			
Hair seal skins	"			21		63
Beluga skins	"					
Whales	"					
Fish oil	gal			28,030		8,400
Seal oil	"			40		24
Totals			2,050,799			3,029,177

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 16)	1	2,700
Sailing and gasoline vessels	295	227,200
Boats (sail)	5,494	197,270
" gasoline	982	251,600
Carrying smacks	15	3,000
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	56,128	522,845
Weirs	7	2,200
Trawls	384	3,915
Hand lines	7,659	6,066
Lobster traps	202,991	253,739
" Canneries	161	141,570
Salmon canneries		
Clam canneries	2	5,400
Freezers and ice-houses	202	162,750
Smoke and fish-houses	557	111,660
Fishing piers and wharves	73	50,000
Total		1,948,102

Number of men employed on vessels	1,197
" " boats	10,372
" " carrying smacks	35
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	4,987
Total	16,589

DISTRICT No. 3 (INLAND).

Return showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material used in the Fishing Industry in the Counties of KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK, CARLTON, VICTORIA, and MANAWASKA, Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.										Boats.		Gill Nets.		Eel Traps.		Rods and Lines.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		No.
	Sail.	Value.	(Fishermen)	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Kings County</i>																							
1	35	700	3	700	60	85	1,700										50	100			10	100	1
2	40	400	4	800	35	110	1,100										375	550			25	250	2
3	20	300	2	450	50	60	720										75	150			10	100	3
Totals	95	1,400	9	1,950	145	255	3,520										500	800			45	450	
<i>Queens County</i>																							
4	55	660	8	2,000	100	275	2,200										100	250			30	240	4
5	80	960	10	2,500	120	190	2,850										60	150			15	150	5
Totals	135	1,620	18	4,500	220	465	5,050										160	400			45	390	
<i>Sunbury County (all)</i>																							
	40	600	3	750	50	500	4,000										60	200			15	250	6
<i>York County</i>																							
7	113	1,130			113	113	2,260										100	200					7
8	90	1,250	17	6,950	120												500	1,000	19	1,900			8
9	20	200			110	30	180										125	250					9
Total	223	2,580	17	6,950	343	143	2,440										725	1,450	19	1,900			10
<i>Carlton County</i>																							
10	56	560			60	85	1,020										125	375					11
11	15	225			10												75	300					
Totals	71	785			70	85	1,020										200	675					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

	10	100	15	7	70	40	100	12
St. John River District	30	60	30			75	700	13
Tobique River and Lakes							500	
Total	40	700	45	7	70	115	800	500
<i>Madawaska County</i>								
Madawaska River and East West of Madawaska River	150	1,050	220			450	440	14
	95	800	175			160	200	15
Total	245	1,850	405			610	640	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Victoria County—														
St. John River District.....	12	204	28	336	6	90							25	175
Tobique River and Lakes	39	663	55	660	5	75							10	5
Totals.....	51	867	83	996	11	165							15	15
Madawaska County														
Madawaska River and East.	13	221	160	1920	40	600							120	120
West of Madawaska River.....			75	900									40	40
Totals.....	13	221	235	2820	40	600							160	160

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of
NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-1917.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Salmon.....	*cwt.	874	14,858
Trout.....	"	744	8,928
Whitefish	"	51	765
Bass	"	51	765
Pickarel	"	199	1,990
Sturgeon.....	"	54	810
Eels	"	154	924
Perch	"	15	60
Alcwives (salted)	brl.	2,168	8,674
Shad (salted).....	"	26	553
Shad (fresh).....	cwt.	1,357	9,499
Mixed fish.....	"	365	365
Caviare.....	lb.	175	269
Total.....			48,460

*Cwt.=100 lbs

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in
the Fisheries in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year
1916-1917.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Boats (sail).....	849	9,545
“ (gasolene).....	47	14,150
Gill-nets, seines and other nets.....	1,455	16,700
Eel traps.....	234	538
Rods and lines.....	2,370	4,965
Freezers and ice-houses.....	24	2,400
Smoke and fish-houses.....	105	1,090
Lodges built and owned by native and foreign sport fishermen.....	58	62,000
		111,388

Number of men employed on boats 1,278

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-1917.

[illegible]

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole Province of New BRUNSWICK, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Sardines..... brl.	315,810	789,525							
“canned cases			153,680	768,400			153,680	768,400	
“sold fresh or salted..... brl.			285,074	712,685			285,074	712,685	
									1,481,085
Halibut..... cwt.	158	1,544							
“used fresh.... “			158	1,580			158		1,580
Soles..... “									
Flounders..... “	2,133	3,401	2,133	4,266			2,133		4,266
Skate..... “									
Smelts..... “	55,025	495,296	55,025	715,112			55,025		715,112
Trout..... “	718	6,440	718	7,760	744	8,928	1,462		16,688
Oulachons..... “	34	51	34	51			34		51
Sturgeon..... “	20	100	20	200	54	810	74		1,010
Bass..... “	1,215	12,150	1,215	14,580	51	765	1,266		15,345
Eels..... “	1,325	8,130	1,325	10,600	154	924	1,479		11,524
Tom-cod..... “	13,588	20,381	13,588	40,764			13,588		40,764
Swordfish..... “									
Whitefish..... “					51	765	51		765
Pickrel..... “					199	1,990	199		1,990
Perch..... “					15	60	15		60
Mixed fish..... “	438	438	438	438	365	365	803		803
Squid..... brl.	178	562	178	562			178		562
Oysters..... “	8,294	49,764	8,294	58,058			8,294		58,058
Clams and quahaugs..... “	28,132	34,733							
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh..... “			14,352	19,706			14,352	19,706	
Clams and quahaugs, canned cases.			13,780	68,900			13,780	68,900	
									88,606
Scallops..... brl.	620	2,480							
“shelled..... gal.			1,240	3,100			1,240		3,100
Dulse, cockles, etc..... cwt.	3,304	3,968	1,089	5,439			1,089		5,439
Tongues and sounds..... “			71	355			71		355
Hake sounds..... “			443	11,075			443		11,075
Caviare..... lb.					175	269	175		269
Hair seals..... No	21	63							
Hair seal skins..... “			21	63			21		63
Fish oil..... gal.			66,550	31,521			66,550		31,521
Seal oil..... “			40	24			40		24
Totals.....		3,754,443		5,608,399		48,460			5,656,859

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the whole Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year 1916-1917.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 16)	1	2,500			1	2,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels.	398	356,700			398	356,700
Boats (sail and row).....	7,157	239,575	849	9,545	8,006	249,120
“ (gasolene).....	1,002	561,850	47	14,150	2,049	576,000
Carrying smacks	80	54,100			80	54,100
Gill-nets, seines, trap and smelt-nets, etc.	60,915	655,545	1,455	16,700	62,370	672,245
Weirs	518	517,400			518	517,400
Trawls...	859	17,339			859	17,339
Hand lines	10,119	7,680			10,119	7,680
Eel traps			234	538	234	538
Rods and lines			2,370	4,965	2,370	4,965
Lobster traps.	236,506	297,204			236,506	297,204
“ canneries	161	141,950			161	141,950
Sardine “	7	399,000			7	399,000
Clam “	7	24,900			7	24,900
Freezers and ice-houses.....	223	319,550	24	2,400	247	321,950
Smoke and fish-houses.....	1,357	486,710	105	1,090	1,462	487,800
Fishing piers and wharves	428	241,200			428	241,200
Pile-drivers and scows	617	53,010			617	53,010
Lodges used by fishermen.....			58	62,000	58	62,000
Totals		4,376,213		111,388		4,487,601

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on vessels	1,495		1,495
“ “ boats.	12,730	1,278	14,008
“ “ carrying smacks.....	169		169
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	6,127		6,127
Totals	20,521	1,278	21,799

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island, together with statistics showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish taken, and the capital invested.

The following are the marketed values for the last two years:—1915-16, \$932,682; 1916-17, \$1,344,179; showing an increase of \$410,497.

This is owing to the increase in the catch of lobsters, and the higher prices obtained for all kinds of fish.

LOBSTERS.

The fishing commenced May 1, on the west side of Prince county, with fair results, and later on at north side. The catch was the largest during the last twenty years. Many more could have been landed, but the packers could not handle the fish as help was scarce.

In King's county the ice remained on the coast up to the 22nd of May, but owing to the heavy run of fish and the extension of five days the fishermen and packers made a good season.

The catch, during the late season, was very little in excess of previous years.

COD.

This fishing is carried on chiefly with trawls. Fish were plentiful during the first part of the season, but bait was scarce. The demand was good, and the fishermen were well paid for their catches.

HADDOCK.

These fish were scarce, and the catch was used for home consumption.

HAKE.

There was a good catch, and high prices were obtained.

HERRING.

Herring were again scarce on this coast, and great difficulty was experienced in procuring lobster bait. A greater quantity of August fish was taken, and the prices were good.

SMELTS.

I have to report a slight increase in smelts. The ice was late making on the rivers—otherwise much better catches would have been procured.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

OYSTERS.

I have again to report a small catch of oysters. Last year I reported that a large number of dead fish were found on some of the beds, and I regret to say that larger quantities were found this season on public as well as private areas. The Department is making inquiry to try and ascertain the cause of so many dead fish.

MACKEREL.

I have to report a small increase in the catch of this fish.

OTHER FISH.

The catches of alewives and trout were about as usual.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Lobster Packing Licenses..	202
Quahaug " ..	28
Fish Trap " ..	6
Oysters " ..	491
Smelts, Gill Net Licenses..	308
" Bag Net Licenses..	210

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels
Industry in the County of KINGS, Province of

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.				Carrying Smacks.					
		(40 tons and over) Num.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.
					\$			\$		\$			\$			\$
	<i>Kings County.</i>															
1	Murray Harbour.....	...	2	1	3000	13	40	800	135	20,250	280	2	400	2	600	6,000
2	Georgetown. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	20	400	100	15,000	170	3	600	4	400	4,000
3	Souris..	1	1	2	4000	19	25	500	145	21,750	280				500	5,500
4	Naufrage..						25	500	75	11,250	140				360	3,000
5	Morell and St. Peters..						40	800	65	9,750	130				150	1,500
	Totals	1	3	3	7000	32	150	3000	520	78,000	1000	5	1000	6	1,950	20,000

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels
Industry in the County of QUEENS, Province of

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.										
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		
		(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men
			\$			\$		\$			\$	
1	Queens County.											
2	Tracadie.....				20	1,000	150	30,000	340			
3	Rustico..	2	1,000	5	20	1,000	200	40,000	440	1	200	2
	New London.....	2	1,000	7	6	300	50	10,000	112			
	Charlottetown .				12	600	95	19,000	214			
	Lot 65, Bays and Rivers				34	2,700	142	28,400	250			
	Totals..	4	2,000	12	92	5,600	637	127400	1,356	1	200	2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	No.		
Trawls.		Hand lines.		Lobster traps.		Lobster canneries.		Clam canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.				Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$				\$
225	2,250	200	200	41,100	41,100	14	21,000	6	800			25	2,500	3	25,000	300	1
100	1,000	50	50	28,100	28,100	6	12,000	1	100			8	800	4	7,000	150	2
300	3,000	200	200	27,400	27,400	12	20,000	1	100	1	1000	30	3,000	3	55,000	340	3
100	1,000	225	225	19,400	19,400	12	12,000					30	3,000	1	10,000	140	4
75	750	250	250	26,300	26,300	10	12,000					25	2,500	1	15,000	250	5
800	8,000	925	925	142,300	142,300	54	77,000	8	1,000	1	1000	118	11,800	12	112000	1480	

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other material.				Persons Employed in Can- neries, Freezers and Fish Houses.		No.
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.				
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			
700	4,200	20	400	120	70	14,650	14,650	5	7,600	96	2,600	9	9,050	122	1	
600	3,600	45	900	295	177	16,000	16,000	6	6,050	35	3,500	3	1,950	125	2	
875	5,250	16	320	165	99	7,725	8,075	6	4,150	10	875	9	1,600	86	4	
122	732			105	63	15,415	15,415	22	10,900	8	240			86	5	
165	990			30	18	16,850	14,850	12	7,800	43	772	2	1,000	98	3	
2,462	14,772	81	1,620	715	427	70,640	68,990	51	36,700	186	7,987	23	12,950	517		

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of PRINCE, Province

No.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		
		(40 tons and over.) Number.	(20 to 40 tons) Number.	(10 to 20 tons) Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.
<i>Prince County.</i>														
1	Tignish.	1	1	1	2800	12	3	100	106	15900	206	3	650	6
2	Miminegash.....	1	2	2	2000	15	14	420	123	18470	236	2	450	4
3	Alberton..	1		1	1000	6			53	7950	100			
4	Ellerslie and Grand River..						73	1775	52	7800	126			
5	Fifteen Point...						41	475	28	8700	112			
6	Richmond Bay and Malpeque.						57	1525	98	14700	156			
7	Cape Traverse.						15	360	41	6150	78			
	Total.....	3	3	4	5800	33	203	4595	531	79670	1014	5	1100	10

THE RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a year

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Murray Harbor..			10100	50500	4200	8400	260	290	7300	10950	1150	1150
2	Georgetown			7840	39200	1000	2000	50	75	200	300	1175	1175
3	Souris.			9860	49300	8850	17650	465	698	11500	17850	1175	1175
4	Naufrage.			7910	39550	5000	6000	200	300	150	225	55	55
5	Morell and St. Peters.	158	1580	7300	36500	2000	6000	200	300	115	172	60	60
	Total.....	158	1580	43010	215050	20030	10060	1175	1763	19865	29497	3615	3615

*Cwt.=100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.								Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-Houses.	No.
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Snatch Nets, etc.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.					
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$				
34	680	36	307	18	9	1100	1100	9	13700	3	600	12	1000	1	40000	28	1		
57	1240	45	450	20	10	26775	26775	20	12050	2	800	25	1250	1	20000	205	2		
11	800	10	100	15	7	14557	14577	24	7175			15	1000	3	41000	125	3		
150	3260			100	125	14745	18431	12	8650			2	100			125	4		
160	1596					17800	22250	11	9100							80	5		
160	900			200	250	17950	22437	7	11860			10	500			128	6		
220	2570					17600	19700	10	6170							71	7		
1237	10970	91	877	353	400	11727	178270	90	68800	7	1400	64	3850	1	101000	1073			

CATCH.

Green State, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, during the 1916-17.

Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Clams, brl.	Clams, value.	Quillbacks, brl.	Quillbacks, value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
60	220	105	525	15	120	20	100	15	15	25	10	400	800	60	120	1
70	280	50	250	12	60	15	75	10	5	10	5	200	400			2
200	1000	215	1075	5	40	25	125	20	20	30	15	250	500			3
800	3200	195	975	10	80	10	50	5	5	5	10	75	150			4
280	2320	400	2000	15	120	15	75	5	5	20	10	75	150			5
2000	8040	965	4825	57	456	85	425	50	50	100	50	1000	2000	60	120	

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Returns showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish Products marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of KINGS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen,* cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, tquintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Number.
<i>Kings County.</i>														
1	Murray Harbour.....		5050	350	400	1017	160	33	100	2100	20	43	500	1
2	Georgetown..		3920	150	200	150	15	12		67	22		575	2
3	Souris...		4930	460	1100	2057	200	88	140	3920	20		576	3
4	Naufrage..		3955	120	900	360	60	47		50	8		22	4
5	Morell and St. Peters...	158	3650	200	425	650	95	32		38	10		24	5
	Totals	158	21505	1280	3025	4234	530	212	240	6475	80	43	1697	
	Rates.	\$ 10	18	3	5	7	4	6	3	6	2	5	3	
	Values.	\$ 1580	387090	3840	15125	29638	2120	1272	720	38850	160	215	5091	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH MARKETING *Continued.*

Returns showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1916-17. *Continued.*

Number.	Fishing District.	King County.										Number.
		Mackerel, used fresh, bl.	Mackerel, salted, bl.	Smelts, used fresh cwt	Trout, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	Salmon, used fresh, cwt	
1	Murray Harbour	30	10	105	15	20	15	20	100	100	100	1
2	Georgetown	30	13	50	12	15	5	15	10	10	10	1
3	Souris	100	133	215	5	25	5	25	30	30	30	1
4	Naufrage	100	233	195	10	10	5	10	20	20	20	1
5	Montserrat and St. Peter's	65	172	400	15	15	5	15	20	20	20	1
	Total	325	561	965	57	85	30	100	100	100	100	5
	Rates.	5	12	7	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	50c
	Values.	1625	6732	6755	570	850	100	100	100	100	100	6495

Total value

\$517.05

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of QUEENS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.										Number.				
	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Alwives, cwt	Alwives, value.	
Queen's County.															
1	5835	21881	6254	16625	16	32	65	98	251	270	1060	19011	150	75	
2	7289	27376	19455	40651	61	122	135	202	491	527	2069	9558	.	.	
3	4057	15214	3051	7552	13	26	40	60	240	254	1009	1661	.	.	
4	3007	11276	344	626	.	.	250	375	200	212	.	.	75	37	
5	4099	15371	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	212	.	.	.	.
Totals.		24287	91078	29104	63454	90	180	490	735	1382	1475	4138	19120	225	112

*C'wt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of QUEENS, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17—Concluded.

Number.	Fishing Districts.														Number.
	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom Cod, cwt.	Tom Cod, value.	Oysters, bbl.	Oysters, value.	Clams, bbl.	Crabs, value.	Crabs, bbl.	Qualiaugs, value.	
1 Tracadie..	954	5676	5	32	14	77			862	1223	10	36			1
2 Rustico..	337	2005													2
3 New London.	292	1737	5	32	4	21			15	73					3
4 Charlottetown.	323	1921	22	146			30	120	601	2044					4
5 Lot 65, Bay and Rivers	654	3911							773	3865					5
Totals.	2560	15250	32	204	18	98	30	120	2251	11105	10	36	25	37	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quin- tals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.
<i>Queens County.</i>										
1	Tracadie	2913	10	551	1422	953	10	2	2	21
2	Rustico	3636	17	1080	3825	3575	10	17	9	42
3	New London	2023	10	647	224	652	10	1	1	13
4	Charlottetown	1498	11	344					130	40
5	Lot 65, Bays and Rivers.....	2024	51							
	Totals	12094	99	2622	5471	5180	30	20	142	116
	Rates.....\$	17	10	4	5	7	4	7	3	6
	Values	\$ 205598	990	10488	27355	36260	120	140	426	696

*Cwt.=100 pounds. †Quintal=112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39
MARKETED.

in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of QUEENS, Province of during the year 1916-17.

Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bbl.	Herring, used as bait, bbl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, bbl.	Alewaves, used fresh, cwt.	Alewaves, salted, bbl.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, bbl.	Clams and Quahogs, used fresh, bbl.	Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Crabs, gal.	Number.
30	19	82	403	219	60	30	954	5	14		862		3	550	1
40	33	176	632	474			337					10	7	10000	2
	12	102	160	283			292	5	1		15			480	3
	8	88					323	22		30	601		1	175	4
	6	90				25	654				773	25			5
70	78	538	1195	976	60	55	2560	32	18	30	2251	35	13	11205	
4	6	2	7	16	2	4	7	10	10	2	6	2 50	30	400	
280	168	1076	8365	15616	120	220	17920	320	180	90	13506	87	390	4482	
Total value														\$345,163	

THE CATCH.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Snails, cwt.	Snails, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Oysters, bbl.	Oysters, value.	(Clams, bbl.	(Clams, value.	Number
1	Tignish..	13160	65800	3216	4824	2062	1237	900	1350	389	1945	50	350							1
2	Miminegash	5440	27200	4681	7021	3008	1801	1300	1950	740	3700	80	560							2
3	Allerton	4312	21560	1122	1683	1010	606	475	713	860	4200	335	2345			492	1938			3
4	Ellerslie and Grand River	5420	27100	122	366			1214	1214	106	318	426	2769	40	60	1908	15264	400	800	4
5	Fifteen Point	4674	23370					4260	4260	...		20	130							5
6	Richmond Bay and Malpeque.	7042	35210	518	1554			1766	1766	214	642	747	4855			1780	11210			6
7	Cape Traverse..	2944	19720					1016	1016			561	3646							7
	Totals..	43992	219960	9659	15448	6080	3647	10931	12269	2309	10905	2219	11655	46	60	4180	31472	400	800	

*C'wt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH MARKETED.

Returns showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of PRINCE, Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year, 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Returns										Prince County										Number.
	Loose fish, etc.	Cod, used fresh cwt.	Cod, shipped, green-salted, cwt.	Col. dried, quintal	Hake and (usk, dried, quintal	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled brl.	Herring, used as bait, lbs.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted brl.	Spotted, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-(od, used fresh, cwt.	(ysters, used fresh, brl.	(lams and (qua-haug, used fresh brls.	Fish oil, gal.						
1 Pictou.	6580	61	1462	741	687	50	225	87	40	116	50					1					
2 Miramichi.	2720	40	182	692	1002	10	321	148	25	238	81					2					
3 Alberton.	2156	20	174	251	320	31	67	122	26	278	317		492			3					
4 Hallsie and Grand River.	2716	62	30					607	101		423	40	1008	400	20	4					
5 Fifteen Point.	2337	90	100	71				136		71	31		1780		250	5					
6 Richmond Bay and Malpeque.	3521							888			747					6					
7 Cape Traverse.	1972							508			561					7					
Total.	21906	281	3048	1000	2027	120	616	4490	197	700	2316	40	4180	400	270						
Rates.	17		5	71	7	150	6	2	1	14	7	2	8	2	500						
Values.	67392	843	15240	7630	101250	1861	3696	8986	1182	9842	17523	120	33440	8001	135						

Total values.

*Cwt = 100 lb. quintal = 112 lb.

5481,678

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
Salmon	cwts.	158	\$ 1,580		\$	\$
“ use fresh.....	“			158		1,580
Lobsters		111,289	526,088			
“ canned.....	cases			55,595	\$66,620	
“ shipped in shell	cwts.			99	990	
						967,610
Cod.....	“	58,793	118,962			
“ used fresh.....	“			4,183	15,171	
“ green—salted.....	“			11,544	57,720	
“ dried.....	“			10,504	73,528	
						146,419
Haddock	“	1,265	1,943			
“ used fresh.....	“			560	2,240	
“ smoked (finnans)	“					
“ dried.....	“			232	1,412	
						3,652
Hake	“	26,235	33,879			
“ used fresh	“			382	1,146	
“ dried.....	“			8,616	49,671	
						50,817
Herring	“	15,928	17,359			
“ used fresh....	“			270	620	
“ canned.....	cases					
“ smoked.....	cwts.					
“ pickled.....	brls.			737	4,379	
“ used as bait	“			6,720	15,147	
						20,146
Mackerel.....	cwts.	8,457	38,065			
“ used fresh	“			1,717	11,172	
“ salted.....	brls.			2,240	32,190	
						43,362
Alewives	cwts.	225	112			
“ used fresh	“			60	120	
“ salted	brls.			55	220	
						340
Smelts	cwts.	5,744	34,730	5,744		40,208
Trout.....	“	89	660	89		890
Eels.....	“	103	523	103		1,030
Tom Cod.....	“	120	230	120		280
Swordfish	“					
Mixed Fish.....	“	100	50	100		100
Squid.....	brls.					
Oysters.....	“	6,431	42,577	6,431		46,946
Clams.....	“	1,495	2,987			
“ used fresh....	“			1,095	3,527	
“ canned.....	cases			400	2,400	
						5,927
Tongues and Sounds.	cwts.			173		3,760
Fish Oil.....	gallons			24,465		11,112
Totals			\$19,745			1,344,179

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the year 1916-17.

	Number	Value.
		\$
Sailing and gasoline vessels	21	14,800
Boats (sail).....	445	13,195
" (gasoline).....	1,688	285,050
Carrying smacks.....	11	2,300
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	5,649	45,728
Trawls	972	10,475
Hand lines.....	1,993	1,753
Lobster traps	354,667	369,760
" canneries.....	198	182,300
Clam	8	1,000
Freezers and ice-houses.....	6	2,400
Smoke and fish-houses.....	368	23,637
Fishing piers and wharves.....	40	225,950
		1,178,148

Number of men employed on vessels.....	77
" " boats.....	3,370
" " carrying smacks.....	18
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	2,770
	6,235

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of Cape Breton Island. Inspector A. G. McLeod, Whitney Pier.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants. Inspector, R. Hoekin, Pictou.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg. Acting Inspector, H. H. Marshall, Digby.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my fifth annual report on the Fisheries of District No. 1, Province of Nova Scotia.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

The total marketed value of all kinds of fish and fish products during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, amounted to \$1,600,417, which gives an increase of \$310,591 over the total for the preceding year. The greater part of the increase is attributed, principally, to an increased catch of lobsters, pollock, and mackerel, and to the higher prices obtained for all kinds of fish, with the exception of salmon and alewives, which sold at the same figure as in the preceding year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND ACCOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

The total number of persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry, during the year under review, was 7,457; a decrease of 17, compared with the year 1915-16.

The amount of capital invested in vessels, boats, fishing gear, canneries, etc., was \$1,301,017, an increase of \$30,699, over the preceding year.

SALMON.

The catch of salmon was 3,072 cwts., as compared with 3,645 cwts. the preceding year, and the marketed value was \$45,930, as compared with \$54,402, for the previous year.

The conditions for angling in the several rivers were not as favourable as in the preceding year, owing to the waters being very low and warm during July and August; however, the sportsmen made good catches in the Margaree during the latter part of June, and in September.

Immediately following the close of the fly-fishing season, a heavy freshet came, after which the Margaree river was literally alive with salmon.

LOBSTERS.

The total catch shows an increase of 3,099 cwts., and the marketable value an increase of \$100,841, over the preceding year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

COD.

The total catch was 113,694 cwts., as compared with 130,505 of the previous year.

The total marketable value was \$375,697, as compared with \$260,996, for the previous year, so that the increased prices more than compensated for the decrease in catch.

HADDOCK.

The total catch was 113,974 cwts., as compared with 183,752 cwts. for the preceding year.

The marketable value was \$398,077 as compared with \$341,002 for the previous year.

HERRING.

The total catch was 29,775 cwts. as compared with 55,231 cwts. for the preceding year. The value of the catch marketable was \$55,690 as compared with \$80,153, for the preceding year.

MACKEREL.

The catch of mackerel was 30,112 cwts., an increase of 3,320 cwts over the catch of the preceding year, and an increase of \$37,820 in the marketable value.

PROSECUTIONS.

Five persons were prosecuted for violations of the Fishery Regulations, and fines imposed in each case; three for illegal salmon fishing, and two for illegal lobster fishing.

CONFISCATIONS.

Four salmon nets, two trout nets, and two boats used for illegal fishing, were confiscated during the year.

PATROL BOATS.

There are no patrol boats in this district, with the exception of a small motor boat, supplied for the use of special head guardian, for patrolling the waters of the Margaree river, from the mouth to Joseph Miller's.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Number of lobster licenses..	59
" " additional licenses..	42
" trap-net licenses...	42
" oyster licenses..	86
" smelt gill-net licenses..	331
" smelt bag-net..	18
" angler's permits..	31

VICTORIA FISHERIES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

This report would not be complete without reference to the assistance, advice, and encouragement which I have regularly received from the competent and obliging secretary of this association, George Kennan, Litt. D. The close co-operation which, from the outset, has existed between this department and the Victoria Fisheries Protection Association, is already bearing fruit.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I wish to convey to the department my personal appreciation for the advice and assistance which has been received whenever sought.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. MacLEOD,

Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of district No. 2, province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended March 31, 1917, together with tabulated statements showing the quantities and values of fish caught in the several counties of the district, and the material used and persons employed in the fisheries.

The aggregate value of the catch for the year is estimated at \$2,349,817 as compared with the estimated value of the catch for 1915-16 of \$2,173,057, shows an increase of about 33 per cent, but this is attributable largely to enhanced values.

Of the deep-sea fish caught the quantity of cod is about the same as last year; haddock, an increase of about 12 per cent; hake, a decrease of 13 per cent; pollock, an increase of about 5 per cent; halibut, a decrease of 40 per cent.

There is a decrease of 40 per cent in the catch of herring, and of 25 per cent in that of mackerel.

The catch of shad and alewives is about the same as last year, which was the largest reported for twelve years.

SALMON.

There is a decrease of 32 per cent in the catch compared with that of last year, but it is still above the average catch of the past twenty-five years.

On the straits of Northumberland, the catch was not more than one-third that of last year, but the catch for that year was the largest reported for many years.

On the Atlantic coast, there was an increase of about 50 per cent, and in the Bay of Fundy part of the district of about 16 per cent. On account of the dry weather these fish could not ascend the rivers on the straits of Northumberland until late in the season, and the conditions for spawning were below the average.

LOBSTERS.

The catch was less than 2 per cent greater than that of last year. On the Atlantic coast—off Halifax and Guysboro—the decrease was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; while on the straits of Northumberland the increase was about 4 per cent.

Owing to ice conditions on the straits, traps could not be set for lobsters until May 15, but there was an extension of five days to the fishing season.

SMELTS.

The returns show an increase of about 22 per cent over that of last year.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were five prosecutions during the year for allowing sawdust to pass into waters frequented by fish; three for having berried lobsters in possession; one for having lobsters in possession caught at a time prohibited by law; one for unduly obstructing a stream; five for fishing for salmon in close season; two for obstructing fishery guardians; thirteen summoned for having their salmon nets set during Sunday close-time; one for fishing in lake Porter, Halifax county; one for failing to provide a fish-pass.

CONFISCATIONS.

Eighteen nets were seized and confiscated, having been set in violation of law.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LICENSES.

Licenses issued during the past year have been as follows: 52 trap nets, 87 lobster canning, 62 lobster canning, additional, 1 lobster pound, 12 herring weir, 131 smelt bag-net, 85 smelt gill-net, 85 oyster fishery, 20 salmon net, special, 6 angling permits, 175 drag seine.

OVERSEER'S REPORT.

The following is a synopsis of reports received from overseers: Overseer T. Kennedy, from Lunenburg County line to Halifax city: There was a large run of small sized river salmon which contributed to an increased catch. Owing to stormy and cold weather, the conditions for lobster fishing were unfavourable, many traps having been destroyed. A steam trawler operated from Halifax and contributed to an increase in the cod, haddock and pollock catches. The catch of hake and cusk was smaller, due to the fact that owing to better prices obtainable for cod and haddock, schooners which formerly prosecuted this fishery on muddy bottoms, engaged in cod and haddock fishing. Herring did not come in shore, which caused a great decrease in the catch. Mackerel also kept off shore and were very scarce, but can give no reason for this. Owing to the scarcity of other fish, the attention of fishermen was diverted to catch of albadore, leading to a considerable increase in returns. Swordfish and squid were both scarce. Owing to scarcity of other bait, more clams were secured. Fishways are all in good condition.

Overseer G. Rowlings—from Halifax city to Ship Harbour—says: Salmon were more plentiful than last year, and the convictions obtained last year for spearing salmon has evidently had a good effect. There is quite a decrease in the lobsters caught as compared with last year, this was not due to weather conditions, but to the fact that they are not so plentiful. Herring and mackerel were also scarce. Smelts were plentiful. There were not so many vessels fishing out of this district as last year, but there were more gasoline boats. A large fish factory and wharf have been erected at Jeddore to put up herring in the Scotch method.

Overseer R. Gaston, from Ship Harbour to Guysboro County line, says: The condition of the fishing fleet is improving every year by installation of gasoline engines. Close seasons were well observed, and no streams were polluted with sawdust or mill refuse.

Overseer R. V. Cooper, from Halifax County line to Isaacs Harbour, says: The fishermen attribute the increase in lobsters to the fact that for a number of years they have been liberating berried lobsters. Herring were not up to the average, as only the early schools struck in on the coast, and the catch was not so good as last year. Five new vessels have been added to the fleet and one laid off. Some herring were packed after the Scotch method, and some cod put up boneless. Close seasons were well observed. Millowners either burn sawdust and refuse or pile it clear of the streams. Fishways are in good condition.

Overseer H. McDougall, Antigonish county, says: That owing to a storm in August, which did much damage to salmon nets, very few were left set, which caused a considerable decrease in the quantity of salmon caught. Close seasons were well observed, and the two fishways on Little river were in fair condition.

Overseer D. L. McDonald, from Antigonish County line to Merigomish Harbour, in the county of Pictou, says: That owing to stormy weather and the loss of nets, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of salmon caught. Lobsters appear to be increasing in his division. The Sunday close-season for salmon was enforced with good results.

Overseer W. Germain, from Merigomish Harbour to Pictou Harbour, says: Salmon were not so plentiful. That there is a gradual replacing of sail-boats by gasoline boats, which enables fishermen to extend their operations. The close seasons were well observed. Posters regarding sawdust are kept in conspicuous places and mills visited from time to time, and he does not know of any abuses. There is only one fishway in his division, and that is in good condition.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Overseer A. O. Pritchard, Pictou Harbour and streams, says: That only one instance came to his notice of sawdust having been allowed to pass into rivers, and prosecution was commenced and conviction obtained. Several nets were seized by the fishery guardians, having been set in violation of law.

Overseer F. Kirwan, from Colchester County line to cape Cliff, Cumberland county, says: The fleet of boats are in good order, and all sail-boats converted into gasoline. Close seasons were well observed.

Overseer R. S. Smith, from cape Cliff to Port Philip, says: That the ice conditions in the first part of the open season for lobsters, together with scarcity of bait, when the fishing was at its best, led to a smaller catch of lobsters. Oysters in Pugwash river are becoming scarcer every year, and he thinks fishing for oysters in this river should be prohibited for three years. Smelts were plentiful and prices good, but there were not so many nets set, as a number of the fishermen are in France. He is of opinion that patrol boats would do better work if their patrol district was changed each year.

Overseer A. D. Marshall, River Philip, says: Alewives were very plentiful, and during December smelts were more plentiful than last year, and prices were good. There was some illegal fishing for salmon, but the guardians and himself patrolled the river and fourteen nets were seized, having been set in violation of law. There were four prosecutions for fishing for salmon out of season, and convictions obtained in three cases. Two prosecutions for obstructing guardians did not result in convictions. Guardians Jack S. Thompson and Lloyd S. Black rendered good service. Fishway in concrete dam is in good condition. Saw-mills have been visited and, with one exception, found the law observed, and in that instance the offenders were fined.

Overseer S. F. Fletcher, Cobequid Basin, from Cumberland County line to Salmon river, says: The catch of salmon and shad was short of last year, due to the late season. Seven licenses for herring weirs were issued. The close seasons were well observed, and fishery guardians looked after their work carefully. There has been no violation of the law referring to pollution of streams.

Overseer T. C. Rose, from Tennycape, Hants county, to and including Shubenacadie river, says: The gasperaux fishery season was the most satisfactory that there has been for years. There was also a good catch of shad. Salmon came earlier than the year before, and there were more caught than usual. No violations of the law regarding sawdust and mill refuse during the whole season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual statistical report for District No. 3, for the year ended March 31, 1917.

The last four months, ending March 31, were the worst known for many years for fishing, causing great loss of gear and boats. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the lobster gear was lost in the storms of last December and the first of January. This has been renewed, but partially, probably 50 per cent of the loss has been replaced. On the whole, however, operations during the year, have been successful both to the fishermen and the dealers, due largely to the great demand for fish and increased prices both for fresh and cured fish.

The total market value of the catch for the whole district, including by-products, amounts to \$6,142,668, as compared with \$5,703,968 for last year, an increase of \$438,700.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LOBSTERS.

There is a decrease in the catch of lobsters. Notwithstanding this, owing to the high prices received for lobsters shipped in shell, the total market value is nearly as much as last season. The total catch was 116,045 cwts. as compared with 142,958 cwts. the preceding year, and the total market value was \$1,991,866, as compared with \$2,029,566 for the preceding year. The decrease in the shipments of fresh fish was from 82,314 cwts. to 54,184 cwts., with a total market value of \$1,329,075, as compared with \$1,504,732 for the preceding year.

The pack increased from 30,319 cases to 30,781 cases, with a market value of \$662,791 as compared with \$524,834 for the preceding year.

The canned lobster business has been more or less disturbed during the present season by the embargo, but notwithstanding this, the fishermen have received good prices for the shack lobsters.

COD AND HADDOCK.

The total catch of cod and haddock was 1,022,775 cwts., as compared with 1,042,130 cwts. of the previous year.

The total market value was \$2,806,489, as compared with \$2,334,110 of the previous year.

FLAKE AND POLLOCK.

The total catch was 273,897 cwts., as compared with 249,297 cwts. for the preceding year; the market value was \$606,674, as compared with \$376,877 for the preceding year.

HERRING.

The total catch was 193,481 cwts., as compared with 264,409 cwts. the preceding year. The market value was \$297,312, as compared with \$367,802 for the preceding year.

MACKEREL.

The total catch was 18,793 cwts., as compared with 49,128 cwts. the previous year. The market value was 108,336 as compared with \$269,254 the previous year.

HALIBUT, SWORDFISH, AND ALBACORE.

The catch of halibut is 7,117 cwts., with a market value of \$85,532. The catch of swordfish is 2,616 cwts., with a market value of \$15,278. The catch of albacore is 1,766 cwts., with a market value of \$12,264.

The returns show quite a decrease in the inshore fisheries, such as herring and mackerel.

SALMON AND TROUT.

The catch of salmon was 2,430 cwts., as compared with 1,790 cwts. the preceding year, with a market value of \$45,491, as compared with \$34,855 for the preceding year. Trout show a small increase, both in the catch and the market value.

LICENSES ISSUED.

The following is a list of the number of licenses used in this district: Smelt gill net, 60; smelt bag net, 20; trap net, 61; herring weir, 94; angling permits, 226; lobster cannery, 50; lobster extension, 50; lobster pound, 3.

MEN AND PROPERTY.

The total value of vessels, boats, nets and other property directly employed in the fishing industry, was \$5,264,128, an increase of \$634,210 over that of last year. The total number of persons employed was 13,618, a decrease of 694 over the number employed last year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. MARSHALL,

Inspector.

DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURNS showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.										Fishing Gear.					
	Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		Gill-Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Wear.	
	40 tons and over.	20 to 40 tons.	10 to 20 tons.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>Richmond County.</i>																
1 Fourchu to Irish Cove.....				2	1,825	6	758	27,500	45	14,750	893	9	4,375	18	28,020	1
2 From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay.....	2	3	3	8	17,100	101	122	2,504	10	3,400	272	7	1,500	22	4,350	20
3 Isle Madame.....	3	7	7	16	15,000	170	300	3,550	60	12,500	360	4	1,000	8	27,000	3
Totals.....	5	10	10	26	33,925	277	1,180	33,554	115	30,650	1,525	20	6,875	48	59,370	20

Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.		
	Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.				Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$				\$
Richmond County.																
1 Fourchu to Irish Cove.....	57	528	1,150	622	18,400	18,400	6	7,500			229	8,955	21	3,260		360
2 From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay...	150	750	415	208	2,300	2,300	1	1,000	1	2,650	36	5,000	8	8,350		40
3 Isle Madame.....	1,050	6,600	750	750	7,000	7,000	4	3,700	4	800	165	2,150	45	1,350		130
Totals	1,257	7,878	2,315	1,580	27,700	27,700	11	12,200	5	3,450	430	16,105	74	12,960		530

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of CAPE BRETON, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1917-17.

Number.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.										Fishing Gear.					
	Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Trawls.	
	10 to 20 tons.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Fishing Districts.																
Cape Breton County.																
1	Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	4	1,200	15	67	1,340	25	3,750	143	2	600	4	208	1,664	77	308
2	Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows				24	480			48				45	225	20	200
3	Sydney, Lunenburg, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity.	15	5,500	40	85	4,000	70	11,000	265	7	2,500	13	750	7,500	250	2,500
4	Main-a-dieu and vicinity	3	1,800	16	52	3,200	33	2,800	244	1	800	2	320	2,200	93	255
5	Scatarie Island.				16	1,500	17	3,580	54				130	1,000	30	300
6	Louisburg and vicinity.				20	2,000	12	2,000	60	2	1,000	6	250	2,500	15	150
7	Chabarus to Fourchu				89	3,200	26	6,000	266	4	1,400	7	550	4,400	25	150
8	East Bay and vicinity.				55	1,100	1	150	87				94	1,316		
Totals...		22	8,500	71	408	16,820	184	32,280	1,167	16	6,300	34	2,347	20,805	510	3,863

Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.		
	Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.				Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
Cape Breton County.														
1 Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney	316	253	5,120	5,640	2	5,000	3	6,300	40	4,750	27	26,800	100	1
2 Upper North Sydney, Leitches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows	60	120	40	20					2	3,000			115	3
3 Sydney, Lungen, Glace Bay, Port Maiten and vicinity	600	600	12,000	13,200	6	5,500			50	2,000	12	800	146	4
4 Main-a-dieu and vicinity.	856	465	9,700	5,285	2	4,400			30	500	25	1,100	10	5
5 Scatarie Island	160	40	1,000	900	1	1,100			20	200			30	6
6 Louisburg and vicinity	169	80	3,000	3,000	1	1,000	1	100	26	400	20	2,000	55	7
7 Gabarus to Funchal	215	215	8,565	8,565	5	7,700	1	100	35	700	16	1,640		8
8 East Bay and vicinity.	80	69	100	100										
Totals	2,467	1,883	39,805	36,640	17	24,800	5	6,500	197	11,550	100	32,300	456	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of VICTORIA, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.	
		Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.			Boats.			Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.				
		Number. (10 to 20 tons).	Value. \$	Men	Sail.	Value. \$	Gasolene.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Value. \$	
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows				49	1,225	2	300	50				76	760	
2	Baddeck and vicinity				8	175	1	150	9				20	200	
3	Big Bras d'Or District				50	750	11	1,650	65				75	1,000	
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River				135	2,700	6	1,800	12				320	3,200	
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	11	8,800	55	149	11,810	13	5,475	337				377	12,600	
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove				185	7,400	32	6,400	305				384	7,580	
	Totals	11	8,800	55	576	24,060	65	15,775	778	11	2,700	20	1,252	25,340	

Number.

Victoria County.

1 Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows
2 Baddeck and vicinity
3 Big Bras d'Or District
4 Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River
5 Wreck Cove and Ingonish
6 Green Cove to Meat Cove

Totals

Number.

Value.

Men.

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Men.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.			
	Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			Fishing Piers and Wharves.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	
Victoria County.																
1 Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	60	345	90	54	180	135										1
2 Baddeck and vicinity..	6	48	8	24												3
3 Big Bras d'Or District	15	120	110	50	1,300	1,300	1	1,000			1	25				3
4 Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	60	600	600	300	3,500	3,500	2	1,000	4	400	138	5,320	2	5,320		34
5 Wreck Cove and Ingonish. . .	568	3,906	196	175	3,370	2,270	6	1,950	7	5,150	42	10,250	14	81,450		250
6 Green Cove to Meat Cove. . .	82	1,066	814	814	7,860	7,860	8	6,400	6	2,050	65	11,000	17	8,900		108
Totals.. . . .	800	6,155	1,818	1,417	16,210	15,065	17	10,350	17	7,600	255	26,715	33	95,670		392

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.	
	*Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$	Cwt.	Value. \$
Richmond County.																		
1 Fourchu to Irish Cove.....	922	11,064	6,290	37,712	6,165	12,330	4,765	7,146	..	..	2,497	3,742	1,472	1,837	1,411	1,233	38	76
2 From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay ..	52	312	333	1,971	9,257	22,920	42	84	..	..	100	200	1,150	2,020	209	1,070	..	2
3 Isle Madame.....	20	200	2,613	11,458	16,304	26,036	24,240	43,373	662	625	1,507	1,353	2,320	2,320	537	2,660	..	3
Totals.....	994	11,576	9,236	51,141	31,726	61,286	29,017	50,603	662	625	4,104	5,293	4,942	6,177	2,157	7,963	38	76

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Alewives.		Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Eels.		Sword-Fish.		Squid.		Oysters.		Clams.		Seals.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Richmond County.</i> 1 Fourchu to Irish Cove 2 From Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay 3 Isle Madame Totals		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
	36	36	75	755	28	28	6	60			150	752	7	38		40	64	128		
	15	11	56	250			552	4,638	65	390	10	6	500	3,000						
			15	75	35	30	213	1,618			55	3,400	90	310						
	51	47	140	1,080	63	58	771	6,346	65	390	710	4,212	597	3,348		40	64	128		

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen,* cwt.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, tquintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bbl.	Herring, used as bait, bbl.	Number.
1	Fourchu to Irish Cove.....	841	54	2,737	815	840	75	1,725	190	1,523			97	800	12	395	137	1
2	Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay	52	.	167	461	230	.	3,009	.	14			25	25	4	233	223	2
3	Isle Madame.....	20		1,076	461	2,344	1,650	3,553	11,087	3,503	512	50	437	357		570	305	3
	Totals.....	913	54	3,980	1,276	3,414	1,725	8,287	11,283	5,040	512	50	559	1,182	16	1,198	665	
	Rates.....\$	15	20	18	15	5	6	9	5	8	4	7	4	7	3	7	2	75
	Values.	\$ 13,695	1,080	71,640	19,140	17,070	10,350	74,583	56,415	40,320	2,048	350	2,236	8,274	56	3,386	1,829	

*cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Number.	Fishing Districts	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, bbl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, bbl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, bbl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bbl.	Oysters, used fresh, bbl.	Clams and quahogs, used fresh, bbl.	Hair seal skins, No.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seal Oil, gal.	Number.
1	Richmond County.																		1
2	Fourchu to Irish Cove.....	283	376	14	8	24	4	75	28	6	65	134	7	8	64	8	8	1,270	25
3	Point Tupper to St. Peter's and West Bay.	209						50		552		10	500					1,450	
	Isle Madame	187	117				5	15	35	213		550	90					3,000	
	Totals	679	493	14	8	24	9	140	63	771	65	710	597	8	64	8	8	5,720	25
	Rates.	6	16	12	20	2	5	15	5	15	10	12	6	5	5	1	50	50c	
	Values	\$ 4,074	7,888	168	169	48	45	2,100	315	11,565	650	8,520	3,582	40	320	12	2,860		13

Total value

\$378,652

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of CAPE BRETON, in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
Cape Breton County.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
			2,177	8,375	898	1,626	20	60			9	9	3,150	3,150	30	150
			90	405	320	960							594	1,134		
	78	936	5,251	23,807	9,100	35,650	104	151			43	46	5,450	5,450		
	210	2,150	1,400	7,000	4,884	9,396	3,440	3,760			1,933	1,403	797	898	705	2,820
	13	130	566	2,816	2,011	3,913	30	30					70	140	272	808
	100	1,200	455	2,730	822	1,450	650	600			507	551	149	262	105	525
	24	327	1,891	9,455	3,870	8,103	612	669					670	725	1,075	4,300
			33	148	3,415	6,830							593	93		
Totals...	425	4,743	11,863	54,736	25,320	67,928	4,856	5,270	3		2,492	2,009	11,273	12,452	2,147	8,603

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Shad.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Sword-Fish.		Squid.		Clams.		Seals.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1 Little Bras d'Or to North Sydney.....					68	630			200	800					3,347	4,242
2 Upper North Sydney, Leitchies Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows																
3 Sydney, Lingan, Glace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity					101	743	135	1,020	38	144	5	25	17	68	35	35
4 Main-a-dieu and vicinity.....					1,451	7,276	1	5	307	1,432	41	195				
5 Seatons Island					74	370			1,057	5,295	6	30				
6 Louisburg and vicinity.....			100	100	20	100	31	225	204	1,020						
7 Gabarus to Fourchu			15	15			112	568								
8 Port Bay and vicinity	9	72	65	65												
Totals.....	9	72	180	180	1,714	9,119	309	2,418	1,808	8,692	52	250	17	68	3,382	4,277

Cwt. 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc. state, for the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.														
	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.*	Lobsters, canned, cases	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	(Tot., used fresh, cwt.	(Tot., shipped green-salted, cwt.	(Tot., dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bott.	Herring, used as bait, bott.	Number.
Cape Breton County.															
1 Little Bas d'Or to North Sydney		1,182		215	16	121	21			3		129	87	150	1
2 Upper North Sydney, Letches Creek, Boisdale and Grand Narrows		2,192	70	320	2,125	1,267	26	26		14	129		636	297	2
3 Sydney to Lingan, Gilace Bay, Port Morien and vicinity	78	725		1,056		1,093	2,391	356	3	645	87		93	1,710	3
4 Main-a-dieu and vicinity.	210			1,586		648		16			25		15	115	4
5 Scotarie Island..	13			67		193	119	177			19		31	14	5
6 Louisburg and vicinity	100			95	75			201		169			156	110	6
7 Gabarus to Pouchu		1,156	33	49		1,274					110		38	185	7
8 East Bay and vicinity	24			304	611	629									8
Totals	425	5,855	106	3,684	2,971	3,231	2,556	767		831	261	129	1,836	2,581	
Rates.	\$1 15	18	15	5	6	9	5	8	4	7	3 50	5	7	2 75	
Values.	\$1 6,377	105 396	1,565	18,420	17,826	17,079	12,780	6,136	12	5,817	1,267	600	12,852	7,098	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.	
		*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows	40	480	26	78	363	1,109							84	100				
2	Baddeck and vicinity	15	150			281	843	7	14					411	411	1	7		
3	Big Bras d'Or District	4	48	948	3,792	813	1,626					45	68	497	502	25	100		
4	Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	64	448	1,046	3,661	1,224	1,836					855	855	3,184	1,991	9	27		
5	Wreck Cove and Ingonish	77	539	1,350	4,619	11,396	19,083	56,412	57,994	100	88	720	720	1,045	1,168	1,135	3,760		
6	Green Cove to Meat Cove	154	926	3,095	12,220	8,864	13,264	7,573	7,062	100	94	383	332	2,393	1,842	2,450	9,795	7	21
	Totals	354	2,591	6,465	24,370	22,941	37,761	63,992	65,070	200	182	2,003	1,975	7,614	6,014	3,620	13,689	7	21

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Squid.		Oysters.		Seals.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Victoria County.</i>																
1 Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows.....		\$	5	35		\$	50	250					360	1,080	7	\$
2 Baddeck and vicinity.....			3	27									14	56	40	
3 Big Bras d'Or District.....							11	55					..	..	..
4 Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River	4	24	6	30					50	300			..	..	..
5 Wreck Cove and Ingomish	54	162			1	8	8	24	216	1,102	140	350			12	156
6 Green Cove to Meat Cove.....																
Totals.....	58	186	14	92	1	8	69	329	266	1,402	140	350	374	1,130	59	64

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of VICTORIA, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, * cwt.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Lobsters canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, † quintal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, † quintal.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, green-salted, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintal.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, green-salted, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintal.	Number.
<i>Victoria County.</i>																	
1 Iona, Washabuck and Little Narrows ..	40		.	26	70	91	37										1
2 Baddeck and vicinity ..	15				86	18	53	1		2							2
3 Big Bras d'Or District ..	4		471		99		238										3
4 Englishtown, Breton Cove to French River ..	61		523				408										4
5 Wreck Cove and Ingonish ..	77		675		4,598	2,941	303	3,725	23,102	2,160	50	25			285		5
6 Green Cove to Meat Cove ..	145	6	1,548		1,456	3,566	92	525	20	2,336	34		22			127	6
Totals ..	345	6	3,220	26	6,309	6,619	1,131	4,251	23,123	4,498	84	25	22		285	477	
Rates .. \$	15	20	18	15	5	6	9	5	6	8	4	5	7	4	5	7	
Values .. \$	5,175	120	57,960	390	31,515	39,714	10,179	21,255	138,738	35,984	336	125	154	8	1,425	3,339	

* C'wt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Number.													
	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bbl.	Herring, used as bait, bbl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, bbl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bbl.	Oysters, used fresh, bbl.
Victoria County.	21	5	13	7	1	1	5	50						
	174		75	6			3							
	42		1	226	13		3							
			30	1,547				11						
	20		75	400	350		6							
	102		103	991	215			8						
Totals	359	5	297	3,177	579	1,014	7	69	266	140	374	59	3,606	157
Rates	3 50	5	7	2 75	6	16	12	10	10	10	5	1 5	50c	50c
Values	1,257	25	2,079	8,737	3,474	16,224	84	870	210	10	636	3,192	840	1,870
Total value														
\$387,980														

* (Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of INVERNESS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Alewives.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Inverness County.</i> 1 Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay 2 Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang 3 Priar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel 4 Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whybournagh. 5 Little Mabou, Port Hood to Hawkesbury 6 West Bay, MalagaWATCH and Deny's Basin		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
	123	809	1,336	6,680	183	275	37	33			23	20	380	535	1,920	7,680		
	292	2,336	3,744	18,720	18,514	32,552	995	995	678	611	121	109	2,179	3,333	7,473	31,181		
	511	4,088	2,098	10,490	8,060	15,322	180	192					1,182	1,061	7,772	39,888	390	195
	160	1,320	1,736	7,985	1,764	2,774	58	72	107	118			814	1,478	1,224	4,938	60	75
	213	1,967	5,570	24,988	4,462	11,950	14,809	40,965	3,166	5,126	209	418	1,185	696	3,799	15,990		
Totals	1,299	10,610	14,481	68,863	33,707	63,956	16,079	42,237	3,951	5,855	353	547	5,946	7,206	22,188	60,677	450	270

*Cwt. - 100 pounds

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Soles.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Oysters.*	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Inverness County.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1 Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay.....	2										72	388						
2 Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Grand Etang									145	725	6	30			145	500		
3 Friar's Head, Margaroo Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel.....													400	436				
4 Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whycomagh	10	50			108	1,520											142	382
5 Little Mabou, Port Hood to Hawkesbury	19	152	25	50	91	817	203	347			152	962			544	2,720		
6 West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin																	390	1,170
Totals.....	31	210	25	50	199	2,337	203	347	145	725	230	1,380	400	436	689	3,220	532	1,552

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of INVERNESS, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake, and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, green-salted, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, green-salted, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
1	Pollet's Cove to Pleasant Bay....	122	668			92			17						11			...	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang.....	292	1,872		90	9,212		26		323			226			40	16	...	2
3	Priar's Head, Margaree Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	511	1,049			4,034			90									...	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Ban, Mabou Harbour, West Lake Ainslie and Whyconanagh.....	160	866	4	70	58	178	21	18		2,529	16	25	209			135	...	4
5	Little Mabou and Port Hood to Hawkesbyry	213	2,780	10	3,640	116	200	11,808					212				40	...	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin.				115	30												...	6
	Totals	1,299	7,235	14	3,905	14,334	378	14,85	125	323	2,529	16	46	209	11	40	191	150	
	Rates.	\$ 15	18	15	5	6	9	5	6	8	4	5	7	4	5	7	3 50	5	
	Values	\$ 19,455	130,236	210	19,525	56,004	3,402	74,295	759	2,584	10,116	80	3,241	836	55	280	690	750	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Herring, pickled, bl.	Herring, used as bait, bl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, bl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, bl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Lods, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bl.	(Oysters, used fresh, bl.	Tongues and Sounds pickled or dried,	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
Incess County.																			
1	Poller's Cove to Pleasant Bay	97	45		640			2					72					50	1
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour, and Grand Etang	371	525	51	2,474							145	6		145			6,745	2
3	Little Head, Margate Harbour and Broad Cove Chapel	200	291	72	2,567	145								400				700	3
4	Broad Cove, Port Bay, Mahon Harbour, West Lake, Antioch and Whyconough	181	135	42	394		20	10		108						142		300	4
5	Little Mahon and Port Head to Hawkesbury	50	391	3,798				16	25	91	203		152		544		40	4,206	5
6	West Bay, Malagawatch and Deny's Basin		87													390			6
Totals		809	1,379	3,963	6,075	145	101	31	25	199	203	145	230	400	689	532	40	11,995	
Rates		7	2 75	6	16	2	5	15	5	15	5	10	12	2	6	5	10	50c	
Values		\$ 6,290	\$ 3,792	\$ 23,778	\$ 37,200	\$ 290	\$ 510	\$ 465	\$ 125	\$ 2,985	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,450	\$ 2,760	\$ 800	\$ 4,134	\$ 2,660	\$ 400	\$ 5,998	

\$507,167

Total value

* C wt = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
Salmon	cwt.	3,072	\$ 29,520		\$	\$
“ used fresh.....	“			2,982	44,730	
“ salted.....	“			69	1,200	
						45,930
Lobsters	“	12,048	199,110			
“ canned.....	cases			20,290	365,220	
“ shipped in shell	cwts.			1,419	21,305	
						386,525
Cod.....	“	113,694	230,931			
“ used fresh.....	“			17,312	86,560	
“ green salted.....	“			25,649	153,894	
“ dried.....	“			15,027	135,243	
						375,697
Haddock.....	“	113,974	163,200			
“ used fresh.....	“			32,949	164,745	
“ green salted.....	“			23,248	139,488	
“ smoked (finnans) ..	“			882	8,820	
“ dried.....	“			10,628	85,024	
						398,077
Hake and cusk.....	“	4,816	6,665			
“ used fresh.....	“			3,128	12,512	
“ green salted.....	“			41	205	
“ dried.....	“			535	3,745	
						16,462
Pollock.....	“	8,952	9,826			
“ used fresh.....	“			770	3,080	
“ green salted.....	“			296	1,480	
“ dried.....	“			2,530	17,710	
						22,270
Herring.....	“	29,775	31,849			
“ used fresh.....	“			928	3,249	
“ smoked.....	“			275	1,375	
“ pickled.....	brls.			4,230	29,610	
“ used as bait.....	“			7,802	21,456	
						55,690
Mackerel.....	cwts.	30,112	120,932			
“ used fresh.....	“			5,640	33,840	
“ salted.....	brls.			8,158	130,528	
						164,368
Shad.....	cwts.	54	169			
“ used fresh.....	“			30	360	
“ salted.....	brls.			8	160	
						520
Alewives.....	cwts.	681	497			
“ used fresh.....	“			289	578	
“ salted.....	brls.			131	655	
						1,233
Halibut, used fresh....	cwts.	1,943	10,595	1,943		29,145
Flounders.....	“	88	108	88		440
Smelts.....	“	1,293	11,193	1,293		19,395
Trout.....	“	1	8	1		10
Soles.....	“	203	347	203		1,015
Eels.....	“	279	1,444	279		2,790
Swordfish.....	“	3,014	15,686	3,014		36,168
Mixed fish.....	“	400	436	400		800
Squid.....	brls.	1,478	7,168	1,478		8,868
Oysters.....	“	914	2,722	914		4,570
Clams.....	“	81	196			
“ used fresh.....	“			81		405
Tongues and sounds ..	“			40		400
Hair seals.....	No.	3,449	4,349			
Hair seal skins.....	“			3,449		5,174
Fish oil.....	gals.			38,604		19,303
Seal oil.....	“			10,322		5,162
Totals			846,951			1,600,417

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Sailing and gasoline vessels.	104	66,933
Boats (sail)	2,502	89,431
" (gasoline).....	706	153,789
Carrying Smacks.....	67	23,525
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	13,364	142,442
Weirs	52	1,520
Trawls	3,303	27,174
Hand lines	9,814	8,256
Lobster traps.....	136,405	124,902
" canneries.....	71	71,350
Freezers and ice-houses	50	294,758
Smoke and fish-houses.....	1,095	80,937
Fishing piers and wharves.....	261	216,000
		1,301,017

Number of men employed on vessels.....	540
" " boats.....	4,841
" " carrying smacks.....	127
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	1,949
	7,457

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

DISTRICT

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of Nova Scotia, during

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.						
		Boats.					Carrying Smacks.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>		\$		\$			\$
1	From Colchester Co. line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River.....	20	400	134	16,170	163		..
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip River Philip and Pugwash River.....	2	100	75	7,450	86		..
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County line			45	9,000	45	1	300
4	From Fort Lawrence to Cape Chignecto.....	2	50	2	500	12		..
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester Co. line.....	20	600	1	2,750	37		..
	Totals.....	44	1,150	263	35,870	337	1	300

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Industry in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.					Fishing	
		Boats.					Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Colchester County.</i>		\$		\$			\$
1	Strait of Northumberland	2	70	11	1,650	13	15	410
2	Cobiquid Basin, including Stewiacke River.	125	2,050	3	450	200	148	1,730
	Totals.....	127	2,750	14	2,100	213	163	2,140

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39
No. 2.

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.								Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses	Number.
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
16	26					32,700	32,700	1	23,600	5	125	9	220	227	1
90	1,000					17,780	17,780	12	12,150			2	2,000	130	2
225	1,400	1	100			6,000	6,000	10	1,400			9	5,000	100	3
6	4	2	15	24	12	5	50								4
25	20	8	600	5	5	125	125			1	1,000				5
362	2,909	11	85	77	65	56,655	56,655	35	37,150	6	1,125	20	7,220	457	

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.
Weirs.		Trawls.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
7	70	8	320	3,050	2,440	1	2,600	1	300	1	300	1	200	18	1
											100	4	80	2	2
7	700	8	320	3,050	2,440	3	2,000	1	300	1	400	5	280	20	

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels Fishing Industry in the County of PICTOU, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.							Fishing		
		Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$			\$			\$	
1	Antigonish County line to Pictou Harbour including the East Branch of St. Mary's River	17	677	51	5,670	80	1	40		151	12,320
2	Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island.....	7	200	70	10,500	114	3	4,800		140	1,120
3	From Pictou Harbour to Colchester Co. line	11	370	14	21,750	171	2	200		102	750
	Totals.....	36	1,207	266	37,900	371	6	5,400	10	393	14,190

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Industry in the County of ANTIGONISH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.									Fishing			
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		
		(10 to 20 tons (No.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>		\$			\$		\$			\$		\$	
1	From Guysboro County line to and including Antigonish Harbour	1	200	3	60	1,340	57	7,700	128	7	1,450	7	630	8,400
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South Side of Cape George	..			34	600	28	2,550	72	1	540	3	170	2,500
3	Cape George to Pictou County line.....	..			21	330	16	1,800	39	2	500	2	110	1,480
	Totals....	1	200	3	11	2,270	99	12,050	239	2	2,490	12	910	12,380

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses	Number.
Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Pier and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
10	76	58	38	10,000	7,500	3	2,100	20	3,875	16	320	1	1,500	71	1
.		76	28	22,977	22,977	.	10,100							107	2
100		90	68	37,070	32,242	11	19,200			1	500			238	3
10	70	204	134	0,041	62,711	1	31,400	26	3,875	17	820	1	1,500	416	

Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing year 1916-17.

Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.	Number.
Trawls.		Hand lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster		Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
83	415	197	97	18,500	13,875	3	3,600	3	2,500	90	900	2	4,000	99	1
60	300	70	35	12,800	6,400	2	3,000	1	1,000	19	300			70	2
50	250	50	25	7,472	4,836	2	2,400	2	2,200	23	100			49	3
193	965	317	157	38,772	25,111	7	9,000	6	5,700	132	1600	2	4,000	218	

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Snacks.										Fishing Gear.					
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Snacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.	
		Number. (20 to 40 tons).	Number. (10 to 20 tons).	Value. \$	Men.	Sail.	Value. \$	Gasolene.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	
Guysborough County.																	
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph		3	2,000	15		34	90	27	3,900	58	2	360	136	650	1	50
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Gegogin.	1		1,200	5		39	800	30	4,000	62	1	300	136	600		
3	St. Mary's Bay and River						8	250	11	1,550	17			55	300		
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford						23	500	6	1,000	33	1	100	150	700		
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton.						20	60	22	6,600	54			347	2,800		
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour				4		16	300	14	3,000	35	1	400	235	1,550		
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head		3	1,600	10		31	3,200	41	10,300	99	10	3,300	460	4,800		
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River		3	2,000	12		103	6,875	63	19,300	237	5	1,400	1,995	26,570		
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix		14	7,820	55		180	19,500	30	8,500	180	2	705	1,902	20,460		
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	2	13	12,600	52		13	6,400	24	6,200	130	5	1,500	1,330	13,300		
11	Canso and Canso Tittle.	3	15	22,000	96		16	6,700	45	16,000	184	13	4,900	2,289	22,890		
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Philip's Harbour		1	380	5		68	3,900	15	3,000	83	2	700	1,090	10,900		
13	Queensport		1	450	5		30	1,500	7	1,300	37			650	6,500		
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove						135	7,350	14	2,550	140	3	900	1,559	15,690		
15	Guysboro and Manchester						30	1,200	3	460	48			450	4,500		
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point						105	3,320	8	1,200	109	2	230	1,565	15,510		
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line						66	3,570	8	2,000	66	4	9,500	1,426	13,970		
	Totals	6	57	30,550	260		1,190	58,165	374	40,800	1,572	51	24,295	15,765	161,690	21	50

Return showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Vessels, Boat and Carrying Smacks																	
Number.	Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.				Carrying Smacks.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	(40 tons and over). Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.	Men
Halifax County.																	
1	From Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay.....				1			6,500	18	140	3,000	4	1,200	76	2	500	4
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour				1		1	5,600	21	234	9,200	4	800	130	1	300	2
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove					2	12	9,000	5	250	14,000	59	12,950	180	2	500	3
4	Dover						17	8,900	63	38	11,350	4	1,500	127	1	200	4
5	Prospect					1	1	1,100	10	103	3,400	4	1,000	85			5
6	Terrence Bay					3	5	5,600	36	210	8,200	18	4,400	126	1	400	3
7	Pennant					1	8	4,500	30	27	700	3	900	30			6
8	Sambro					3	6	9,500	35	60	4,500	19	2,850	26	1	5,00	4
9	Ketch Harbour					1	2	3,000	15	50	4,000	5	1,500	60			9
10	Portuguese Cove..						73	4,500	8	98	2,000	8	3,000	40			10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove.				1		98	3,500	19	29	685	5	1,000	98			11
13	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	1	124	100,000	16	1	29	3,500	7	29	685	5	1,000	36			13
14	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island						58	950	3	58	1,330	33	6,130	65			14
15	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour																15
16	West and East Chezzetcook					1	50	4,800	18	50	650	6	920	21			16
17	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour					1	10	2,500	17	10	1,684	18	3,273	90			17
18	Jeddore					4	85	2,205	32	85	2,205	44	6,765	90	2	315	4
19	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour						79	4,500		79	1,100	47	7,200	94	1	135	2
20	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier						82	650	15	82	1,505	20	3,220	71	2	600	4
21	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island						5	365		5	365	30	5,775	68			19
22	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head						1	400	3	1	20	15	2,650	26	1	200	20
23	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island						3	1,150	9	17	660	23	5,420	104	2	300	1
24	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin						3	1,500	11	2	25	19	3,910	40	2	400	2
25	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove						1	500	1	1	20	5	775	9			24
26	Moser River and Ecum Secum						3			3	145	13	1,395	30	1	150	5
	Totals	1	124	100,000	16	5	16	6577,650	415	2,143	75,244	411	79,068	1,733	19	9,040	35

Number.	Fishing Districts.										Fishing Gear.				Crabs.		Other Marine.		Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.			
	Gill Nets, Snare Trap and Seining Nets.		Trawl.		Head Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.									
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
Head Lines.																						
1	160	18,000	75	2,050	300	150	1,100	700	6	1,200	61	1,300	51	4,800	121							
2	2,200	3,000	85	2,170	300	150	2,400	1,150	5	1,500	72	1,100	72	5,600	5							
3	2,820	22,300	65	8,100	312	150	3,400	1,700	3	450	68	10,600	54	4,050	3							
4	3,190	51,100	50	4,750	410	205	5,400	2,600	4	1,600	61	8,000	60	3,600	4							
5	1,950	26,360	75	1,800	200	100	3,400	1,600	2	1,200	33	10,000	33	4,650	2							
6	1,000	12,675	275	3,500	240	130	4,900	2,490	4	1,600	50	7,500	50	2,500	6							
7	375	5,510	45	890	30	18	1,900	950	2	30	12	2,400	12	900	7							
8	915	9,630	140	1,000	210	105	3,050	1,525	3	1,300	20	3,000	21	2,500	20							
9	245	2,840	69	990	175	87	400	150	2	1,200	25	3,000	14	1,500	2							
10	511	6,050	40	560	76	40	900	450	1	...	19	2,850	20	1,500	10							
11	175	5,065	125	1,720	175	87	1,117	565	...	...	27	1,400	27	2,200	11					
12	56	1,488	11	75	30	12	450	175	6	1,000	16	30,000	6	62,000	276							
13	310	1,500	71	1,000	230	140	2,800	1,600	...	...	35	6,500	7	225	13					
14	181	850	...	...	66	38	2,400	1,070	...	...	69	1,560	9	740	14			
15	608	2,900	7	140	295	165	2,450	1,600	...	...	37	800	14	935	15					
16	305	1,807	4	65	285	154	2,450	1,560	1	2,000	42	925	19	700	19							
17	378	1,650	7	180	200	225	3,450	1,700	1	1,500	47	3,000	15	1,700	30							
18	365	2,238	...	...	206	102	5,450	2,645	2	250	35	1,550	31	1,700	12					
19	360	2,196	...	...	169	160	...	...	1	50	37	865	24	875	25			
20	184	1,104	3	25	66	66	1,200	1,680	1	1,200	14	300	10	100	15							
21	668	4,008	...	...	200	200	4,000	4,000	1	200	44	957	30	558	30					
22	340	1,881	11	125	112	112	...	...	3	100	23	345	16	100	25					
23	30	180	4	35	21	21	1,000	10,000	2	1,500	5	100	2	30	25							
24	26	156	2	20	31	31	...	...	...	...	6	85	4	50	4			
25	90	720	4	27	53	53	9,000	6,000	1	1,000	8	85	5	70	24							
Total																			107,225	69	102,885	541

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of HANTS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carry- ing Smacks.					Fishing Gear.						Number.
		Boats.					Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		
		Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	<i>Hants County.</i>		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
1	Hantsport to and including Tennycapc.	11	1,100	6	1,200	34	25	300	5	500			1
2	From Tennycapc to and in- cluding Maitland, also the Shubenacadie River.....	69	625		...	75	116	810	5	300	57	57	2
	Totals.....	80	1,725	6	1,200	109	141	1,110	10	800	57	57	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Number.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
Cumberland County.															
1 From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	1
2 From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River			8,774	43,870											2
3 From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line			5,022	25,110									900	900	3
4 From Port Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	15	180	2,552	12,760	20	10	11	22	20	20	99	99	4,820	4,820	4
5 From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line	73	876	120	600	120	240			2	2	137	137	253	253	5
Totals	88	1,076	16,475	82,375	140	280	11	22	25	25	236	236	6,092	6,092	

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Shad.		Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Trout.		Oysters.		Number.
		Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brl.	Value.	
Cumberland County.														
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River			225	225					110	980	317	1,575	1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River.			1,288	1,288					516	3,570	100	500	2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line	226	1,588	20	26					68	476			3
4	From Port Lawrence to Cape Chignecto.	30	210	65	65	26	120							4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line					50	180							5
Totals		256	1,792	1,598	1,598	50	300	718	5,026	9	72	417	2,075	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of CUMBERLAND, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Eel skins, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped frozen, salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Pollack, used fresh, cwt.	Pollack, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
Cumberland County.														
1	From Colchester County Line to and including Cape Cliff, also Wallace River		4,387											1
2	From Cape Cliff to and including Port Philip, River Philip and Pugwash River		2,511											2
3	From Port Philip to Westmorland County Line...	15	1,276	7	20		7	11	20		32	20		3
4	From Port Lawrence to Cape Chignecto	73		120	73	13			2	30	20	14		4
5	From Cape Chignecto to Colchester County Line.													5
	Totals..	88	8,174	127	93	13	7	11	27	56	62	134	2,480	
	Rates..	20	19	1.	2 50	3 50	8	3	1 50	1 50	5	1 50	3	
	Values.	1,760	155,366	1,524	233	46	56	22	37	75	316	201	7,440	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of COLCHESTER, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Number.		Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Hake & Cusk, cwt.	Hake & Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alewives, cwt.	Alewives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Oysters, cwt.	Oysters, value.	Clams, cwt.	Crabs, value.	Dulse, cwt.	Dulse, value.	Number.				
Colchester County.																																	1				
1 Straits of Northumberland.....					506	2,024	180	360	60	90	40	40	30	210	25	125	2
2 Cobequid Basin, including Stewiacke River.....			219	2,628			199	398	...	...	18	27	173	173	400	2,000	98	1,970	3	24	6	4	5	40	8	40	...	...	75	112	20	250	250	...	...
Totals.....			219	2,628	506	2,024	379	758	60	90	18	27	213	213	400	2,000	98	1,970	3	24	6	4	5	40	8	40	25	125	75	112	200	250	250	...	...

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of COLCHESTER, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts																						Number.
	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Loose, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, used as bait, bl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, bl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives salted, bl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bas, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, bl.	Clams and Quahogs, used fresh, bl.	Pulse, dried, cwt.	
1 Straits of Northumberland	219	253	109	20	47	20	9	3	45	20	41	385	5	976	3	5	30	2	5	25	77	50	
2 Cobequid Basin, including Stewiacke River.....	219	253	109	20	36	20	9	3	45	42	41	387	7	976	3	5	46	1	5	27	77	50	
Totals	20	19	150	150	8	5	150	7	150	3	2	10	12	2	6	1	10	12	12	12	8	2	8
Rates																							
Values	\$ 4,380	\$ 4,807	272	70	616	100	13	15	68	126	82	3,850	60	1,952	18	36	36	60	96	200	150	400	

Cwt. = 100 lbs. † Quintal = 112 lbs.

Total value..... \$17,731

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Lobsters, value	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake & cusk, cwt.	Hake & cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Alowives, cwt.	Alowives, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Lots, cwt.	Lots, value.	(Oysters, cwt.	Oysters, value.
<i>Pictou County.</i>																												
1	From Antigonish County line to Pictou Harbour, including East Branch St. Mary's River,	520	6240	3722	18610	434	868				158	282	2903	2903			69	120	487	3409	45	315			110	330		
2	Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island,			5950	29800	93	186		13	26	34	51	1786	1786	4	20	10	20	231	1617	5	35	10	50	10	30		
3	From Pictou Harbour to Colchester County line			12068	69340	225	450				375	563	1965	1965	3	15			103	721	3	21					80	400
Totals		520	6240	11740	108750	752	1504		13	26	597	896	6654	6654	7	35	70	14	821	5747	53	371	10	50	120	360	8	400

Cwt. — 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts	Salmon, used fresh and frozen,* cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases	Loosesters, shipped in shell, cwt	Cod, used fresh, cwt	Cod, dried, equivalents	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and cusk, dried, quinquais.	Herring, used fresh, cwt	Herring, pickled, bl.	Herring, used as bait, bl.	Markeel, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trent, used fresh, cwt.	Brass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Number.
<i>Pictou County.</i>																			
1 From Antigonish County due to Pictou Harbour, including Lake Branch St Mary's River	520	1,846	36	410	8	36	50	295	65	1,504	60	45	110	1					
2 Pictou Harbour and Pictou Island	.	2,975	.	90	13	112	12	112	746	4	10	5	10	1					
3 From Pictou Harbour to Pictou County Line	.	6,034	.	15	70	125	50	50	892	3	10	3	80	3					
Totals	520	10,855	36	518	78	13	157	457	117	2,926	76	53	120	80					
Rates •	20	15	12	2.50	8	2	1.50	3	1.50	6	2	1	12	5					
Values	\$10,400	\$6624	76	1,237	624	26	54	687	606	5,852	14	8,210	636	120	640				

Total Value

*Cwt. 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

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THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon cwt.*	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake & Cusk, cwt.	Hake & Cusk, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.
	Antigonish County.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	From Guysboro County Line to and including Antigonish Harbour.....	269	2690	4530	22650	1142	1713	96	144	354	354	1800	1800
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South Side of Cape George.....	145	1450	4184	20920	302	453			285	285	656	656
3	Cape George to Pictou County Line....	128	1280	213	10630	185	277	67	101	1899	1899	904	904
	Totals.....	542	5420	10 51	54260	1629	2443	163	245	2538	253	3360	3360

*Cwt.=100 lb.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed
vince of NOVA SCOTIA,

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried,
	Antigonish County.								
1	From Guysboro County Line to and including Antigonish Harbour.....	269	2267	200	15	304	63	11	118
2	From Antigonish Harbour to and including South side of Cape George.....	145	2092	14		96			95
3	Cape George to Pictou County Line.....	128	1069	10		58	40	9	633
	Totals.....	542	5426	224	17	458	103	20	846
	Rates.....\$	20	19	2.50	3.50	8	2	6	5
	Values.....\$	10840	103094	560	52	3664	206	120	4230

Total value....

*Cwt.=100 lbs. †Quintal=112 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH

State, in the County of ANTIGONISH, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Squid, brls.	Squid, value.	Oysters, brl.	Oysters, value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
270	1350	300	300	272	1904	8	64	60	300	100	480	30	90	600	600	160	180	600	2400	1
8	40	100	100	120	840	4	32	15	75	10	30			400	400	12	36			2
68	340	120	120			1	8	70	250					300	300	17	47			3
346	1730	520	520	392	2744	13	104	125	625	170	510	30	90	1300	1300	187	561	600	2400	

MARKETED.

in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of ANTIGONISH, Pro-
during the year 1916-17.

Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Oysters, used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Soundings, pickled or dried, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.
312	150	519	171	23	300	2 29	8	60	160	30	600	160	600	1	1232	1
7	7	318	8		100	120	1	17	100		400	12		1	100	2
1	112	282	29	13	120		1	70			300	17		2	200	3
321	267	1119	208	40	520	392	13	125	170	30	1300	187	600	1	1730	
1-50	0	1	8	10	7	10	12	12	7	7	1-50	7	8	7	40c.	
481	1602	2 38	1664	736	2000	3920	170	1500	850	150	1950	937	4500	20	612	

\$146,980

THE CATCH.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and (usk, cwt.	Hake and (usk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Market, cwt.	Market, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alwives, cwt.	Alwives, value.	Number.
Guysboro County.																						
1	Wesum Secum and Marie Joseph...	5	50	710	4,260	1,284	2,568	51	81	9	11	7	34	910	910	42	168					1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Cigoggin...	21	210	1,153	6,918	2,322	4,644	51	76			34	30	772	772	3	12			10	16	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River...	81	810	189	1,134	468	936	15	23					366	660	21	84					3
4	Vine Harbour and Port Hillford...	13	130	266	1,596	468	936	11	18			6	8	590	590	36	144					4
5	From Port Hillford to and including Port Beckerton...	6	60	772	4,632	2,247	4,494	870	1,305	15	19	12	15	2,750	2,750	945	3,780					5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour...	16	160	1,702	10,212	732	1,464	60	90	6	7	12	17	1,221	1,221	495	1,980			20	30	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head...	5	50	3,638	21,828	12,591	25,182	678	1,017	87	109	597	746	2,225	2,225	1,224	4,896					7
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River...	3	30			3,034	6,068	909	1,363	114	142	1,494	1,867	497	497	522	2,088			12	18	8
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix...			130	780	2,522	5,044	1,653	2,480	669	836	1,053	1,316	547	547	363	1,452			48	72	9
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover...	3	30	2,217	13,302	3,903	7,806	5,718	8,577	126	157	1,029	1,286	645	645	1,403	5,612	16		90	135	10
11	Canso and Canso Tittle...	133	1,330	3,056	18,336	29,555	59,110	70,760	106,140	3,081	3,851	3,522	4,403	3,424	3,424	1,896	7,584	124		150	225	11
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip...			627	3,762	1,958	3,976	5,608	8,412	1,122	1,402	1,910	2,125	870	870	159	636					12
13	Queensport...	40	400	1,877	11,262	2,883	5,766	261	396	147	184	66	83	170	170	189	756					13
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove...					3,476	6,852	7,078	10,617	841	1,051	1,394	1,743	2,687	2,687	703	2,812	212		36	54	14
15	Guysboro and Manchester...	80	800			635	1,270	3	4	12	15	176	195	129	129	36	144					15
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point...	74	740			167	334	57	86	45	57	561	702	141	141	30	120			75	112	16
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line...	55	550	1,114	6,324	1,507	3,014	4,941	7,411	33	42	96	120	136	136							17
Totals...		535	5,350	17,451	104,346	69,732	139,464	98,731	148,096	6,307	7,883	11,989	14,988	18,072	18,072	8,067	32,268	742		540	810	

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts	Sol's, Cwt.	Sol's, Value.	Halibut, Cwt.	Halibut, Value.	1 lb. Halibut, Cwt.	1 lb. Halibut, Value.	St. Ibs, Cwt.	St. Ibs, Value.	Trout, Cwt.	Trout, Value.	Skate, Cwt.	Skate, Value.	Lo's, Cwt.	Lo's, Value.	Tom-cod, Cwt.	Tom-cod, Value.	Swordfish, Cwt.	Swordfish, Value.	Squid, Brl.	Squid, Value.	Clams, Brl.	Clams, Value.	Clams, No.	Hair Seals, Value.	Number.
<i>Guysboro County.</i>																										
1	Keum Secum and Marie Joseph.			10	60			10	80	2	14			50	90							29	29	6	6	1
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Cogoggin.			12	72			22	176	2	14											44	44	4	4	2
3	St. Mary's Bay and River.			8	48			26	208	4	28			10	30							36	36	1	2	3
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford.							23	184	1	7											31	31	1	1	4
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Backerton			36	216					3	21											4	42	2	2	5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Har- bour.			155	930					3	21			30	90	5	5	232	1,608			2	28	1	1	6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head			26	156			76	560	2	14			60	180			434	1,736							8
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River									3	21			25	75											9
9	From Larry's River to and including Port John			427	2,562					3	21			30	90			281	1,124							10
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover.			67	402					8	56							1,678	6,712	1,010	4,040					11
11	Canso and Canso Tittle.	871	436	2,594	15,564	220	110																			12
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip			1	6									8	24			41	124							13
13	Queensport			15	90																					14
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove									2	14			10	30					325	1,300					15
15	Guysboro and Mablestoe													6	18											16
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point							49	392	14	98			4	12											17
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line																			615	2,460					
Totals.		872	436	3,351	20,196	220	110	200	1,600	45	315	267	131	217	69	5	3,218	12,872	1,950	7,800	214	210	210	210	16	16

*Cwt.=100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, * cwt.	Salmon canned, cases.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintal.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintal.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintal.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintal.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Number.
<i>Guysboro County.</i>																				
1	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph	5			716			428			18				3		280	32		14
2	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Geggogin	21		363	427			774			17				2		224	50		1
3	St. Mary's Bay and River	81			189			156			5						100	30		7
4	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford	13			266			156			1						130	100		12
5	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton.	6			772	138		703	750		40						190	1 096		5
6	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour.	16		561	586			244			20						117	433		6
7	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head	5		1,193	1,252		2,688	2,405			226						375	550	764	220
8	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River	3					431	724			303						51	160		174
9	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix.							566			551						99	125		121
10	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover	2		65	675	80	462	361	2,421	1,020	419						35	270	614	163
11	Canso and Canso Tittle	100	40	971	1,074	16,224	2,968	2,465	46,664	2,949	6,066	225		456	1,022	150	1,487	1,428		156
12	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip			116	395		148	561	2,203		1,135	126		179	587	96	300			53
13	Queensport.	40		853	171	1,456	478	159			86				22	16	70			63
14	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove						696	678	1,917	65	1,677	115	242	110	428	99	1,194	664		13
15	Guysboro and Manchester	80					298	13			1		4		52	5	57			12
16	From Guysboro to and including Sand Point	74					49	23			19		15		187	8	60			10
17	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line	55		557		1,441	18	10	2,329	1,279	18		11		32	2	6			17
	Totals	\$ 502	46	5,450	6,511	21,359	8,633	10,369	56,284	5,313	10,605	466	1,947	745	3,748	1,973	6,078	3,270	1,599	
	Rates	\$ 20	10	19	12	2 50	3 50	8	2	7	6	1 50	5	1 50	5	6	2	8	16	
	Values	\$ 10,040	400	103,530	78,132	53,397	30,216	82,952	112,568	37,191	63,630	699	9,735	1,117	18,740	11,838	12,176	6,160	25,584	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, bbl.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Snails, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, Wings, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bbl.	Clams and Quahogs used fresh, bbl.	Clams and Quahogs canned, cwt.	Half-Soled Skins, Number.	Fish Oil, gal.	Seed Oil, gal.	Number.
1	Guysboro County.																			
2	Ecum Secum and Marie Joseph																			
3	Liscomb, Spanish Ship Bay and Cogogan																			
4	St. Mary's Bay and River.																			
5	Wine Harbour and Port Hilford.....																			
6	From Port Hilford to and including Port Beckerton																			
7	Fisherman's Harbour and Country Harbour																			
8	Isaac's Harbour and Drum Head																			
9	From Drum Head to and including Larry's River																			
10	From Larry's River to and including Port Felix.																			
11	Whitehead, Raspberry and Dover.....																			
12	Canso and Canso Tittle.....																			
13	From Canso Tittle to and including Port Philip																			
14	Queensport.																			
15	From Queensport to and including Cook's Cove																			
16	Guysboro and Manchester																			
17	From Sand Point to and including Sand Point																			
18	From Sand Point to Antigonish County Line																			
19	Totals.....	7	69	157	872	3,351	226	200	47	267	213	3	3,218	1,950	195	17	16	16,400	128	
20	Rates.....	10	2	5	3	12	5	10	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	50	40c	40c
21	Values.....	70	138	78	2,616	40,212	1,100	2,000	546	267	1,065	25	16,000	9,750	290	77	24	18,560	51	

Total value.....\$771,803
• Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

THE CATCH.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of HALIFAX, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alwives, cwt.	Alwives, value.	Number.
1	Halifax County.																					
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay.	169	2028	216	1296	3428	6876	2649	5298	1950	2922	1800	2700	300	300	742	3716			29	43	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	73	876	240	1440	2760	5520	2550	5100	1650	2475	1650	2475	780	780	1660	8306			16	24	2
3	Indian Harbour and Peggy's Cove	80	960	400	2400	6720	13446	5536	11072	2700	4050	1950	2925	1475	1475	3880	19400			12	18	3
4	Dover	104	1248	400	2400	7200	14400	5828	11676	3000	4500	1962	2943	2025	2025	5140	25700			6	9	4
5	Prospect Bay	78	936	300	1800	3000	6000	1318	2636	210	315	45	67	1434	1434	2305	11525			10	15	5
6	Terrence Bay	22	264	275	1650	4600	9200	4374	8748	1443	2165	660	990	1723	1723	1545	7725			30	45	6
7	Pennant	16	192	50	300	2700	5400	2206	4412	810	1215	420	630	675	675	512	2560			4	6	7
8	Sambro.	22	264	1800	10800	2000	4000	1804	3608	675	1012	330	495	755	755	200	1006			6	9	8
9	Ketch Harbor.	25	300	49	294	1670	3340	2200	4400	870	1305	300	450	1052	1052	818	4090			60	90	9
10	Portuguese Cove	30	360	40	240	240	480	215	430	30	45	15	22	735	735	489	2445			11	18	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove	49	588	100	600	2360	4720	1886	3772	105	157	708	1062	1280	1280	1836	9180			14	21	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	32	384	25	150	3526	7052	7165	14330	1227	1841	1000	1500	175	175	23	117	14	840	6	10	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	2	24	1100	5500	2474	4948	884	1762			666	999	1054	1054	131	655			16	10	13
14	Eastern Passage to Three Pathon Harbour	15	180			1962	3924	150	300			60	104	124	1245	14	70			18	18	14
15	West and East Chezeteook					4249	8498	492	984			276	405	2836	2836	83	415			109	16	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	97	1164	882	4415	4860	9720	750	1500			969	1446	1887	1885	48	240			12	12	16
17	Jeddore	7	84	1382	6910	7717	15434	574	1148	30	45	804	1206	7517	7515	72	360			4	4	17
18	Clam Harbour and West Ship Harbour	22	264	1246	6230	2139	4278	60	120			240	360	4349	4349	41	220			45	47	18
19	East Ship Harbour and Tanguier	3	36	600	3000	2920	5840	214	428	3	4	780	1170	536	5365	82	410					19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gernard's Island			1156	5780	894	1788	93	186	54	81	63	95	1416	1416	119	595					20
21	Spry Bay to Taylor's Head	22	264	1097	5485	4447	8890	216	432	30	45	372	558	9251	9251	170	850					21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	77	924	674	3370	1606	3200	103	206	69	105	45	67	3119	3119	39	195					22
23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	6	72	2226	11100	442	884	16	32			21	32	381	381	7	25					23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	8	96	600	3000	609	1218	38	76			3	4	245	245	9	47					24
25	Mosier River and Leum Secum.	31	372	1430	7150	1243	2486	54	108			75	112	1052	1052	26	130					25
Totals		990	11880	16287	8310	75761	15152	41372	82744	14859	22288	15208	22842	52122	52122	1991	10067	14	840	558	738	

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value	Albacore, cwt.	Skate, cwt.	Skate, value	Eds, cwt.	Eds, value	Swordfish, cwt.	Swordfish, value	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value	Squid, cwt.	Squid, value	Oysters, cwt.	Oysters, value	Clams, cwt.	Clams, value	Number.
Halifax County.																									
1	Lunenburg County Line to and includ- ing Head of Margaret's Bay	350	2450	32	16			4	31	2800	7600	270	17	318	4	16	16	26	5	100			85	127	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to In- dian Harbour	600	4200	26	18	1		30	210	1600	3200	34	173	300	4	17	246	246	7	170			12	188	2
3	Indian Harbour and Peggy's Cove	900	6300	100	50			7	49	1210	2420	100	50	70	5	24	108	208	6	170			89	133	3
4	Dover	741	5187	42	21			30	210	1550	3100	42	21	110	5	24	329	329	11	110			140	210	4
5	Prospect	100	700	17	7			11	10	1300	2600	150	73	6	3	140	47	4	4	40			86	129	5
6	Terrence Bay	500	3500	21	10			3	224	1000	2000	21	108	7	4	16	44	44	6	170			81	121	6
7	Pennant	300	2100	3	18			6	63	400	800	35	17	24	2	100	1	17	8	16			38	77	7
8	Sambro	400	2800	4	20			3	32	500	1000	40	20	4	1	60	14	14	9	15			40	80	8
9	Ketch Harbour	300	2730	1	8			3	21	720	1440	15	8	1	5	144	15	15	7	14			35	55	9
10	Portuguese Cove	9	63	20	10			4	28	60	120	20	10	7	6	40	30	30	6	1			40	80	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson's Cove	420	2940	2	11			6	4	1000	2000	25	11	1	6	10	7	7	50	6			61	92	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax	1217	8519	5	19			40	280		53	26	8	240			7	7	21	4			90	135	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	102	714	30	15								4	12	8	32							77	77	13
14	Eastern Passage to Three Nations Har- bour	6	42	60	30	117	936	7	40				7	21									252	252	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook	19	133	60	30	218	1744	8	76				49	147									3946	3946	15
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquod- boit Harbour	44	343	60	30	278	2024	11	77				34	102									610	2610	16
17	Jeddore	60	476	56	18	16	128	5	37				16	48							40	200	154	154	17
18	Clam Harbour and West Ship Harbour	47	329	64	31	10	80	11	77				10	30	6	24							1720	1720	18
19	East Ship Harbour and Tanager	23	75					5	3				20	60									5	5	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerard's Island	12	67																				3	3	20
21	Spry Bay to Taylor's Head	43	21			58	46	9	6				11	30									5	5	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	43	21					11	10				40	120									6	6	22
23	Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	3	15			7	40	6	4														2	2	23
24	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	10	50			8	76	5	56				10	30									5	5	24
25	Moser River and Leum Secum	18	90			8	76	7	49				7	11									5	5	25
Totals		636	44231	66	403	71	431	31	226	12140	24280	1770	88	84	48	46	1544	1917	91	389	773	40	200	6	10119

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Return showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of HALIFAX, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, cwt.	Salmon, smoked, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, smoked, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, smoked, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bl.	Herring, used as bait, bl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Number.
<i>Halifax County.</i>																				
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay.....	50	70	..	216	420	2	1,000	525	12	700	650	650	600	50	50	50	50	700	1
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour.....	53	12	..	240	660	..	700	1,000	25	500	550	550	550	100	150	100	165	1,600	2
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove, ..	65	9	..	400	1,200	..	1,841	2,200	18	1,100	900	900	650	225	200	225	300	3,700	3
4	Dover ..	80	14	..	400	1,200	..	2,000	2,200	14	1,200	1,000	1,000	654	300	375	300	375	4,900	4
5	Prospect ..	70	5	..	300	600	..	800	700	9	200	70	15	15	300	300	300	117	2,200	5
6	Terrence Bay.....	20	1	..	275	1,000	..	1,200	1,500	12	950	481	220	220	200	200	323	277	1,467	6
7	Pennant ..	15	1	..	50	900	..	600	1,300	3	300	270	140	140	120	120	125	90	500	7
8	Sambro ..	20	1	..	904	800	..	400	1,200	2	200	225	110	100	135	140	140	100	200	8
9	Ketch Harbour.....	25	..	..	49	920	..	250	1,000	..	400	290	100	100	200	210	210	111	800	9
10	Portuguese Cove ..	30	..	..	40	90	..	50	95	..	40	10	5	5	195	150	150	45	480	10
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson Cove ..	45	2	..	100	860	..	500	1,000	..	292	35	236	236	295	195	195	200	1,800	11
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax ..	15	10	..	25	2,200	648	10	3,300	1,895	25	30	300	300	30	30	35	20	2312	12
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.	2	..	..	1,100	266	..	736	386	165	165	..	222	222	24	24	228	173	110	13
14	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour ..	15	..	..	..	12	..	650	6	48	48	..	23	23	4	4	387	40	514	14
15	West and East Chezzetcook.....	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	983	12	180	180	..	90	90	18	18	856	125	1115	15
16	Pictou Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour.....	39	34	96	691	36	..	1,608	39	237	237	..	320	320	10	10	563	93	616	16
17	Jeddore.....	6	1	445	492	16	..	2,567	22	184	184	..	268	268	10	10	2,391	166	1217	17
18	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour.....	10	8	369	508	15	..	708	6	18	18	..	80	80	8	8	971	714	818	18
19	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier.....	3	..	..	600	10	..	970	4	70	70	..	260	260	7	7	1,780	9	719	19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerard's Island.	..	..	358	440	6	..	296	3	30	30	18	21	21	4	4	468	4	520	20
21	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head.....	22	..	316	465	20	..	1,175	6	70	70	10	124	124	12	12	3,073	10	821	21
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	60	10	..	674	10	..	530	1	33	33	23	15	15	8	8	1,029	12	322	22

THE CATCH MARKETED.

Return showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of HALIFAX, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17— *Concluded.*

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Snails, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	(Oysters, used fresh, brl.	(Larvae and (Jellyfishes used fresh, brl.	Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried, cwt.	Fish oil, gal.	Number.	
<i>Halifax County.</i>																					
1	Lunenburg County Line to and including Head of Margaret's Bay.	14		20	3	350	325		45	2,800	350	106	40	260	50		85	30	2,450	1	
2	From Head of Margaret's Bay to Indian Harbour	20		10	2	600	367	1	30	1,600	347	100	43	246	77		127	20	2,160	2	
3	Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove.	60		12		900	100		7	1,210	100	50	56	208	60		87	33	4,200	3	
4	Dover	80		50	4	741	425		30	1,550	425	110	57	323	50		140	51	4,940	4	
5	Prospect	37		10		100	150		17	1,300	150	60	37	47	20		86	17	1,140	5	
6	Terrence Bay	26		30		500	215		32	1,000	215	77	40	445	60		81	40	2,750	6	
7	Pennant	4		42		300	35		9	400	35	8	27	17	8		27	6	1,530	7	
8	Sambro			6		400	40		5	500	40	4	17	145	9		27	7	1,200	8	
9	Ketch Harbour.	6		60		390	15		3	720	15	12	36	17	7		37	4	1,160	9	
10	Portuguese Cove	3		12		9	20		4	60	20	7	10	50	6		47	3	127	10	
11	Herring Cove and Ferguson Cove			14		420	22		6	1,000	22	12	67	79	30		61	10	1,360	11	
12	Bedford, Grand Lake and Halifax.	12	140	67		1,217	38		40		53	80			2		90		3,220	12	
13	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.	7		10		102	30					4	8	77			77		1,000	13	
14	From Eastern Passage to and including Three Fathom Harbour	3		18		6	60	117	7			7					252		530	14	
15	West and East Chezzetcook	24		7	34	19	60	218	8			40					3,946		1,250	15	
16	Petpeswick Harbour and Musquodoboit Harbour	14		3	3	44	60	278	11			34			40		2,610		1,640	16	
17	Iddore	20		4		68	56	16	5			16					154		2,280	17	
18	From and including Clam Harbour to and including West Ship Harbour.	12		3	14	47	64	10	11			10	6				1,720		600	18	
19	East Ship Harbour to and including Tangier	25				25						20									19
20	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.	38				13															20
21	Spry Bay and Taylor's Head	54				43			9			10							1,160	21	
22	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	12				43		58	15			40					6		450	22	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, in the County of HANTS, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Number.													
		Salmon, cwt. *	Salmon, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Mewives, cwt.	Mewives, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.
1	Hants County. Hantsport to and including Tannyscup From Tannyscup to and including Shubenacadie River	49	588	340	680			90	540	1,200	1,800	2	16		
2		105	1,260	57	114	36	36	330	1,980	1,630	2,445	5	40	35	210
		154	1,848	397	794	36	36	420	2,520	2,830	4,245	7	56	35	210
	Totals														

* Cwt. = 100 lb.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Return showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, in the County of HANTS, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts	Hants County.										Number.
	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, salted, bl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, bl.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Brass, used fresh, cwt.	(Lams and Quahogs, used fresh, bl.	
1 Hantsport to Teanvcape inclusive	49	346		90		1,200					1
2 Teanvcape to and including Mailfield and the Shubenacadie River.	105	57	36	205	42	1,210	140	3	37	14	2
Totals	154	397	36	295	42	2,410	140	7	35	14	
Rates.			1.50	10	12	2	5	12			
Values.	\$ 3,080	\$ 993	\$ 54	\$ 2,950	\$ 504	\$ 4,820	\$ 700	\$ 84	\$ 420	\$ 28	

Total value \$13,633

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kind of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a green state.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon cwt.	3,048	34,422			
“ used fresh	“		2,712	54,240	
“ canned cases			40	400	
“ smoked cwt.			180	4,500	
					59,140
Lobsters	83,307	437,065			
“ canned cases			33,415	634,885	
“ shipped in shell cwt.			16,437	197,244	
					832,129
Cod	148,790	296,765			
“ used fresh	“		35,258	88,145	
“ smoked fillets	“		650	6,500	
“ green—salted	“		8,681	30,384	
“ dried	“		31,622	252,976	
					378,005
Haddock	140,290	231,133			
“ used fresh	“		72,925	145,850	
“ smoked (finnans)	“		7,303	51,121	
“ dried	“		17,581	105,486	
					302,457
Hake and Cusk	24,386	33,720			
“ used fresh	“		527	790	
“ smoked fillets	“		30	300	
“ dried	“		7,933	39,66	
					40,755
Pollock	27,451	38,063			
“ used fresh	“		804	1,205	
“ smoked fillets	“		50	500	
“ dried	“		8,849	44,245	
					45,950
Herring	86,549	86,549			
“ used fresh	“		3,355	5,035	
“ smoked	“		2,522	7,566	
“ pickled brl.			16,909	101,454	
“ used as bait	“		13,712	27,424	
					141,476
Mackerel cwt.	28,412	133,993			
“ used fresh	“		22,037	176,296	
“ salted brl.			2,125	34,000	
					210,296
Shad cwt.	1,223	7,194			
“ used fresh	“		1,011	10,110	
“ salted brl.			71	852	
					10,962
Alewives cwt.	6,581	9,501			
“ used fresh	“		4,352	8,704	
“ salted brl.			743	3,718	
					12,422
Solès cwt.	872	436	872		2,616
Halibut, used fresh	9,772	64,681	9,772		117,264
Flounders	2,800	1,661	2,800		14,000
Smelts	2,880	20,800	2,880		28,800
Trout	450	3,184	450		5,400
Skate wings	2,037	1,019	2,037		2,037
Albacore	12,140	24,280	12,140		36,420
Bass	178	925	178		2,136
Eels	1,332	3,996	1,332		6,660
Tom Cod	35	95	35		175
Swordfish	3,654	14,616	3,654		18,270
Mixed fish	3,212	3,212	3,212		4,818

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Value of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a green state.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$		\$	\$
Squid	brl	2,523	9,133	2,523		12,615
Oysters	"	1,160	5,200	1,160		9,280
Clams	"	9,975	10,469			
" used fresh	"			9,960	19,920	
" canned	cases			15	75	
						19,995
Dulse	cwt	200	250	50		400
Tongues and Sounds	"			247		1,235
Hair Seals	No	16	16			
Hair Seal skins	"			16		24
Fish Oil	gal			85,074		34,029
Seal Oil	"			128		51
Totals			1,472,378			2,349,817

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in District No. 2, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 124).....	1	100,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	156	128,400
Boats (sail).....	3,741	142,509
" (gasoline).....	1,433	259,048
Carrying smacks.....	89	41,485
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	36,188	379,657
Weirs	30	2,400
Trawls	4,566	58,970
Hand lines.....	9,471	7,314
Lobster traps.....	308,734	269,595
Lobster canneries.....	8	106,450
Clam canneries	1	400
Freezers and ice-houses.....	14	207,265
Smoke and fish-houses.....	1,827	234,342
Fishing piers and wharves.....	822	231,258
		2,169,093

Number of men employed on vessels.....	694
" " boats.....	4,574
" " carrying smacks.....	141
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	2,198
Total	7,607

DISTRICT No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of LUNENBURG, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Snacks.													Fishing gear.		
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.						Boats.				Carrying Snacks.				Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smolt Nets, etc.	
		Number. and over 40 tons	Number. 20 to 40 tons	Number. (10 to 20) tons	Value. \$	Men	Sail.	Value. \$	Gasolene.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Value. \$	Men.			
Lunenburg County.																	
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove.....			1	500	3	104	2288	10	3500	118				370	11000	1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan.....			1	500	2	36	792	11	3850	50				240	7800	2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove.....			15	8500	51	62	1364	20	7000	85				400	8000	4
4	Chester.....			3	4500	8	10	220	..	..	12				200	5500	2
5	Martin's River and Mahone.....	9		4	6000	170	27	594	8	2500	35				200	3000	2
6	Tancocks.....			14	9000	56	83	2002	104	36400	200				1000	16000	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury.....	88		14	1328000	1377			105	36750	166			1	1243	27967	7
8	La Have River.....	30		1	450000	619			153	53550	199			1	1410	14900	8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove.....	2		8	30000	41			64	32400	91				700	7000	9
Totals..		129	5	60	1837000	2330	322	7260	475	175950	956	2	700	4	5793	101167	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers, and Fish houses.					
	Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.			Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Lunenburg County.																		
1	110	1750	200	10	2000	2000						2	400	33	1720	10	1900	1
2	40	575	115	55	3500	3500	1	600						28	2700	22	950	2
3	50	1200	300	150	3500	3500						2	200	68	2300	27	1500	2
4	7	210	60	30	1500	1500	1	600		600		1	200	16	400	8	800	25
5	70	2600	30	15	1000	1000						2	200	35	6500	25	6000	30
6	185	3200	600	300	4000	4000						1	100	60	2500	40	1000	6
7	228	1584	415	207	19000	19000	1	600				1	2500	199	29850	12	17500	14
8	180	54	506	25	20100	20100	1	600						190	28500	6	52000	10
9			290	145	10350	10350								42	6300			10
Totals.....	1176	50775	2516	1255	64950	64950	4	2400	1	600	9	3600	665	80770	150	239250		89

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of QUEENS, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Snacks.										Fishing Gear.						
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Snacks.		Gill Nets, Seines, Traps and Snodt Nets, etc.		Trawls.		
		(10 to 20 tons)	Value.	Men	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			\$			\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	Port Medway	6	2700	18	17	1600	28	4730	66				420	3400	85	400	1	1200
2	Mill Village				14	210			20				38	275			3	600
3	Greenfield				13	200			22								4	2000
4	Liverpool, Western Head, Brooklyn	2	600	6	4	100	67	10000	94	1	200		630	19800	500	2000	5	600
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunt's Point, Summerville	1	300	3			40	6000	52				402	4200	150	600	6	1200
6	Port Mouton, S. W. Port Mouton	3	1000	11	5	125	55	8250	80	4	1000		602	5800	300	1200	7	400
7	Port Jolie, Port L'Hebert, Sandy Bay	2	500	6			35	5250	50	1	200		501	4500	100	400	8	800
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head	2	750	4	5	125	30	4500	60				402	4200	200	800		
	Totals	16	5850	48	58	2360	255	38730	444	6	10400		2995	42175	1335	5400		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.		
	Hand Line		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish House.			Fishing pier and wharve.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Fishing Districts															
Queens County.															
1	Port Medway.....	320	275	400	500	1	1800			25	71	185	20	750	10
2	Mill Village.....									14	16	16	12	120	
3	Greenfield.....									25	14	20			
4	Liverpool, Western Head, Brooklyn.....	300	300	800	800	1	2000			500	6	300	8	400	12
5	Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, Sunnerville.	400	400	800	800					25	5	250	4	200	
6	Port Mouton, S. W. Port Mouton.....	200	200	1000	1000	4	8000			500	25	125	10	500	60
7	Port Jolie, Port Herbert, Sandy Bay.....	500	300	500	500	1	500	1	200	20	10	50	4	200	7
8	East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Hd.	300	300	850	850	1	200				25	125		400	8
Totals		1820	1775	4350	4450	8	12500	1	200	650	271	10710	66	2570	82

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.		
	Worms.		Trawl.		Hand Line.		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.			Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
St. John's County.															
1 Woods Harbour	2	550	18	144	40	60	14150	17688	6	3000	10	1200	12	6500	75
2 Long Harbour and Bear Point			8	64	76	100	13490	16750	2	500	57	3000	20	3000	1
3 Cape Island.....			635	5080	514	770	46500	58122	3	3000	45	8500	52	27000	3
4 Barrington			6	48	52	78	1700	2123	1	200	14	1700	4	900	17
5 Port La Tour and Baccaro.....			37	296	50	75	12900	16122	3	250	75	3000	8	1650	30
6 Cape Negro and Blanche.....			97	776	82	123	4500	5623	1	200	6	2500	7	1700	15
7 Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbour.....			51	408	65	78	735	919			24	210	13	312	7
8 Black Point and Round Bay.....			56	448	107	128	3940	4925			51	1384	12	578	8
9 Roseway, Carleton Village and Mc-Nutt's Island			101	832	220	224	4890	6112	1	200	89	1895	34	2320	28
10 Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birch Town			30	240	87	104	1410	1762			27	3950	14	1384	17
11 Shelburne and Sandy Point.....			758	6064	335	402	4550	5687			90	8240	42	4640	11
12 Jordan, East and West.....			61	488	146	177	3508	4385	2	200	64	2430	46	1450	30
13 Lockport			824	6592	430	516	9515	11893	2	6500	45	5700	71	6540	192
Totals	2	550	2687	21480	2204	2833	121698	152111	17	13600	597	42809	335	118274	404

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.		Vessels, Boats and Carrying Snacks.										Fishing Gear.					
Steam Vessels.		Sailing and Gasoline Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Snacks.		Gill Nets, Seine, Trap and Snack Nets, etc.			
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Engines and over.	(20 to 40 tons).	(10 to 20 tons).	Value.	Men.	Value.	Gross Reg.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Yarmouth County.																	
1	Port Maitland													81	5,960		
2	Sandford													70	5,600		
3	Yarmouth	6	180	20,950	21	5								400	1,200		
4	Arcadia													70	700		
5	Pinkney Point													55	550		
6	Comau Hill													150	1,500		
7	Wedreport	3	70	11,000	20									400	1,000		
8	Salmon River													35	100		
9	Tusket													300	1,500		
10	Eel Brook													90	450		
11	Argyle.													240	2,300		
12	Pubnico													390	7,900		
Totals...		9	250	31,950	41	10	8		1,521,400	36	157	2,500	570	65,700	1,280	40	3,900
															2,250	34,900	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing District.	Fishing Gear						Canneries		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries Freezers and Fish-houses.		
	Wears.		Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Yarmouth County.															
1 Port Maitland.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	65
2 Sandford.....			90	540	280	350	9,000	13,500	1	900	20	2,000	1	1,200	45
3 Yarmouth.....	1	200	50	300	175	219	7,000	10,500	1	900	6	1,050	1	100	390
4 Arcadia.....	1	300	250	1,500	900	1,122	13,200	19,800	3	3,200	23	20,900	15	220,500	18
5 Pinkney Point.			12	72	60	75	4,000	6,000	1	700	3	150	1	600	12
6 Comeau Hill..			12	72	70	87	4,600	6,900	1	600	3	150	1	100	75
7 Wedgeport....		1,000	30	180	210	262	12,000	18,000	3	3,000	5	3,000	4	2,800	110
8 Salmon River.	1	2,600	50	300	395	494	20,200	30,300	3	3,600	26	2,000	7	7,700	30
9 Tusket.....	5	1,200									2	60			4
10 Bel Brook.....											23	1,970	2	1,000	9
11 Argyle....	1	300	20	120	50	62	8,200	12,300			8	975	2	1,200	10
12 Pubnico.....	7	2,000	20	120	400	500	12,540	18,810	5	5,800	34	4,300	6	6,200	150
Totals	31	7,600	534	3,204	2,540	3,171	91,540	137,310	18	18,700	153	36,555	42	242,000	909

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity of Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.																	Fishing Gear.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Number.	Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.					Boats.					Carrying Smacks.			Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over)	20 to 40 tons.	(10 to 20 tons).	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Number	Fishing Gear						Canneries.		Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.		
	Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.			Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Digby County.															
1 Digby and vicinity	2	700	500	7,025	25	1,500	1,575	9	11,400	37	54,000	12	36,000	150	
2 Bay View and Culloden	4	2,500	78	780	25	2,000	2,500	6	200	6	200	1	2,000	75	
3 Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	2	1,500	96	960	50	2,000	2,500	5	500	9	800	1	500	50	
4 Centerville	2	2,000	270	2,700	25	1,500	1,875	8	1,500	30	3,700	16	12,000	10	
5 Sandy Cove and Milk Cove	2	1,500	66	660	45	1,600	2,000	6	1,000	13	1,800	5	1,500	100	
6 Little River and White Cove	1	1,500	150	1,500	25	2,500	2,500	1	25	25	1,500	24	25,000	15	
7 Tiddville and East Ferry. . .	1	1,500	74	740	320	1,600	2,000	1	900	49	8,500	27	5,000	55	
8 Fiverton and Central Grove	9	4,000	15	150	36	200	250	3	75	7	300	5	2,000	40	
9 Freeport	3	1,000	80	800	106	1,100	1,375	4	205	17	500	10	1,500	10	
10 Westport	3	1,600	175	1,650	54	2,000	2,000	3	75	16	4,300	25	13	25	
11 Smith's Cove and Brighton	5	4,000	150	900	50	400	400	6	150	19	4,140	40	14	40	
12 Plympton to Weymouth. . .	5	1,400	40	240	10	750	750	1	25	5	1,200	25	16	25	
13 New Edinburgh	1	150	25	150	60	750	750	1	25	11	1,350	30	17	18	
14 White and Belliveau's Cove	1	150	12	72	100	2,400	2,400	1	500	22	850	18	18	18	
15 Crozes Coves	1	150	10	60	80	1,800	1,800	1	400	25	1,060	5	5	5	
16 Church Point	2	300	20	120	40	1,000	1,000	1	10	3	300	30	20	30	
17 Little Brook and Comeauville	2	300	20	120	80	2,100	2,100	2	10	15	1,250	30	20	30	
18 Sackville	2	300	20	120	65	1,700	1,700	7	175	7	175	5	5	5	
19 Meteghan River	2	300	20	120	100	2,000	2,000	10	200	10	200	100	23	100	
20 Meteghan	2	300	20	120	400	5,000	5,000	2	900	41	1,325	6	24	6	
21 Comeau's Cove			76	76	400	400	400			3	45				
22 Bear Cove															
23 Cape St. Mary															
24 Salmon and Beaver Rivers															
Totals	40	29,800	3,341	33,442	2,822	44,550	49,875	66	18,430	479	104,695	126	95,000	789	

Returns showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessel, and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Snacks.												Fishing Gear.	
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.				Carrying Snacks.						
		40 tons and over.	20 to 40 tons.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.		Value.
Annapolis County.															
1	Margaretville					4	80	5	1,375	20			30	360	1
2	Port George					35	700	10	2,500	50			50	600	2
3	Port Lorne					6	180	8	1,800	30			50	600	3
4	Hampton					12	240	6	1,500	20			35	420	4
5	Phinney's Cove					30	600	12	3,600	60			70	840	5
6	Parker Cove					30	600	27	6,000	75		600	60	720	6
7	Halsburie			300	16	20	400	20	4,500	50		800	45	540	7
8	Latchfield					10	200	17	4,000	45			20	240	8
9	Port Wade	2	1	6,500	40	5	150	6	1,200	20	3	500			9
10	Victoria Beach					30	600	53	13,000	120					10
11	Deep Brook and Clements-port					10	200	4	1,000	10			4	48	11
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers					50	750			65			80	960	12
Totals		3	1	6,800	56	242	4,750	168	39,875	565	3	1,900	444	5,328	

Number.	Fishing Districts.				Fishing Gear.								Other Material.				Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish Houses.
	Wetrs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Fishing Piers and Wharves.				
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
Annapolis County.																	
1	5	450	5	150	100	100	120	120	3	300	10	1,000	2	1,000		1	
2	3	350	25	750	150	150	500	500	9	450	15	750				2	
3	3	350	20	300	150	150	350	350	2	150	10	500				3	
4	3	350	20	300	50	50	300	300	3	300	4	400				4	
5	50	1,500	50	1,500	150	150	1,600	1,600	1	200	20	600				5	
6	150	2,250	150	2,250	150	150	2,000	2,000	2	400	30	2,500				6	
7	175	2,625	175	2,625	100	100	600	600	3	2,200	7	1,400				7	
8	150	2,250	150	2,250	75	75	1,000	1,000	1	100	12	1,200				8	
9	100	3,000	100	3,000	50	50	500	500	3	1,500	11	3,000				9	
10	250	7,500	250	7,500	200	200	3,200	3,200	1	700	40	2,000				10	
11	5	150	5	150	40	40			1	1,500	7	1,400				11	
12											1	5,000				12	
Totals.....																	
	22	3,400	950	20,775	1,215	1,215	10,170	10,170	29	7,800	167	19,750	35	12,500		136	

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc. the Number and Value of Vessels-
Industry in the County of KINGS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.							
		Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.			
		(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	Gasolene	Value.
	<i>Kings County.</i>			\$			\$		\$
	1Morden and vicinity.....	1		500	2			7	2,500
	2Victoria and Ogilvie.....					1	25	2	500
	3Harbourville.....		1	300	3	2	50	2	650
	4Canada Creek.....					3	100	4	900
	5Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point.					4	75	2	500
	6Hall's Harbour.....	2	1	1,000	7	1	20	4	800
	7Race Point and Sheffield Vault.....								
	8Baxter's Harbour.....					6	125	3	600
	9Whalen Beach and Well's Cove.....							1	250
	10Scott's Bay.....							7	2,100
	11Blomidon and Kingsport.....		1	700	2			2	500
	12Avonport and inland waters.....					12	180		
	Totals.	3	3	2,500	14	31	575	34	9,300

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing 1916-17.

Fishing Gear.										Other Material.				
Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, et .		Weirs.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster T aps.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-hou-es.		Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
6	60	4	800	6	60	20	20	200	200	4	100	4	100	1
4	40	3	600			9	9	100	100	3	100	3	100	2
5	50	3	600			14	14	50	50	3	125	5	200	3
8	80	4	800			30	30	275	275	4	150	4	100	4
5	50	2	400			16	16	100	100	2	50	1	25	5
10	100	3	600			30	30	100	100	3	150	2	50	6
		2	400							2	50	1	25	7
12	120	2	400	10	100	30	30	50	50	2	50	5	150	8
		1	200			6	6			1	25	1	15	9
8	80	3	900	8	80	25	25	250	250	3	75	10	300	10
6	60	2	400			10	10			2	50	2	75	11
12	300	1	200	5	50									12
34	680													
110	1,620	30	6,300	29	290	190	190	1,125	1,125	29	925	38	1,140	

THE CATCH.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>																
1 Fox Point and Mill Cove.....		\$	150	1,500	729	1,880	33	66	69	345	86	387	504	756	309	1,545
2 Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan ...			100	1,000	479	1,235			16	80			9,084	13,626	2,060	10,300
3 Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove			105	1,050	1,688	4,355	10	20					3,034	4,551	333	1,665
4 Chester	20	600	1,692	16,920	220	567	65	130	21	105						
5 Martin's River and Mahone ...			45	450	20,253	32,302	1,378	2,756	234	1,170	60	170				
6 Tancook			200	2,000	1,213	3,129	338	676	56	280	45	203	553	829	1,545	7,525
7 Lunenburg to Kingsbury.			865	8,650	340,397	852,419	71,235	142,470					2,178	3,267	497	2,475
8 La Have River.	36	1,080	524	5,240	144,675	373,261	32,291	64,582					3,459	5,188	573	2,865
9 Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove.	20	600	226	2,260	5,112	13,189	1,218	2,436					1,167	1,750	234	1,170
Totals	76	2,280	3,907	39,070	514,764	1,282,337	106,568	213,136	396	1,980	191	860	19,979	29,967	5,549	27,545

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Alewives.		Halibut.		Smelts.		Albacore.		Swordfish.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Scallops.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Brls.	Value.	Brls.	Value.
Lunenburg County.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
	19	74					328	1,640	17	75	20	100	470	2,820		
			18	90			20	100	35	167	480	2,400				
			12	60												
			23	115												
			785	3,925	82	1,230			14	70					8,840	35,360
			42	210	290	4,350			1,800	9,000						
			20	100	22	330										
	19	74	900	4,500	394	5,910	348	1,740	1,862	9,310	500	2,500	470	2,820	8,840	35,360
	Totals															

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the County of LUNENBURG, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, * cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Number.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>																	
1	Fox Point and Mill Cove.....			150	54		225	12	3	4	60	3	5	27	20	30	1
2	Lodge, N. W. Cove, Aspotogan....			100	32	30	129				10	2			60	40	2
3	Bayswater, Blandford, Deep Cove.....			105	128		520	4	1	1					40	20	3
4	Chester.....		646	400	43		59	26	7	6	21						4
5	Martin's River and Mahone.....	20		45	168		6,695	520	117	163	210	8		20			5
6	Tancook.....			200	88	27	357	128	29	41	50	2		15	30	60	6
7	Lunenburg to Kingsbury..		264	339			113,465	120		23,705							7
8	La Have River.....	36	195	133			48,225	131		10,720							8
9	Petite Rivière to Vogler's Cove.....	20	67	92			1,704			406							9
Totals		76	1,172	1,564	513	57	171,379	941	157	35,052	351	17		62	170	150	
Rates.....		30	20	10	5	6	7 75	5	5	6	6	4		8 50			
Values.....		\$ 2,280	\$ 23,440	\$ 15,640	\$ 2,565	\$ 342	\$ 1,328,187	\$ 4,705	\$ 785	\$ 210,312	\$ 2,106	\$ 60	\$ 25	\$ 527	\$ 750	\$ 750	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts.														Number.
	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, salted, brl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, brl.	Scallops, used fresh, gal.	Fish Oil, gal.	
<i>Lanenburg County.</i>															
1	24	176	57	84					328	15		470			
2	400	3,872	380	560			15		20	33	20				
3	134	1,276	63	90	10	3	12				480				
4							23			14			17,680	880	
5	17	176	285	420											
6	726			165			785	82		1,800					
7	1,153			191			42	290							24,120
8	389			78			20	22							11,200
9															
Totals	2,843	5,500	785	1,588	10	3	900	394	348	1,862	500	470	17,680	36,200	
Rates	5	3	5	15	5	8	5	15	5	5	5	6	2	47c	
Values	\$14,215	\$16,500	\$3,925	\$23,820	\$50	\$24	\$4,500	\$5,910	\$1,740	\$9,310	\$2,500	\$2,820	\$35,360	\$17,014	

Total value

\$1,730,162

THE CATCH

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Queens, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Musk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
Queens County.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
	54	820	1,081	11,432	1,617	4,291	430	942	294	588	390	641	272	272	168	1,086	10	80
	47	732																
	31	384																
	4	60	1,000	11,000	1,500	3,975	2,000	4,500	800	1,600	500	875	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000		
			1,250	13,750	1,200	3,180	750	1,688	200	400	1,000	1,750	500	500	200	1,200		
			1,114	12,254	1,900	5,035	1,250	2,812	400	800	750	1,312	1,000	1,000	700	4,200		
			1,500	16,500	2,000	5,300	950	2,138	300	600	300	375	1,000	1,000	250	1,500		
			615	6,765	2,300	6,095	1,000	2,250	500	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,200	1,200	750	4,500		
Totals.....	136	1,996	7,146	71,701	10,517	27,876	6,380	14,330	2,494	4,988	3,940	6,703	5,972	5,972	4,068	24,486	10	80

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Abwives		Halibut		Smelts.		Trout.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Clams.		Hain Seals.	
	Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bbl.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Quarantine.</i>																
1 Port Medway.....	30	30	25	200		80					32	384	27	81	45	45
2 Mill Village.....	800	800					17	170								
3 Greenfield.....	750	750					45	450								
4 Liverpool, Brooklyn, and Western Head.....	20	20	37	296			100	1,000	100	1,000	20	220				
5 Gull Islands, White and Hunts Point, and Summer- ville.....			43	344							20	220	20	60		
6 Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton.			55	440												
7 Port Joli, Port L'Hebert, Sandy Bay			10	80							10	110				
8 East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head			50	400												
Totals	1,600	1,600	220	1,760		80	162	1,620	100	1,000	82	934	47	141	45	45

*Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for the County of QUEENS, Province of Nova Scotia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.										Queens County.										Number.
	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, * cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	(Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	(Cod, dried, t quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and (usk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, pickled, bl.	Herring, used as bait, bl.								
1 Port Medway	54	..	164	309	..	389	208	66	98	116	..	42	73	1							
2 Mill Village.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Greenfield	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Liverpool, Brooklyn, and Western Head.....	4	..	100	1,000	50	133	1,000	333	267	167	200	200	600	..							
5 Gull Islands, White and Hunt's Point, Summerville..	..	..	200	500	200	100	200	184	66	333	50	100	73	..					
6 Port Mouton and S. W. Port Mouton.....	..	2,498	700	200	150	467	500	250	133	250	25	200	187	..							
7 Port Joli, Port L'Hebert and Sandy Bay.....	..	..	200	500	75	450	291	219	100	100	25	100	335	..					
8 East and West Berlin, Beach Meadows, Eastern Head.....	..	..	200	260	500	345	500	167	167	333	50	200	277	..					
Totals	136	2,498	1,564	2,769	975	1,884	2,699	1,219	831	1,299	350	842	1,545	..							
Rates	\$ 14 68	20	20	2 67	3 75	8	2 25	7	6 50	6 50	1	5	3	..							
Values.....	\$ 1,996	49,960	31,280	7,338	3,656	15,072	6,073	8,533	5,402	8,444	350	4,210	4,637	..							

* (Wt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of SHELBURNE, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	*Cwt.	Value.	*Cwt.	Value.	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	*Cwt.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1 Woods Harbour	.		7,570	75,700		1,770	48	120					1,030	1,030
2 Shag Harbour and Bear Point	.		1,168	12,848	1,596	5,775	20	50					170	170
3 Cape Island	.		12,100	132,546	16,755	41,988	2,444	4,888			4,830	9,660	4,255	4,255
4 Barrington	2	30	288	3,168	901	3,150	719	2,157			21	42	200	200
5 Port La Tour and Baccaro	.		195	2,145	3,270	8,990	950	1,850			500	1,000	441	441
6 Cape Negro and Blanche	.		118	1,298	1,822	4,577	117	227			21	42	180	180
7 Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours.	2	30	210	2,277	564	1,311	156	320					185	185
8 Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay	.		245	2,657	517	1,329	337	700			20	20	1,080	1,080
9 Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island	.		817	8,863	1,311	3,251	1,135	2,360			320	321	3,923	3,923
10 Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	1	15	462	5,011	1,410	3,477	907	1,910			450	450	4,310	4,310
11 Shelburne and Sandy Point	2	40	680	7,377	10,250	30,841	7,300	18,250	2,550	3,430	3,807	4,815	7,345	7,345
12 Jordan East and West	23	305	339	3,676	295	744	202	404			39	42	4,446	4,446
13 Lockeport			5,215	56,581	43,881	130,487	28,000	70,000	14,650	18,200	10,049	12,894	23,181	23,181
Totals	30	420	29,407	314,147	83,281	237,688	42,333	103,234	17,200	21,630	20,057	29,286	50,746	50,746

* (Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts	Mackerel.		Alewives.		Haddock.		Smelts.		Albacore.		Eels.		Swordfish.		Clam.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bbl.	Value.
<i>Stellborne County.</i>																
1 Woods Harbour	921	7,368			7	70			45	315						\$
2 Sharp Harbour and Bear Point	215	1,720			40	400			1	35						
3 Cape Island	250	2,000			271	2,168			259	1,677						
4 Barrington	27	200	50	50	5	45										
5 Port La Tour and Baieata	107	80			10	100										
6 Cape Negro and Blanche	28	280	580	580												
7 Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours	27	270	40	40												
8 Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay	97	917	5	5												
9 Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island			43	43			4	56								
10 Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	586	5,478	20	20	251	2,347	2	32							107	119
11 Shellburne and Sandy Point	44	402	61	61	5	45	53	750	27	135					497	507
12 Jordan East and West	682	5,507			378	3,721	14	196	772	4,642	45	172	331	2,451		
13 Lockeport																
Totals	2,887	24,200	799	799	967	8,696	73	1,034	1,088	6,802	43	172	331	2,451	600	626

* Cwt., 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETED.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of SHELBURNE, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, * cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and Cusk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Number.
<i>Shelburne County.</i>															
1	Woods Harbour		2,166	3,235		177	118	3		14					1
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point		163	842		385	253			1				1,610	2
3	Cape Island		2,913	6,273		4,188	2,791	5		813			21		3
4	Barrington	2	70	148	391	128	84	541		28					4
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro			185		953	634	8		317				166	5
6	Cape Negro and Blanche			118		542	356	6		80				7	6
7	Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbour	2		210	213		101			46					7
8	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay			245	340		53	115		66					8
9	Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island		166	485	805	160	55	750		115			100	65	9
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	1		462	1,074	42	7	310		177				134	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	2	77	680	7,370		858	3,480		1,250		759		1,133	11
12	Jordan East and West	23		185	175		35	50		46			538	12	12
13	Lockeport		2,081	1,052	6,032	6,815	7,208	8,962	7,159	1,523	3,295	3,379		2,831	13
	Totals	30	7,636	14,120	16,400	13,390	12,624	14,230	7,159	4,482	3,295	4,138	659	5,964	
	Rates..	20	22	17	5	4	8	4 50	12	7	2 50		2 50	6	
	Values	\$ 600	\$ 168,002	\$ 240,040	\$ 82,000	\$ 53,560	\$ 100,992	\$ 64,035	\$ 85,908	\$ 31,374	\$ 8,238	\$ 20,690	\$ 1,648	\$ 35,784	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

Fish products not included above are —
Clue, 6,940 gal. at 75c....
Fertilizer, 74 tons at \$30.....
Tomalley, 168 cases at \$6.....

\$5,205
2,220
1,008

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing District.												Number.	
	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used, fresh, cwt.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Swordfish, used fresh, cwt.		(Lams and (cur-hangs, used fresh, brl
1 Woods Harbour	105		143	248	840	27		7		45				1
2 Shag Harbour and Bear Point	150			10	215			40		5				10
3 Cape Island.	1,005		135	700	250			271		259				825
4 Barrington....	140		20		25		50	5						
5 Port La Tour and Baccaro	75		100	33				10						
6 Cape Negro and Blanche			60		10									
7 Port Saxon, Clyde River, N.E. and N.W. Harbours	103			41	28		580							
8 Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay, ...	360		100	210	25		40							
9 Roseway, Carleton Village and McNutt's Island...	858		415	910	97		5							
10 Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown...	789		535	958	586		43	251	4				105	10
11 Shelburne and Sandy Point ...	1,213		724	1,980	44		20	5	33	27				11
12 Jordan East and West ...	759		605	936	61		61	378	14	752	43	331	495	12
13 Lockport	4,013	2,800	2,675	2,726	682									13
Totals	9,570	2,800	5,512	8,752	2,802	27	799	967	73	1,088	43	331	600	2,099
Rates	1 50	7	6	4	7	15	1 50	12	17	8	7	9	2	350
Values ..	\$ 14,355	\$ 19,600	\$ 33,072	\$ 35,008	\$ 19,614	\$ 407	\$ 1,199	\$ 11,604	\$ 1,241	\$ 8,704	\$ 361	\$ 2,979	\$ 1,200	\$ 735

\$1,051,322

Total value..

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Shad.		Alewives.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>																				
1 Port Maitland.....	103	2,070	4,502	53,984	1,500	2,918	200	468	..	..	2,000	2,702	1,200	1,358	1,020	4,080	33	178	40	40
2 Sandford.....	61	1,226	4,402	72,752	1,080	2,189	60	141	..	..	1,000	1,350	1,500	1,698	1,018	4,072	13	70	60	60
3 Yarmouth.....	..	..	8,984	101,408	27,838	54,916	10,636	25,592	10,185	11,574	8,019	10,906	5,500	6,218	2,011	8,044	..	..	..	..
4 Arcadia.....	..	..	2,246	26,072	201	384	20	47	..	..	25	34	1,500	1,698	200	800	..	..	..	..
5 Pinkney Point.....	..	..	2,157	25,308	123	242	8	19	..	..	20	27	900	1,020	200	800	..	..	..	..
6 Comeau Hill.....	..	..	8,874	103,008	2,130	4,143	210	492	..	..	100	135	5,000	5,654	400	1,600	..	..	..	..
7 Wedgeport.....	..	..	9,584	110,582	2,244	4,364	120	280	..	..	150	202	4,000	4,524	500	2,000	..	..	..	..
8 Salmon River	32	644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	222	300	310
9 Tusket	..	..	28	3,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	1,397
10 Bel Brook	..	..	3,144	35,820	90	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,506	3,960	200	800	..	..	21	24
11 Argyle	..	..	9,588	111,092	25,000	49,125	4,000	9,370	3,100	4,058	3,549	4,810	5,510	6,239	500	2,000	..	..	16	16
12 Pubnico.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Totals	196	3,940	53,509	626,086	60,206	118,456	15,254	36,409	13,285	15,632	14,863	20,166	28,616	32,369	6,049	24,196	87	470	1,825	1,850

* Cwt. 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts	Halibut	Smelts	Trout		Albacore		Eels		Tom-cod		Swordfish		Mixed Fish		Clams		Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, etc.	
	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Cwt	Value	Brls	Value	Cwt	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Yarmouth County																		
1 Port Maitland.....	12	111											180	135				
2 Sandford	5	46			35	145							312	234				
3 Yarmouth.....	2,514	23,773	63	1,117	20	81					332	1,660	300	215	90	180		
4 Arisaig															5	10		
5 Pinkney Point															6	12		
6 Comers Hill															8	16		
7 Wedgeport	7	65			160	650					7	20			10	20	16	50
8 Salmon River							25	250										
9 Tusket.....			265	4,706			47	470										
10 Eel Brook			40	722			90	900										
11 Argyle			35	632			16	160										
12 Putnam	250	2,327	174	3,119	30	124	75	750			4	16			90	180	65	223
Totals	2,788	26,320	577	10,296	245	1,000	253	2,530	7	35	341	1,696	792	584	294	588	81	273

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned etc., state, for the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and (usk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and (usk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, btl.	Herring, used as bait, btl.	Number.	
1	Port Maitland	103	1,200	2,032			700											494	1	
2	Sandford	61	1,190	1,952			360											612	2	
3	Yarmouth		2,014	4,758	6,314	6,187	3,040	5,118	199	1,707	3,339	2,282	1,619	2,133	5		600	1,851	3	
4	Aracadia.		730	758			67										120	570	4	
5	Pinkney Point		830	483			31										110	284	5	
6	Comau Hill.		2,540	3,668		1,067				700							500	1,649	6	
7	Wedgport		3,146	3,190		1,122				40							400	1,390	7	
8	Salmon River																		8	
9	Tusket.	32	10	8															9	
10	Red Brook		1,130	856													200	1,252	10	
11	Argyle.		3,124	3,238		8,000	45			1,333		1,033	62	1,163	4		714	1,685	11	
12	Pubnico.																		12	
	Totals	196	15,914	20,913	6,314	16,434	6,918	5,118	199	3,246	3,339	3,315	1,681	4,394	28	300	2,801	9,788		
	Rates	25	22	20	3	4	7	4	12	5	2	5	2	5	2	6	6	2	20	
	Values	\$ 4,900	\$50,768	418,860	19,032	65,736	48,916	20,472	2,388	16,230	6,678	16,575	3,530	24,167	56	1,800	16,824	21,531		

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

THE CATCH

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the County of Digby, in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Alwives, cwt.	Alwives, value.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Number.
<i>Digby County.</i>																								
1	Digby and vicinity	3	30	420	8,400	11,500	31,625	59,300	207,550	35,000	2,500	850	1,275	4,500	4,500	6	60					900	9,000	1
2	Bay View and Culloden			490	9,800	400	1,100	800	2,800	2,000	3,000	80	120	125	125							15	150	2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	40	400	730	14,600	700	1,925	920	3,220	4,000	6,000	180	270	28,500	28,500	80	800					12	120	3
4	Centerville			950	19,000	4,500	12,375	20,600	2,100	10,000	15,000	200	300	9,000	9,000							60	600	4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove			700	14,000	300	825	500	1,750	1,200	1,800	90	135	2,400	2,400							2	20	5
6	Little River and Whale Cove			1,210	24,200	750	2,062	4,500	15,750	8,000	12,000	110	165	9,700	9,700							5	50	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry			700	14,000	625	1,718	450	1,575	10,000	15,000	2,200	3,300	4,000	4,000							20	200	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove			2,000	40,000	8,500	23,375	2,000	7,000	45,000	67,500	4,700	7,050	3,500	3,500							200	2,000	8
9	Freeport			1,800	36,000	5,400	14,850	2,400	8,400	19,500	29,250	3,400	5,100	1,000	1,000							365	3,650	9
10	Westport			1,700	34,000	7,400	20,350	2,200	7,700	11,500	17,250	3,900	5,850	9,000	9,000	30	300	29	290			375	3,750	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	4	40	10	200	5	13	15	52	15	22			1,000	1,000									11
12	Plympton to Weymouth			80	1,600	150	413	50	175	100	150	50	75	1,000	1,000									12
13	New Edinburgh			446	12,488	129	258	1,949	1,945					3,714	3,714									13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove			9	252	7	14	984	984			10	10	5,142	5,142									14
15	Grosses Coques					10	20	10	10					695	695									15
16	Church Point			116	3,248	40	80																	16
17	Little Brook and Comeauville			2,099	58,212	365	730																	17
18	Saulnierville,			373	10,444	264	528																	18
19	Meteghan River			290	8,120	686	1,372	115	115															19
20	Meteghan			1,411	39,508	2,040	4,080	810	810			244	244											20
21	Comeau's Cove			467	12,076	91	182	7	7			27	27											21
22	Bear Cove			622	17,416																			22
23	Cape St. Mary			4,132	115,696	1,254	2,508	525	525			909	909	123	123							1	7	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers					1,278	2,556	424	424			372	372	270	270									24
	Totals	47	470	20,755	493,260	46,394	22,979	98,559	332,896	146,315	219,472	17,322	25,202	83,669	83,669	116	1,160	29	290			380	570	19,547

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value	Shake, cwt.	Shake, value	Albacore, cwt.	Albacore, value.	Eels, cwt.	Eels, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Squid, brl.	Squid, value.	Mussels, cwt.	Mussels, value.	(Tams, brl.	(Tams, value.	Winkles, cwt.	Winkles, value.	Dulse, cwt.	Dulse, value.	Number.	
	Digby County.																												
1	Digby and vicinity	327	490	5	75	10	100	15	318			3	36	3	1 50	50	12		1	4	97	65	1,414	2,474	633	633	8,200	8,200	1
2	Bay View and Culloden	20	30	2	30	2	20							8	4 00	25	6					25	43					2	
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford	5	7			1	10			75	525	4	48			80	20											3	
4	Centerville...	12	23	2	30	1	10							3	1 50	100	25					50	87					4	
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove.	17	23	2	30	1	10							3	1 50	75	19											5	
6	Little River and Whale Cove	10	15	2	30							5	60	3	1 50	80	20											6	
7	Tiddville and East Ferry	17	22	1	15									2	1 00	25	6					20	35					7	
8	Tiverton and Central Grove.					3	30									85	22											8	
9	Fireport.					2	20									50	10					50	87					9	
10	Westport.	37	53	7	75	10	100							5	2 50	40	25					500	875					10	
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	10	15	88	1,320	20	200			10	40	35	420	170	75 00	15	4					300	525					11	
12	Plympton and Weymouth																												12
13	New Edinbrough													2	4 00							40	60					13	
14	White and Belliveau's Cove													2	4 00							186	279					14	
15	Grosses Coques													1	2 00							110	165					15	
16	Church Point..																												16
17	Little Brook and Cornersville													3	6 00														17
18	Southernville																												18
19	Meteghan River													2	4 00														19
20	Meteghan																												20
21	Comau's Cove																												21
22	Bear Cove																												22
23	Cape St. Mary					3	30					30	180																23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers																												24
	Totals	437	655	105	1,575	52	520	159	318	85	567	77	744	182	103 00	727	182	37	148		97	65	2,695	4,630	633	633	8,200	8,200	

* Cwt., 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17.

Number	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-saled, cwt.	Cod, dried, †quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, canned, cases.	Haddock, smoked, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fillets, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.	Hake and (usk, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and (usk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Pollock, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, bbl.	Number.	
1	Digby and vicinity	3		440	500	1,500	2,667	7,000		18,146	4,167	500	11,667		283						1	
2	Bay View and Culloden			680	400			800					666		27						2	
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford.	40		827			233	920					1,334		60		14,200				3	
4	Centerville..		151	648			1,500	500	7,557	5,210			3,333		60		1,400	80	8,312		4	
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove		676	700			100	500	2,533	220			400		30			1,800			5	
6	Little River and Whale Cove			350			250	450					2,667		37						6	
7	Tiddville and East Ferry			700			208	2,000					3,334		733						7	
8	Tiverton and Central Grove		20	1,960			2,833	2,400					15,000		1,567						8	
9	Freepor.....		778	1,800			1,800	2,200					6,500		1,133						9	
10	Westport.....	4		834			2,467	15					3,833		1,300						10	
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton			10	5			50					27		50						11	
12	Plympton to Weymouth . .			80	150		38	10	1,212				20								12	
13	New Edinburgh		131	184			2	80	565										91		13	
14	White and Belliveau's Cove			9			9	10										10	175		14	
15	Groses Coques..			116			12														15	
16	Church Point		496	1,087			109														16	
17	Little Brook and Comeauville			373			79														17	
18	Saulnierville.			290			204	15													18	
19	Meteghan River		458	495			680	40				30									19	
20	Meteghan..			467			25	7				226									20	
21	ComEAU's Cove			622			416	52				141									21	
22	Bear Cove		821	2,000	6		426	55				110									22	
23	Cape St. Mary																				23	
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers																				24	
	Totals	47	3,531	14,672	1,069	1,500	14,058	16,604	11,867	23,576	4,167	1,007	35	48,761	50	5,700	15,690	1,890	8,578		486	
	Rates	15	.20	40	3	5	7 50	3 50	4 25	10	14	7 50	2	7 50	2	7 50	1	5	4		10	
	Values	705	70,620	586,880	3,207	7,500	105,435	58,114	50,435	235,760	58,338	7,552	70	365,707	100	42,750	15,690	9,450	34,312		4,860	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Hotting, used as bait, lb.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Alwives, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Albacore, used fresh, cwt.	Eels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed Fish, used fresh, cwt.	Squid, used as bait, bl.	(Tuna and Quail), used fresh, bl.	Pulse, dried, cwt.	Sounds, cwt.	Winkles, cwt.	Mussels, cwt.	Fish Bones, cwt.	Fish Skins, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.	
1	Digby and vicinity	2,250	6			900	327		10	159			3	50	1	1,414	1,640	167	633	95				6,030	1
2	Bay View and Culloden	625				15	20		2					25	1			20							2
3	Gulliver's Cove and Waterford.	7,000	80			12	20				73		4	80	1	25		40							3
4	Centerville	1,500				60	5		1					100	1	50		100							4
5	Sandy Cove and Mink Cove	500				5	17		1				5	75	1			12						300	5
6	Little River and Whale Cove	2,950				5	10							50	1			80						2,000	6
7	Tiddville and East Ferry	2,000				20	17							25	1			110						1,500	7
8	Tiverton and Central Grove	1,750				200			3					87	10	20		250						9,000	8
9	Freeport	500				365			2					50	10			95						4,010	9
10	Westport	4,500	30	20	380	375			10					40	10	50		100						3,700	10
11	Smith's Cove and Brighton	500					35		7					100		500									11
12	Plympton and Weymouth	500					16		20				35	150	15	300								40	12
13	New Edinburgh	1,825									10					40								60	13
14	White and Belliveau's Cove	2,509									2			186		186									14
15	Grosses Coques													1		110									15
16	Church Point																								16
17	Little Brook and Comauville																								17
18	Saulnarville																								18
19	Meteghan River																				185		53	50	19
20	Meteghan																								20
21	Comeau's Cove.					1																			21
22	Pear Cove											30													22
23	Cape St. Mary																							120	23
24	Salmon and Beaver Rivers																							90	24
	Totals	28,326	116	29	380	1,957	437	105	52	159	85	77	182	725	37	2,695	1,640	972	633	95	272	108	29,550		
	Rates	\$ 1 50	40	20	1 50	12	2	15	10	2	7	12	1	1 50c	4	1 87	7 25c		2		1 50c	1 50c	80c		
	Value	\$ 42,489	1,160	580	570	23,466	874	1,577	520	318	595	924	182	362	148	4,986	8,200	243	1,266	95	130	162	23,480		

\$1,769,810

* Cwt. = 100 pounds. † Quintal = 112 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green state in the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of Nova Scotia during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon, cwt.	Salmon, value.	Lobsters, cwt.	Lobsters, value.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, value.	Haddock, cwt.	Haddock, value.	Hake and Cusk, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, value.	Pollock, cwt.	Pollock, value.	Herring, cwt.	Herring, value.	Mackerel, cwt.	Mackerel, value.	Shad, cwt.	Shad, value.	Number.
<i>Annapolis County.</i>																			
1 Margarettsville	72	1296	20	500	350	975	520	1170	91	91	80	80	120	120					1
2 Port George	78	1404	65	1625	306	750	645	1551	103	103	74	74	115	115					2
3 Port Lorne.	75	1350	40	1125	130	1075	545	1226	150	150	60	60	160	160					3
4 Hampton...	67	1206	125	3125	340	850	650	1462	772	772	330	330	162	162					4
5 Plinney's Cove.	20	360	164	4100	504	1260	980	2205	1500	1500	250	150	130	130					5
6 Parker Cove	..	..	175	4375	1640	4100	1146	2578	4820	4820	210	210	208	208					6
7 Hillsburne..	..	..	145	3625	4320	10750	5550	12487	8900	8900	307	307	300	300					7
8 Litchfield..	..	..	100	2500	1300	3250	1560	3510	4400	4400	200	200	225	225					8
9 Port Wade.	..	..	30	750	1500	3750	4727	10636	4500	4500	..	..	540	540					9
10 Victoria Beach	..	..	240	6000	3100	7750	6700	15075	9000	9000	305	305	..	..					10
11 Deep Brook and Clementsport	..	..	..	..	95	237	194	437	30	30	..	..	94	94		265			11
12 Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers	20	360	..	..	55	138	57	124	..	..	1816	1816	2054	2054	53	265	600	3000	12
Totals	332	5976	1104	27725	13934	34885	23222	52461	34266	34266	1816	1816	2054	2054	53	265	600	3000	

* Cwt.=160 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number	Fishing Districts.	Halibut, cwt.	Halibut, value.	Flounders, cwt.	Flounders, value.	Smelts, cwt.	Smelts, value.	Trout, cwt.	Trout, value.	Bass, cwt.	Bass, value.	Eds, cwt.	Eds, value.	Tom-cod, cwt.	Tom-cod, value.	Mixed Fish, cwt.	Mixed Fish, value.	Clams, brls.	Clams, value.	Dulse, (Tubs, Cook-les, and other shell fish, cwt.	Dulse, (Tubs, Cook-les, and other shell fish, value.	Number.	
1	Annapolis County.																						1
2	Margaretsville																						2
3	Port George																						3
4	Port Lorne																						4
5	Hampton																						5
6	Phinney's Cove.																						6
7	Parker Cove																						7
8	Hilsburne.																						8
9	Litchfield	91	728	60	120																		9
10	Port Wade	150	1200	75	150									50	75	150	300	308	462	75	300		10
11	Victoria Beach																						11
12	Deep Brook and Clements- port							200	3000			20	100					95	139	46	184		12
	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers			10		100		200	3000	50	250												12
	Totals	241	1928	174	348	10	100	400	6000	50	250	20	100	50	75	150	300	401	601	1021	1384		12

THE CATCH MARKETING

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc. state, for the County of ANNAPOLIS, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.														
Annapolis County.														
Number.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt. *	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked fillets, cwt.	Cod, dried, tquintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, smoked.	Haddock, dried, tquintals.	Hake and Cusk, dried, tquintals.	Pollock, dried, tquintals.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait, brl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.
1	Margaretsville.	20	10		113	50	...	157	30	27		17	35	
2	Port George.	65	8		97	50		198	34	25		15	30	
3	Port Lorne.	40	8		141	30		172	50	20		21	48	
4	Hampton.	125	9		110	40		203	257	110		21	50	
5	Phinney's Cove.	164			168	10		323	500	83		13	45	
6	Parker Cove.	174	20		540	20		375	1607	70		3	100	
7	Hilsburne.	145	50		1117	20		1834	2967	101		3	146	
8	Litchfield.	99	20		427	500		352	1467	67		15	88	
9	Port Wade.	35	110		463	1305		1141	1500	102	11		259	
10	Victoria Beach.	237	140	30	951	292	292	1943	3006				47	53
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport		50		15	20		55	10					
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nietaux Rivers		30		8									
Totals.		1104	455	30	4450	2337	292	6753	11422	605	11	111	848	53
Rates.		30	2.50	12	9	2.50	10	7	5	5	10	7	2	5
Values		33120	1137	360	40050	5842	2920	47271	57110	3025	110	777	1696	265

*Cwt. = 100 lbs. †Quintal = 112 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Bass, used fresh, cwt.	Wels, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed fish, used fresh, cwt.	(Tuna and Quahaugs, used fresh, brl.	Pulse, crabs, cockles, and other shell fish, used fresh, cwt.	Rockweed, tons.	Fish offal, tons.	Hake sounds, cwt.	Fish Oil, gal.	Number.		
1	Margaretville...																300	1	
2	Port George																250	2	
3	Port Lorne																250	3	
4	Hampton																200	4	
5	Phinney's Cove																400	5	
6	Parker Cove																450	6	
7	Hilsburne																1100	7	
8	Litchfield																400	8	
9	Port Wade																1400	9	
10	Victoria Beach																	10	10
11	Deep Brook and Clementsport																	16	16
12	Annapolis, Lequille, Round Hill and Nictaux Rivers.																	12	12
	Totals..	600	241	174	10	400	50	20	50	150	401	346	500	125	80	4750			
	Rates	5	8	2	10	15	5	5	1.50	2	1.50	5	1	2	40c	70c			
	Values	3000	1928	348	100	6000	250	100	75	300	691	1730	506	250	35	3325			

\$218,201

Total value....

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green state in the County of Kings, Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake and Cusk.		Pollock.		Herring.	
	*Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
<i>Kings County.</i>														
1 Morden and vicinity	234	4,212	23	345	187	561	15	30	54	108	466	932	295	295
2 Victoria and Ogilvie	152	2,736	27	405	62	186	..	..	18	36	105	210	132	132
3 Harbourville.....	170	3,060	11	165	73	219	..	..	18	36	80	160	127	127
4 Canada Creek	250	4,500	39	585	143	429	3	6	33	66	167	334	335	335
5 Chipman's Brook and Huntingdon Point	183	3,294	14	210	29	87	..	..	..	..	39	78	175	175
6 Hall's Harbour	226	4,068	23	345	315	945	34	68	90	180	226	452	469	469
7 Race Point and Sheffield Vault.....	176	3,168	20	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Baxter's Harbour.....	50	900	2	30	138	414	60	120	93	186	210	420	375	375
9 Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	50	900	..	..	15	45	..	..	3	6	15	30	25	25
10 Scott's Bay.....	98	1,764	58	870	131	393	37	74	24	48	101	202	556	556
11 Blomidon and Kingsport.....	18	324	..	..	55	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
12 Avonport and inland waters.	6	108	..	..	66	198	..	..	..	..	16	20	25	25
Totals.....	1,613	29,034	217	3,257	1,214	3,642	149	298	333	666	1,419	2,838	2,547	2,547

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Mackerel		Shad		Alewives		Halibut		Trout		Clupea	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bbl.	Value.
Kings County												
1 Morden and vicinity	19	190	11	110			7	70				
2 Victoria and Ogilvie	4	40	8	80			2	20				
3 Harbourville	17	170	7	70								
4 Canada Creek	8	80	11	110			2	20				
5 Chapman's Brook and Huntingdon Point	7	70	3	30			1	10				
6 Hall's Harbour	8	80	11	110			6	60				
7 Race Point and Sheffield Vault			9	90								
8 Baxter's Harbour	2	20	15	150			6	60				
9 Whalen Beach and Wolf's Cove	8	80	65	650			9	90				
10 Scott's Bay	2	20	25	250			13	130			125	375
11 Blomidon and Kingsport			2	20	5,536	5,536			32	320		
12 Avonport and inland waters												
Totals	75	750	167	1,670	5,536	5,536	46	460	32	320	125	375

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

THE CATCH MARKETING

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, dried, pickled, canned &c., state, for the County of Kings, Province of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1916-17

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Hake and Cusk, dried, quintals.	Pollock, used fresh, cwt.	Black, dried, quintals.	Herring, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, pickled, cwt.	Herring, used as bait, bbl.	Mackerel, used fresh, cwt.	Shad, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Salmon, salted, bbl.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Clams, and Quahogs, used fresh, bbls.	Crabs, cwt.	Soft-shell crabs, cwt.
1	Morden and vicinity.....	234	23	10	59	15	18	22	148	15	15	32	92	11	11	11		30				
2	Victoria and Capilano.....	152	27	5	19	..	6	27	26	3	3	25	27	1	5	5		20				
3	Marbournville.....	170	11	4	23	..	6	20	20	3	3	20	3	1	5	5		20				
4	Canada Creek.....	290	39	5	46	3	11	26	47	11	50	35	55	11	11	11		20				
5	Chipman's Brook and Ifuntinodon Point.	183	14	5	8	..	..	..	13	2	..	43	22	2	3	3		11				
6	Hall's Harbour.....	226	23	15	106	34	30	31	65	11	..	78	112	2	9	6		6				
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault.....	176	20	15	..	60	31	9	67	9	..	72	75	..	13	..		6				
8	Baxter's Harbour.....	50	2	15	41	..	1	..	5	..	172	36	50	..	6	..		..	
9	Whalen Beach and Wells Cove.....	50	58	20	5	37	8	5	32	22	..	..	..	..	13	..		..	
10	Scott's Bay.....	98	..	28	37	37	..	10	..	5	12	..	14	..	23	856	1,560	13	32	125		
11	Blomidon and Kingsport.....	18	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Avonport and inland waters.....	6	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals.....	1,613	217	173	347	149	111	150	423	85	234	240	457	73	167	876	1,560	46	32	125		
	Rates.....	8	18	3	10	2	7	2	7	1	5	6	2	10	10	1	3	10	10			
	Values.....	\$29,034	3,255	519	3,470	298	777	300	2,964	85	1,170	2,040	974	750	1,679	876	4,650	460	320	375		

\$71,018

Total value

* Cwt.=100 pounds. † Quintal=112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, Etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$		\$	\$
Salmon	cwt.	2,430	44,116			
" used fresh.....	"			2,430		
Lobsters.....	"	116,045	1,575,244			45,491
" canned.....	cases			30,781	662,791	
" shipped in shell	cwt.			54,184	1,329,075	1,991,866
Cod.....	"	730,310	1,827,843			
" used fresh.....	"			27,723	115,798	
" green—salted.....	"			32,386	131,154	
" dried.....	"			211,740	1,642,192	1,889,144
Haddock.....	"	292,465	752,764			
" used fresh.....	"			42,078	159,539	
" canned.....	cases			11,867	50,435	
" smoked (finnans).....	cwt.			31,383	327,761	
" smoked fillets.....	"			4,167	58,338	
" dried.....	"			51,759	321,272	917,345
Hake and Cusk...	"	214,289	298,634			
" used fresh...	"			7,020	17,092	
" dried.....	"			68,596	466,321	483,413
Pollack.....	"	59,608	86,871			
" used fresh.....	"			2,545	5,603	
" dried.....	"			18,447	117,658	123,261
Herring.....	"	193,481	207,324			
" used fresh.....	"			25,873	31,286	
" canned.....	cases			8,578	34,312	
" smoked.....	cwt.			5,385	32,880	
" pickled.....	brl.			12,938	75,998	
" used as bait	"			55,246	122,836	297,312
Mackerel.....	cwt.	18,792	102,602			
" used fresh.....	"			12,805	76,776	
" salted.....	brl.			1,996	31,560	108,336
Shad.....	cwt.	893	5,510			
" used fresh.....	"			893		6,200
Menhaden.....	"	10,159	10,429			
" used fresh.....	"			4,009	4,915	
" salted.....	brl.			2,050	7,377	12,292
Halibut, used fresh.....	cwt.	7,117	63,211	7,117		85,532
Flounders.....	"	611	1,093	611		1,222
Smelts.....	"	1,167	18,997	1,167		21,600
TROUT.....	"	666	8,660	666		8,660
Shiners.....	"	159	318	159		318
Albacore.....	"	1,766	10,107	1,766		12,264
Bass.....	"	50	250	50		250
Perch.....	"	493	4,546	493		5,361
Tom-cod.....	"	237	213	237		297
Swordfish.....	"	2,616	14,391	2,616		15,278
Mixed Fish.....	"	2,167	3,566	2,167		3,954
Sardines.....	brl.	507	2,568	507		2,568

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, during the Year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$		\$	\$
Clams	brls.	4,162	6,961			
" used fresh	"			4,162		7,891
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish	cwt.	9,302	9,857	2,067		10,335
Tongues and Sounds	"			1,061		278
Rock Weed	ton			500		500
Hair Seeds	No	45	45			
Hair Seal Skins	"			45		45
Scallops	brl.	8,840	35,360			
" shelled	gal.			17,680		35,360
Fish Oil	"			74,753		44,638
Whale Oil	"			1,830		915
Mussels	cwt.	95	65	95		95
Winkles	"	633	633	633		1,266
Fish Bones	"			272		136
" Skins	"			108		162
" Offal	ton			125		250
Glue	gal.			6,910		5,205
Fertilizer	ten			74		2,220
Tomalley	cases			168		1,008
Totals			5,092,486			6,142,668

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 3, Province of NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 404)	11	\$ 67,950
Sailing and gasoline vessels.	331	2,054,950
Boats (sail).....	1,785	37,150
" (gasolene).....	2,936	794,850
Carrying smacks.....	64	50,415
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	19,124	257,477
Weirs.....	125	38,650
Trawls.....	10,044	115,366
Hand lines.....	13,307	13,261
Lobster traps.....	377,533	460,041
" canneries.....	6	100,500
Clam canneries.....	2	800
Freezers and ice-houses.....	191	195,170
Smoke and fish-houses.....	2,370	296,359
Fishing piers and wharves.....	754	708,594
Total.....		5,191,533

Number of men employed on vessels.....	3,444
" " boats.....	7,627
" " carrying smacks.....	138
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	2,409
Total.....	13,618

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon...	cwt.	8,550	108,058		
" used fresh			8,124	144,461	
" canned	cases		40	400	
" pickled	cwt.		60	1,100	
" smoked	"		180	4,500	
					150,561
Lobsters.....	"	241,400	2,211,419		
" canned	cases		84,486	1,662,896	
" shipped in shell	cwt.		72,040	1,547,624	
					3,210,520
Cod.....	"	992,794	2,355,539		
" used fresh	"		80,293	290,503	
" smoked fillets	"		650	6,500	
" green—salted	"		66,714	315,432	
" dried	"		258,389	2,030,411	
					2,642,846
Haddock	"	546,729	1,147,097		
" used fresh	"		147,952	470,134	
" canned	cases		11,867	50,435	
" green—salted	cwt.		23,248	159,488	
" smoked (finnans).....	"		39,568	387,702	
" smoked fillets.....	"		4,167	58,338	
" dried.....	"		79,968	511,782	
					1,617,879
Hake and Cusk...	"	243,491	320,013		
" used fresh	"		10,675	30,394	
" green—salted	"		41	205	
" smoked fillets	"		30	300	
" dried	"		77,061	509,731	
					740,630
Pollock	"	96,011	134,760		
" used fresh.....	"		4,119	9,888	
" green—salted	"		236	1,480	
" smoked fillets.....	"		50	700	
" dried	"		29,826	179,613	
					191,481
Herring	"	309,805	325,722		
" used fresh.....	"		30,156	39,567	
" canned.....	cases		8,578	34,312	
" smoked.....	cwt.		8,182	41,821	
" pickled	brl.		31,077	207,062	
" used as bait	"		76,760	171,716	
					494,478
Mackerel	cwt.	77,317	357,527		
" used fresh	"		40,481	286,912	
" salted.....	brl.		12,279	196,088	
					483,000
Shad	cwt.	2,170	12,873		
" used fresh	"		1,934	16,670	
" salted.....	brl.		79	1,012	
					17,682
Alewives.....	cwt.	17,421	20,427		
" used fresh	"		8,670	14,197	
" salted	brl.		2,924	11,750	
					25,947
Soles.....	cwt.	1,075	783	1,075	3,631
Halibut, used fresh	"	18,832	138,487	18,832	231,941
Flounders.....	"	3,499	2,772	3,499	15,662

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for the whole PROVINCE of NOVA SCOTIA, during the year 1916-17.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$		\$	\$
Shadts	cwt.	5,340	50,988	5,340		69,795
Trout	"	1,117	11,852	1,117		14,070
Skate	"	2,196	1,337	2,196		2,355
Albacore	"	13,906	34,387	13,906		48,684
Bass	"	228	1,175	228		2,386
Eels	"	2,104	9,986	2,104		14,811
Tom-cod	"	272	408	272		472
Swordfish	"	9,284	44,693	9,284		69,716
Mixed Fish	"	5,780	7,214	5,780		9,572
Squid	hbl.	4,508	19,269	4,508		24,451
Oysters	"	2,074	7,922	2,074		13,850
Clams	"	14,218	17,626			
" used fresh	"			14,203	28,216	
" canned	cases			15	75	
						28,291
Dulse, Cockles and other shell fish	cwt.	10,230	10,805	2,845		12,096
Tomatoes and Seaweeds	"			1,348		1,913
Rock Weed	tons			500		500
Hair Seals	No.	3,510	4,410			
Hair Seal Skins	"			3,510		5,243
Scallops	hbl.	8,840	35,360			
" shelled	gal.			17,680		35,360
Fish Oil	"			198,431		97,970
Whale Oil	"			1,830		915
Seal Oil	"			10,450		5,213
Fish Bones	cwt.			272		136
" Skins	"			108		162
" Offal	tons.			125		250
Ghee	gal.			6,940		5,205
Fertilizer	tons			74		2,220
Tomalley	cases			168		1,008
			7,411,815			10,092,902

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 528).....	1	167,350
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	285	2,250,283
Boats (sail).....	8,028	269,090
“ (gasoline).....	5,075	1,207,687
Carrying smacks.....	229	115,425
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	63,673	779,576
Weirs.....	26	42,570
Trawls.....	17,913	201,510
Hand lines.....	32,592	28,831
Lobster traps.....	822,679	854,538
“ canneries.....	216	278,300
Clam “.....	4	1,200
Freezers and ice-houses.....	384	697,193
Smoke and fish-houses.....	5,291	611,638
Fishing piers and wharves.....	1,837	1,155,852
Totals.....		8,661,643

Number of men employed on vessels.....	4,678
“ “ boats.....	17,042
“ “ carrying smacks.....	406
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	6,556
Total.....	28,682

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 4.

QUEBEC.

Gulf Division, Sea Fisheries District: Comprising the Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Saguenay, and Rimouski. Inspector, Dr. J. E. Bernier, St. Fabien (winter), Gaspé Basin (Summer).

Gulf Division, Inland Fisheries District: Comprising the Counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency, and Quebec. Inspector, Dr. J. E. Bernier.

The fisheries of the remaining portions of Quebec, are administered by the Provincial Government.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE GULF DIVISION.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the fisheries in the district of the gulf of St. Lawrence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

Having entered the service of the department May 1, 1916, I left Quebec on the third day of the same month on board the C.G.S. *Princess* and went in the gulf of St. Lawrence to fill the position of Inspector of Fisheries according to instructions received.

The quantity of fish caught during 1916 has not been considered, as a whole, inferior to the preceding year. The prices offered were very high and the weather was, in general favourable. No loss of life or of fishing boats was recorded.

On the coast of Gaspé and in Chaleur bay, cod fishing was not so plentiful as in the preceding year but with the quantity caught in other parts of the division, the catch this year is almost as high as that of last year. The marketed value of the fisheries in the Gulf Division (sea fisheries) amounted to \$2,703,187.

Salmon, mackerel and lobster fishing show an increase. As to salmon and lobsters the increase, in my opinion, is due to the efficient enforcement of the fishery regulations. This is particularly true with regard to the Magdalen islands, where lobsters are reappearing at certain places where they have not been seen for about ten years.

The Canadian Whaling Company, established at Seven islands for the past few years, has ceased its operations, owing to the small number of whales captured. The fishermen notice that whales are becoming scarcer in the gulf each year.

During the course of the past year the following licenses were issued:—

Lobster.. . . .	68
Lobster (additional).. . . .	36
Salmon.. . . .	168
Herring.. . . .	40
Cod.. . . .	166

Total.. . . . 478

Very little illegal fishing is being carried on in the district. Only one case was reported at Seven islands; Captain Arsenault made a few seizures at Magdalen islands.

I have to thank Captain Chalifour for his advice and assistance, which were cheerfully given. I also wish to express my appreciation of the efficient service given by different fishery officers.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. BERNIER, M.D..

Inspector of Fisheries.

Return showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the fishing industry in the Gulf Division (Sea Fisheries District), Province of Quebec, during the year 1916-17.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.													Fishing Gear.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Steam Vessels.			Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.			Boats.					Carrying Smacks	Gill Nets, Seines Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value. \$	Men.	Number. (20 to 40 tons)	Number. (10 to 20 tons)	Value. \$	Men.	Gasolene.	Value. \$	Sail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1	Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)											20	500																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</

GASPÉ COUNTY.

4	Grand River Subdivision (Point Macque- reau to Barachois)								488	48,000	290	91,050	1,505	3	800	1,134	15,876	4
5	Gaspé Subdivision (Barachois to Point Point).....								455	33,890	102	29,825	1,114			1,152	17,676	5
6	Mont Louis and Ste. Anne des Monts Sub- division (Point to Cap Chatte)								479	28,740	98	39,200	788			1,322	32,320	6
7	Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)					4	5	5,000	361	18,050	183	46,600	1,241	5	1,350	3,038	59,900	7
8	Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision).								260	13,000	78	15,500	865	1	500	869	25,700	8
	Totals					4	5	5,000	2,043	141,680	751	225,175	5,513	9	2,650	7,522	149,472	

PRIORETTI COUNTY.

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the fishing industry in the Gulf Division (Sea Fisheries District), Province of Quebec, during the year 1916-17.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.				Persons Employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-Houses		
		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Lobster Traps.		Lobster Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.			Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
1	Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)			40	25					3	450					
2	Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspébiac Pt.)	25	500	550	350			1	500	7	2,000	80	90,000	100		
3	Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspébiac Pt to Point Macquereau)	150	3000	1,200	750	2,500	1,800	5	5,000	21	5,000	50	30,000	100		
	Totals	175	3500	1,790	1,125	2,500	1,800	6	5,500	31	7,450	130	120,000	340		

GASPE COUNTY.

4	Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)	313	5013	5,430	3,258	7,724	7,724	7	4,200 ..	39	2,750	385	85,355	1	100	594	1
5	Gaspe Subdivision (Barachois to Paspébiac Point)	...		3,852	2,312			1	500 ..	19	1,720	576	39,450	1	1,000	687	5
6	Mont Louis and Ste. Anne des Monts Subdivision (Paspébiac Point to Cape Chatte)	...		1,774	2,716				..	44	6,950	..	...	1	4,000	44	6
7	Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)	1000	9000	4,180	1,672	37,325	40,485	15	14,700 ..	21	3,075	321	15,750	8	6,500	397	7
8	Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)	592	2458	1,160	580	27,900	27,900	23	18,400 ..	9	9,850	39	13,300	13	4,000	311	2
	Totals	1,905	16,471	16,396	10,538	72,949	76,109	46	37,800	132	24,345	1,391	153,855	24	15,400	2,044	2

THE CATCH—Concluded.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in the Gulf Division (Sea Fisheries District), Province of Quebec, during the year 1916-17—Concluded.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	Flounders.		Smelts.		Trout.		Sturgeon.		Eels.		Tom-cod.		Mixed Fish.		Squid.		Clams.		Seals.		B. Lugs.	
	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Brl.	\$	Brl.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)																50	100					
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspobiac Point)					10	50											175	350				
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspobiac to Point Macquereau)			165	660	10	50										200	400	375	750			
Totals.....	330	1,320	165	660	20	100										250	500	550	1,100			

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Macquereau to Barachois)			356	2,136												1,610	6,140	1,375	4,125			
Gaspé Subdivision (Barachois to Fame Point)																1,097	4,388					
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chateau)	330	1,320	10	60	51	306			12	60						111	444	415	1,245	3	3	
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)			70	420					195	975								20	60	9,150	2,300	
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)																						
Totals.....	330	1,320	436	2,616	51	306			207	1,035						2,818	11,272	1,810	5,430	11,453	11,153	

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Godbout Subdivision (Tadoussac to Jambons)	8	48	77	462	85	510	5	25	10	60	151	151	204	204	13	52	18	72	390	390	141	705
Moose Subdivision (Jambons to Pignons)					16	96											20	80	4,727	4,727		
Mingan Subdivision (Pignons to St Charles)					2	12											40	160	490	490		
Natashquan Subdivision (St. Charles to Natashquan Point)																			75	75		
Romane Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)					20	120											96	384	121	121		
St. Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Cheticou)					60	360									35	140			1,314	1,314		

THE CATCH MARKETING.

Return showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the GULF Division (Sea Fisheries District), Province of QUEBEC during the year 1916-17

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Fishing Districts.	BONAVENTURE COUNTY.											
	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Lobsters, canned, cases.	Lobsters, shipped in shell, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, shipped green-salted, cwt.	Cod, dried, quintals.	Haddock, used fresh, cwt.	Haddock, green-salted, cwt.	Haddock, dried, quintals.
Restigouche River Subdivision (Head of tide to Miguasha)	400							3,500	2,600		100	125
Bonaventure Subdivision (Miguasha to Paspebiac Point)	2,440							10,800	7,450		250	325
Port Daniel Subdivision (Paspebiac to Point Maquereau)	2,200				800	100		14,300	10,050		350	450
Totals	5,040				800	100		3,500	2,600		250	450
Rates	\$ 8				16	5		3,500	7,450		250	450
Values	\$ 40,320				12,800	500		50,050	70,350		875	2,025

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grand River Subdivision (Point Maquereau to Barachois)	1,460				1,204	750	1,315	38,875	32,699	393		330	27	13,945	1,490
Gaspé Subdivision (Barachois to Famine Point)	250						1,507		37,530			1,085	150	23,685	
Mont Louis and Ste. Anne Subdivision (Fame Point to Cape Chatter)	668				5,200		1,025	15,510	14,600				780	4,750	3,580
Magdalen Islands (Southern Subdivision)					6,098			15,362	10,160				44,400	5,730	2,500
Magdalen Islands (Northern Subdivision)							4,125	1,937	83				35,000	980	1,540
Totals	2,408				12,502	750	7,972	71,684	95,072	393		1,415	80,357	7,806	7,570
Rates	\$ 10				20	8	2	4	7	150		5	1	5	2
Values	\$ 24,080				250,040	6,000	15,944	286,736	685,504	589		7,075	80,357	39,030	3,785

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

39	Gadabout Subdivision (Tadoussac to Jamibon)	241	18	14	138	1,242	23	1					197	10	103	12	116
1	Monte Subdivision (Jamibon to Pigeon)	1,495				3,822	115								118	12	
12	Monte Subdivision (Pigeon to St Charles)	370				106	23,280								40		
124	Natashquan Subdivision (St Charles to Natashquan Point)		18			426	3,307								87	108	
	Romaine Subdivision (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle)		191			448	1,196								711	224	
	St Augustin Subdivision (Cape Whittle to Chateaufort)		19				11,893									57	
	Bonne Esperance Subdivision (Chateaufort to Blane Subdiv.)	11	12		627	296	20,455						21		207	106	
	Anticosti Island	250	335		55								125				
	Totals.....	4,526	77	108	1,315	8,242	60,266	1					343	16	1,266	517	116
	Rates	5	5.50	6	2	4	7	2					1	3	4.50	2	5.00
	Values	\$ 22,638	423	6,148	2,630	32,968	421,862	2					343	30	5,697	1,034	58

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

	Rimouski County Totals	240			800	1,725	2,151						2,125		1,800	1,550	15,661
	Rates	1			2	3.50	7						1		5	2	5.00
	Values	\$ 2,400			1,600	16,537	15,050						2,125		9,450	3,100	7,225

*Cwt—160 pounds. †Quintal—112 pounds.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the GULF DIVISION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Salmon	cwt.	14,552	\$ 93,776		\$	\$
“ used fresh.....	“			12,224	789,480	
“ canned.....	cases			77	423	
“ pickled.....	cwt.			1,058	6,348	
“ mild cured.....	“			451	3,157	99,408
Lobsters.....	“	28,754	143,770			
“ canned.....	cases			13,945	274,414	
“ shipped in shell	cwt.			864	6,570	280,984
Cod.....	“	710,703	1,066,002			
“ used fresh.....	“			10,087	20,174	
“ green—salted.....	“			98,951	386,291	
“ dried.....	“			167,538	1,172,766	1,579,231
Haddock.....	“	6,689	6,690			
“ used fresh.....	“			394	591	
“ green salted.....	“			350	875	
“ dried.....	“			1,865	9,100	10,566
Hake and cusk.....	“	500	500			
“ green salted.....	“			100	250	
“ dried.....	“			100	450	700
Herring.....	“	280,157	249,453			
“ used fresh.....	“			82,825	82,825	
“ smoked.....	cwt.			4,510	13,530	
“ pickled.....	brl.			11,022	54,477	
“ used as bait.....	“			52,187	99,874	
“ used as fertilizer	“			25,436	12,043	262,749
Mackerel.....	cwt.	58,804	235,586			
“ used fresh.....	“			13,378	66,690	
“ salted.....	brl.			15,172	197,296	263,986
Shad.....	cwt.	3	30			
“ used fresh.....	“			3		30
Caplin.....	brl.	22,784	22,784			
“ used as bait.....	“			22,784		22,784
Sardines.....	“	22	176			
“ sold fresh or salted....	“			22		176
Halibut, used fresh.....	cwt.	771	3,382	771		3,382
Flounders.....	“	430	1,552	430		1,736
Smelts.....	“	686	3,778	686		3,802
Trout.....	“	418	2,768	418		3,048
Sturgeon.....	“	5	25	5		25
Eels.....	“	377	1,735	377		2,262
Tom-cod.....	“	251	251	251		351
Mixed fish.....	“	1,276	1,276	1,276		1,296
Squid.....	brl	3,116	11,964	3,116		11,964
Clams.....	“	2,559	7,326			
“ used fresh.....	“			2,559		9,136
Tongues and Sounds.....	cwt.			393		1,572
Hair Seals.....	No.	19,696	19,696			
Hair Seal skins.....	“			19,696		50,161
Belugas.....	“	141	705			
Beluga skins.....	“			141		705
Fish oil.....	gal.			206,130		93,133
Totals ..			1,873,225			2,703,187

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the GULF DIVISION, Province of QUEBEC, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels—tonnage 42	1	10,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels.....	22	17,200
Boats (sail).....	3,491	232,583
“ (gasolene).....	954	262,560
Carrying smacks.....	85	17,735
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	11,685	241,088
Weirs	52	2,600
Trawls.....	2,151	20,885
Hand lines.....	24,111	16,815
Lobster traps.....	79,312	81,678
“ canneries.....	69	50,725
Salmon canneries.....	2	75
Freezers and ice-houses.....	251	44,880
Smoke and fish-houses.....	1,908	314,785
Fishing piers and wharves	278	70,748
Total.		1,384,357

Number of men employed on vessels.....	214
“ “ boats.....	8,186
“ “ carrying smacks.....	131
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	3,043
Total.....	11,574

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND STATION, (below Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Trout.		Whitefish.		Bass.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Eels.	
	*Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1 Temiscouata County	59	500	80	800							1	32	160	1
2 Kamouraska	2	20									10	422	2,110	2
3 Les-Éclaire	2	20									248	244	1,220	1
4 Montmagny	3	30					27	216	22	220	248	744	2,235	2
5 Beloeil	1	15			10	80	29	232	6	60	58	174	9,325	4
6 Montmorency	2	20			5	40	60	480	30	300	1,020	3,060	5,800	5
7 Charlevoix	3	30											1,160	6
8 Chicoutimi	666	3,330	58	580									60	300
Totals	738	4,055	138	1,380	15	120	116	928	58	580	1,337	4,011	4,232	21,160

*Cwt. = 100 pounds

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTIONS, etc. *Cont.*

Fishing Districts.	Herring, Salted		Herring, Fresh.		Shad.		Porpoise Skins.		Porpoise Oil.		Mixed Fish.		Fertilizer.	
	Brl.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	No.	\$	Gal.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1 Temiscouata County.	633	4,745	806	2,418	6	60	10	140	500	250	5,250	7,329	1,370	342
2 Kamouraska			340	1,020	10	100	87	1,218	4,350	2,175	134	291	220	55
3 L'Islet													36	9
4 Montmagny					21	210					97	145		
5 Bellechasse					31	310					34	51		
6 Montmorency					4	40					73	109		
7 Charlevoix	6	60	120	360			51	714	2,550	1,275	52	78		
8 Chicoutimi											25	37		
Totals.	639	4,805	1,266	3,798	72	720	148	2,072	7,400	3,700	5,695	7,950	1,626	406

* "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and cataraniche.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the INLAND SECTION (above Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Boats.				Seine.		Hoop-Nets.		Lines.		
	Sail and row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	
1 L'Assomption County.		\$		\$					\$		1
2 Argenteuil	19	228			19	23	184			8	2
3 Pontiac	12	100			12	11	60		80	10	3
4 Vaudreuil	16	390	18	3,600	36	10	400			6	4
5 Soulanges	6	90	3	1,000	22	16	60			3	5
6 Beauharnois	13	100	1	125	6	5	80		20	21	6
7 Chateauguay	6	90			15	2	60		7		7
8 Chambly	1	25			6				35		8
9 Yamaska	80	1,350	19	4,500	1	1	30				9
10 Nicolet	34	462	6	825	118	2	12	358	1,340	106	10
11 Levis	33	715			46	11	215	76	1,050		11
12 Iberville	2	200	1	300	33	702	14,045			5	12
13 Ste. Hyacinthe	14	140			4	3	45				13
14 St. Johns	10	150			14	11	140	36	360		14
Totals.....	246	4,040	48	10,350	342	800	15,331	471	2,830	159	222

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the INLAND SECTION (above Quebec), Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Trout.		Whitefish.		Bass.		Pickered.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Eel.	
	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1 Portneuf County.			40	600												
2 Champlain County.			50	750												
3 St. Maurice County.			30	450												
4 Maskinonge County.			50	750												
5 Berthier County.			20	300	15	120	9	135	12	144	26	312	8	127	55	439
6 L'Assomption County.							2	20	2	20	50	400	40	400	1	5
7 Argensteuil			30	450												
8 Labelle County.			50	750												
9 Pontiac County.			1,050	10,750	3,000	30,000	4	42	6,500	65,000	3,500	21,000	100	1,500		
10 Vaudreuil County.									4	37	9	76	10	90	8	48
11 Soulanges County.							10	100	5	50	10	100	22	300	26	200
12 Beauharnois County.									7	70	26	260	40	400	80	400
13 Chateauguay County.							4	40	7	70	8	20	18	180	53	415
14 Chambly County.									97	970	440	2,050	5	25	3	40
15 Yamaska County.							4	46			19	168	58	780	902	5,407
16 Nicolet County.					2	25			30	297	9	106	42	252	927	1,360
17 Lewis County.	7	155			67	668	34	405			10	100	50	500	1,456	7,613
18 Stanstead County.	5	75	10	100			20	200	6	75	12	420	5	50	5	50
19 Iberville County.							4	32	5	50	9	75			1,156	9,247
20 Ste. Hyacinthe County.							40	400	40	400	110	880			130	1,040
21 St. John's County																
Totals	12	230	1,330	14,900	3,084	30,813	131	1,420	6,715	67,183	4,238	25,967	393	4,554	4,132	26,294

*Cwt. 100 pound.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or exported locally, for the INLAND SECTION.— *Con.*

Fishing Districts.	Perch.		Maskinonge.		Shad.		Cat-Fish.		Carp.		Mixed Fish.		Caviare.	
	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1 Portneuf County														
2 Champlain County														
3 St. Maurice County														
4 Maskinonge County											300	2,100		
5 Berthier County														
6 L'Assomption County	45	285					63	625	51	498				
7 Argenteuil County	45	270	1	30	2	60	90	800	50	250				
8 Labelle County														
9 Pontiac County	20	120	5	71			107	643	2,000	10,000			350	910
10 Vaudreuil County									40	200				
11 Soulanges County	4	40					3	17	56	280				
12 Beauharnois County	14	145					5	50	15	90	15	125		
13 Chateauguay County	6	60					36	360	283	1,698				
14 Chambly County									40	160				
15 Yamaska County	1,152	5,762	80	800			2,128	17,146	903	4,535				
16 Nicolet County	40	402	2	32	62	1,000	80	800	131	535	102	200		
17 Levis County	1	5	1	9	35	355			40	320	60	180		
18 Stanstead County	100	500					10	100						
19 Iberville County	83	830					30	300	71	710	20	160		
20 Ste. Hyacinthe County	3	35	4	40	2	35			50	200				
21 St. Johns							330	3,300			550	3,300		
Totals	1,516	8,457	93	982	101	1,450	2,882	24,141	3,730	19,386	1,047	6,065	350	910

* "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and ommaniche

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the INLAND SECTION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Salmon ..	*Cwt.	750	4,285
Trout.....	"	1,468	16,280
Whitefish.....	"	3,099	30,933
Shad ..	"	173	2,170
Bass.....	"	247	2,348
Pickrel ..	"	6,773	67,763
Pike	"	4,238	25,967
Sturgeon.	"	1,730	8,565
Eels.....	"	8,364	47,454
Perch.....	"	1,516	8,457
Maskinonge.....	"	93	982
Carp	"	3,730	19,386
Cat-fish.....	"	2,882	24,141
Herrings, fresh.....	"	1,266	3,798
" salted.....	brl.	639	4,805
Porpoise skins.....	No.	148	2,072
Porpoise oil.....	gal.	7,400	3,700
Mixed fish.....	cwt.	6,742	14,015
Fertilizer.....	"	1,626	406
Caviare.....	lb.	350	910
Total.....			288,437

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the INLAND SECTION, Province of QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam vessels or tugs..		
Boats (sail and row).....	438	6,862
" (gasolene)	48	10,350
Gill-nets, seines and other nets..	1,332	20,681
Weirs.....	304	52,970
Lines	159	222
Freezers and ice-houses..	24	2,693
Smoke and fish-houses.....	11	1,458
Piers and wharves (private).....		
Total.....		95,236

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs.....
" " boats..... 584
" persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, canned, etc., State, for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Mark- eted Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Salmon..... cwt.	14,552	93,776							
“ used fresh.. “			12,224	89,480	750	4,285	12,974	93,765	
“ canned.....cases			77	423			77	423	
“ salted..... cwt.			1,058	6,348			1,058	6,348	
“ mild cured. “			451	3,157			451	3,157	103,693
Lobsters'.N..... “	28,754	143,770							
“ canned'... cases			13,945	274,414			13,945	274,414	
“ shipp. in shell cwt			864	6,570			864	6,570	280,984
Cod..... “	710,713	1,066,002							
“ used fresh. “			10,087	20,174			10,087	20,174	
“ green-salted.... “			98,951	386,291			98,951	386,291	
“ smoked fillets.. “									
“ dried “			167,538	1,172,766			167,538	1,172,766	1,579,231
Haddock.. “	6,689	6,690							
“ used fresh “			394	591			394	591	
“ green-salted “			350	875			350	875	
“ dried..... “			1,865	9,100			1,865	9,100	10,500
Hake and cusk “	500	500							
“ green-salted “			100	250			100	250	
“ dried..... “			100	450			100	450	700
Herring..... “	280,157	249,453							
“ used fresh.. “			82,825	82,825	1,266	3,798	84,091	86,623	
“ smoked..... “			4,510	13,530			4,510	13,530	
“ pickled..... brl			11,022	54,477	639	4,805	11,661	59,282	
“ used as bait “			52,187	99,874			52,187	99,874	
“ used as fert'zer “			25,436	12,043			25,436	12,043	271,352
Mackerel..... cwt.	58,894	235,586							
“ used fresh.. “			13,378	66,690			13,378	66,690	
“ salted..... brl.			15,172	197,296			15,172	197,296	263,986
Shad..... cwt.	3	30							
“ used fresh..... “			3	30	173	2,170	176		2,200
Sardines..... brl.	22	176							
“ sold fresh “									
“ or salted “			22	176			22		176
Halibut..... cwt.	771	3,382							
“ used fresh.. “			771	3,382			771		3,382
Flounders..... “	430	1,552	430	1,736			430		1,736
Smelts..... “	686	3,778	686	3,802			686		3,802
Trout..... “	418	2,768	418	3,048	1,468	16,280	1,886		19,328
Sturgeon..... “	5	25	5	25	1,730	8,565	1,735		8,590
Bass..... “					247	2,348	247		2,348
Carp..... “					3,730	19,386	3,730		19,386
Cat-fish..... “					2,880	24,141	2,880		24,141
Eels..... “	377	1,735	377	2,262	8,364	47,454	8,741		49,716

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the WHOLE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Mark-eted Value.
	Caught and Landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed.		Total Marketed.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Tom-cod..... cwt.	251	251	251	351			251		351
Whitefish..... "					3,039	30,933	3,039		30,933
Pickrel..... "					6,773	67,763	6,773		67,763
Perch..... "					1,516	8,457	1,516		8,457
Pike..... "					4,238	25,967	4,238		25,967
Maskinonge..... "					93	982	93		982
Mixed fish.... "	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,296	6,742	14,015	8,018		15,311
Squid..... brl.	3,116	11,964	3,116	11,964			3,116		11,964
Clams and Quahaugs "	2,559	7,326							
" used fresh "			2,559	9,136			2,559		9,136
Caplin..... brl.	22,784	22,784	22,784	22,784			22,784		22,784
Tongues and Sounds cwt.			393	1,572			393		1,572
Hair Seals..... No.	19,696	19,696							
Hair Seal skins.... "			19,696	50,161			19,696		50,161
Belugas..... "	141	705							
Beluga skins..... "			141	705			141		705
Whalebone and meal....									
Fertilizer.....					1,626	406	1,626		406
Fish oil..... gal.			206,130	93,133			206,130		93,133
Caviare..... lb.					350	910	350		910
Porpoise skins..... No.					148	2,072	148		2,072
" oil..... gal.					7,400	3,700	7,400		3,700
Totals.....		1,873,225		2,703,187		288,437			2,991,624

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the Province of QUEBEC, for the year 1916-17.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total, both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Steam Fishing Vessels (tonnage 42	1	10,000			1	10,000
Sailing and Gasolene Vessels..	22	17,200			22	17,200
Boats (sail).....	3,491	232,583	438	6,862	3,929	239,445
" (gasolene).....	954	262,560	48	10,350	1,002	272,910
Carrying Smacks.....	85	17,735			85	17,735
Gill-Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.....	11,685	241,088	1,332	20,681	13,017	261,769
Weirs	52	2,600	304	52,970	356	55,570
Trawls	2,151	20,885			2,151	20,885
Hand Lines.....	24,111	16,815	159	222	24,270	17,037
Lobster Traps.....	79,312	81,678			79,312	81,678
" Canneries.....	69	50,725			69	50,725
Salmon Canneries	2	75			2	75
Freezers and Ice-houses	251	44,880	24	2,693	275	47,573
Smoke and Fish-houses.....	1,908	314,785	11	1,458	1,919	316,243
Fishing Piers and Wharves	278	70,748			278	70,748
Totals		1,384,357		95,236		1,479,593

	Sea Fisheries.	Inland Fisheries.	Both Fisheries.
Number of men employed on Vessels	214		214
" " " Boats.....	8,186	584	8,770
" " " Carrying Smacks.....	131		131
" persons employed in Fish-houses, Freezers, Canneries, etc	3,043		3,043
Totals	11,574	584	12,158

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

No.	Fishing Districts.	Pound Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Night-Lines.		Dip or Roll Nets.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Hous s.		Piers and Wharves.		No.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1	Kenora and Rainy River.....	46	\$ 14,850	8	\$ 525		\$		\$			50	\$ 14,755	41	\$ 5,040	1
2	Lake Superior.....	61	14,900	1	20							34	14,925	16	5,640	2
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)...	130	53,050			1,300	78					24	6,850	22	13,300	3
4	Georgian Bay	8	3,250	34	526	17,900	2,205					19	2,885	19	1,895	4
5	Lake Huron proper.....	62	18,200					4	6			18	4,855	1	10	5
6	Lake St. Clair, etc.....	9	3,000	172	10,200	2,700	193	2	46			42	10,850			6
7	Lake Erie.....	638	313,100	8	150	10,050	123	11	77			126	134,625	71	31,325	7
8	Lake Ontario.....			622	10,531	8,950	271	2	300			98	5,840	24	1,840	8
9	Inland waters.....	9	1,180	363	7,562	20,100	517	23	51			15	3,345	10	840	9
	Totals.....	963	421,530	1,208	29,514	61,000	3,387	42	480	210	616	426	198,930	207	59,890	

N.B.—The fisheries of Ontario are administered by the Provincial Government.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or

Fishing Districts.		Herring.		Whitefish.		Trout.	
		Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.
		Brls.	Cwts.	Brls.	Cwts.	Brls.	Cwts.
1	Kenora and Rainy River			3	6,851	4	746
2	Lake Superior.....	805	31,270	22	4,649	136	15,017
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	36	277	1,058	7,511	1,991	16,516
4	Georgian Bay.....	292	583	2,836	4,142	2,992	12,059
5	Lake Huron proper.....	277	2,048	11	750	1,029	8,715
6	Lake St. Clair, etc.....		3		612		
7	Lake Erie.....	10	52,105		10,861		37
8	Lake Ontario.....	56	16,105	610	11,306	962	3,478
9	Inland waters	1	50	1	406		206
Totals.....		1,477	102,441	4,541	47,088	7,114	56,774
Values.....		\$ 14,770	512,206	45,410	470,880	71,145	567,743

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH.

consumed locally, for the Province of ONTARIO, during the year 1916-17.

Pike.	Pick- erel.	Pickrel. (Blue).	Stur- geon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tul- libee.	Cat- fish.	Carp.	Mixed Fish.	Cav- iare.	Sturgeon Bladders.
Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	No.
5,085	6,414		86		77	1,386		120	3,658	940	1
248	897		33		3	24			2,498	40	2
837	2,732		136		181	669	5	102	3,363	239	3
405	506		44		55	1,497	58	167	523	630	4
11	2,153		113		1,461	4,325	1	85	876	777	6
409	500		189		1,162		570	6,068	2,759	490	6
4,370	5,992	25,389	676		7,692	238	229	7,823	10,812	3,418	234
2,834	400		31	1,428	1,668	37	3,020	2,679	6,288	538	8
637	435		167	233	286	21	1,544	1,534	3,589	135	9
14,836	20,029	25,389	1,475	1,661	12,585	8,197	5,427	18,578	34,366	7,207	240
118,690	200,294	253,893	22,129	9,969	62,926	49,183	43,417	37,157	171,830	7,207	144

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of ONTARIO, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Salmon.....	*Cwt.	
Trout.....	"	78,116 638,888
Whitefish.....	"	60,711 516,290
Herring.....	"	106,872 526,976
Bass.....	"	
Pickrel.....	"	45,418 454,187
Pike.....	"	14,836 118,690
Sturgeon.....	"	1,475 22,129
Eels	"	1,661 9,969
Perch	"	12,585 62,926
Maskinonge.....	"	
Tullibee.....	"	8,197 49,183
Carp	"	18,578 37,157
Cat-fish.....	"	5,427 43,417
Mixed fish.....	"	34,366 171,830
Caviare.....	Lbs.	7,207 7,207
Sturgeon bladders.....	No.	240 144
Total.....		2,658,993

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of ONTARIO, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam vessels or tugs...	114	512,530
Boats (sail and row)...	1,078	63,389
“ (gasolene).....	715	271,590
Gill-nets, seines and other nets..		916,686
Spears.....	210	616
Lines....	610	3,387
Freezers and ice-houses.....	426	198,930
Smoke and fish-houses.....		
Piers and wharves (private).....	207	59,890
Total.....		2,027,018

Number of employed in vessels or tugs.....	591
“ “ boats.....	3,001
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc.....	
	3,592

APPENDIX 6.

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, province of Manitoba, for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistics covering the same.

The catch of fish in lake Winnipeg during the summer was very good, the percentage of large fish taken being high. The fact that this lake shows an increased yield is due to the strict enforcement of the close season, and the large quantity of fry liberated each year from the three hatcheries.

For the winter fishing there were forty-three more licenses issued than in 1915-16. Good catches were obtained by the fishermen and high prices were paid for the fish.

Increases in the catches of the following kinds are noted:—

	Pounds.
Whitefish..	162,100
Pickarel..	402,600
Pike..	74,700
Perch..	770,000

There was a decrease in the catch of tullibee of 435,900 pounds; and in catfish of 30,100 pounds.

Sturgeon fishing was again carried on after a close period of four years. The quantity of sturgeon taken was 115,800 pounds, from which 2,200 pounds of caviar were produced.

There was very little fishing carried on in the lakes in the northern portion of the province. The fishermen are fitting out their boats with refrigerator compartments in order to deliver their catches to the Hudson Bay railway, in first-class condition for transportation.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HOWELL,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries for District No. 2, which comprises the western and southern portions of the province of Manitoba, together with the statistical returns for the district.

I have much pleasure in reporting this as being one of the most prosperous years that the fishermen have ever had in this province since commercial fishing commenced some thirty-five years ago, on account of fairly good fishing and the extraordinarily high prices paid for winter-caught fish. I can safely say that from 50 to 100 per cent was paid the fishermen over the prices that prevailed during the winter of 1915-16. I have had nine confiscations in my district during the year, principally from seizures of gill-nets used by fishermen and taken from under the ice after the closing of the winter fishing season. The high prices offered fishermen for fresh fish were quite an incentive to them to ignore the regulations.

Summer fishing in lake Winnipegosis was very good, and from returns furnished you will see that the total catch for 1916 exceeded that of 1915 by 244,400 pounds. There were about the same number of licenses issued, although there were six sail-boats less and fifteen skiffs more than were used in the summer of 1915.

Fishing in District No. 2 is done principally during the winter months, commencing November 20 and ending February 28. There was a limited summer and fall fishing carried on in lake Winnipegosis, from August 15 until September 30. Summer fishing for sturgeon was carried on from June 16 to October 15, but on account of the high water all over the sturgeon fishing localities the catch was very light. Licenses were only issued for Cumberland, Namew (or Sturgeon) and Cedar lakes.

The following commercial licenses were issued during the year:—

Summer Licenses, 1916.

10	Sail-boats—Pikekerel.
29	Skiffs—Pikekerel.
42	Sturgeon—Gill-nets.
10	" —Baited hooks.
<hr/>	
91	

Winter Licenses, 1916-17.

210	Whitefish—Gill-nets.
461	Pikekerel — "
54	Jackfish — "
<hr/>	
725	

We do not issue any licenses for trout or any of the coarser varieties of fish, as they are caught in nets as above. There are some fishermen fishing under a whitefish license who use nets of a larger sized mesh for catching trout and find it to their advantage to do so.

There has been a marked increase in the number of licenses issued and gross amount of fish caught during the year, as the following figures will show:—

Total Licenses Issued.

1916-17..	816
1915-16..	551
<hr/>	
Increase..	265

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Total Catch and Value of Fish.

	Pounds.	\$
1916-17... ..	12,047,500	639,111
1915-16... ..	7,534,000	253,584
Increase... ..	4,513,500	385,527

I am sorry that I cannot send you reports from the overseers of this district. Overseer Stevenson of the Pas district is now overseas, having been granted leave of absence to enlist in the Imperial Transport Service, and Overseer White of the Winnipegosis district resigned during the past winter.

During the year I have made trips of inspection to each of these districts and have nothing but praise for the manner in which the fishermen and dealers conduct themselves. In all cases they gave me freely all information and assistance asked for and in no case did I find that any illegal fishing had been carried on, except in two instances, where some Indians were using smaller mesh nets than permitted, and some persons were salting whitefish in the early fall. In both these cases I have arranged a remedy.

I desire to draw your attention to the fishing in Reed lake for three winters. During 1914-15 I issued ten licenses and the catch was 128,000 pounds; in 1915-16 no fishermen applied for licenses—claiming that the trout were large and hard on their nets, and there were no good roads to the lake; in 1916-17 nine licenses were issued and the catch was 160,000 pounds of fish, principally trout and whitefish.

In closing my report I wish to thank all the officers of the department for the agreeable manner in which all our transactions for the past year have been carried out, and sincerely trust that any changes that have been suggested are in the interests of the general public.

I further wish to thank the fishermen and fish dealers for their assistance in helping me to deal with a certain class of persons who seem to enjoy evading the fishery regulations so that they can secure a few fish illegally. In conclusion will say that we are always pleased to meet and discuss local fishery matters with officers from the Capital, and in my opinion all the officers of the department should be in close personal touch with all matters relating to the fisheries in the different localities.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. F. REID,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other material, used in the Fishing Industry in District No. 1, Province of MANITOBA, during the Year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Steam Vessels or Tugs.			Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-houses, etc.	No.
		No.	Tons.	Value.	Men.	Sail and Skiffs.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	
1	Lake Winnipeg.....	9	1,100	129,000	105	344	25,040	492	2,014	24,168	55	58,000	52	2,400	15	10,500	260	1
2	Red Deer			\$		50	250	84	34	408		\$						2
3	Winnipeg River.....					155	775	155	225	1,350								3
4	Lac du Bonnet					25	125	25	25	150								4
5	Point du Bois.....					5	25	5	5	30								5
6	Settling Lake.....							9	9	108								6
7	Pineimuta Lake.....							15	150	1,800								7
8	Wintering Lake.....							8	80	960								8
	Totals.....	9	1,100	129,000	105	579	26,215	793	2,542	28,974	50	100	52	2,400	15	10,500	260	

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Cat-Fish.		Goldeyes.		†Mixed Fish.		Caviare.		No.	
		*Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Lbs.	Value		
1	Lake Winnipeg (Summer).....	25,633	179,431	4,260	29,820	597	2,985	1,158	13,896	4	20	1,866	9,330	1,085	6,510	1,057	5,285	4,000	8,000	2,200	2,200	1	
2	" Red " River (All fish for this district except Mixed Fish are included above.)	2,143	15,001	10,188	71,316	3,093	15,465			8,103	40,515	39,415	197,075			5,049	25,245	3,500	7,000				
3	Winnipeg River...																	3,500	7,000			2	
4	Lac du Bonnet...																	7,500	15,000			3	
5	Point du Bois...																	7,000	14,000			4	
6	Setting Lake.....																	7,500	15,000			5	
7	Pineimuta Lake..	1,258	8,806	75	525	90	450					34	170					3,500	7,000			6	
8	Wintering Lake...	400	2,800	28	196	120	600					10	50					1,000	2,000			7	
9	Falcon Lake.....																	1,500	3,000			8	
10	Landing Lake																	100	200			9	
11	Nelson River District.....																	2,500	5,000			10	
	Totals.....	29,434	206,038	14,551	101,857	3,900	19,500	1,158	13,896	8,107	40,535	41,325	206,625	1,085	6,510	6,106	30,530	61,600	123	0	2,200	2,200	11

*Cwt=100 lbs. † " Mixed Fish " includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry, in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Steam Vessels or Tugs.			Boats.				Gill-Nets.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-Houses Etc.	
		No.	Tons	Value	Men	Sail and Skiff.	Value	Gasoline.	Value	Men	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value		
Summer, 1916.				\$			\$				\$		\$		\$			
1	Lake Winnipegosis.	2	80	13,000	14	28	3,400		47	6,700	7,840	4	2,750	18	5,600	3	1,950	51
2	Timberland and Naumewlakes					23	230	1	28	111	550							2
3	Lake Cedar					29	290		29	117	585							3
Winter, 1916-17.																		
4	Lake Winnipegosis.								189	2,835	28,350							4
5	Manitoba.								312	4,680	46,800							5
6	Waterhen.								34	510	5,100							6
7	Dauphin.								27	405	4,050							7
8	Red Deer.								12	180	1,800							8
9	St. Martin.								63	940	9,400							9
10	Moose.								13	195	1,950							10
11	Wekusko.								6	90	900							11
12	Egg.								7	105	1,050							12
13	Goose and Swan.								7	105	1,050							13
14	Beaver								2	30	300							14
15	Cormorant.								8	120	1,200							15
16	Reed..								9	135	1,350							16
17	Rocky.								6	90	900							17
18	Running								7	105	1,050							18
19	Athapapuskow..								10	150	1,500							19
20	The Pas											1	5,000	3	4,000			10
Totals....		2	80	13,000	14	80	3,920	1	816	17,603	115,725	5	7,750	21	9,600	3	1,950	61

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or con

No	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Sturgeon.	
		*Cwts	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts	Value	Cwts	Value	Cwts	Value
	Summer 1916.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Lake Winnipegosis.....			915	4,575	2,912	14,560	848	2,544		
2	" Cumberland and Namew ..									356	3,560
3	" Cedar									305	3,050
	Winter 1916-17.										
4	Lake Winnipegosis.....			8,789	61,523	10,393	72,751	15,224	76,120		
5	" Manitoba.....			2,620	18,340	12,450	87,150	16,790	83,950		
6	" Waterhen.....			1,543	10,801	1,630	11,410	860	4,300		
7	" Dauphin.....					892	6,244	333	1,665		
8	" Red Deer.....			241	1,687	1,015	7,105	384	1,920		
9	" St. Martin.....			1,455	10,185	585	4,095	1,205	6,025		
10	" Moose.....	131	917	1,980	13,860	410	2,870	268	1,340		
11	" Wekusko			833	5,831	102	714	190	950		
12	" Egg and Lost.....	27	189	766	5,362	31	217	163	815		
13	" Goose and Swan.....			87	609	9	63	38	190		
14	" Beaver.....	8	56	172	1,204						
15	" Cormorant.....	126	882	293	2,051	120	840	272	1,350		
16	" Reed.....	176	1,232	87	609	26	182	10	50		
17	" Rocky.....			86	602	37	259	504	2,520		
18	" Running.....	172	1,204	56	392	13	91	300	1,500		
19	" Athapapuskow.....	619	4,333	982	6,874	122	854				
	Totals.....	1,259	8,813	20,905	144,505	30,747	209,405	37,389	185,249	661	6,610

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

sumed locally, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of MANITOBA, during the Year 1916-17.

Mullets.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.		Caviare.		No.
Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1,631	3,262							500	1,000			1
.....	.....								.....	100	75	2
.....	.....								.....			3
7,820	15,640	112	560	3,122	15,610	360	1,080	1,900	3,800	.....	.....	4
1,164	2,328	300	1,500	3,591	17,955	.....	.....	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	5
187	374	.....	.....	418	2,090	.....	.....	700	1,400	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	321	1,605	.....	.....	200	400	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	84	420	78	390	.....	.....	2,000	4,000	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	270	.....	.....	250	500	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	127	635	.....	.....	255	510	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	47	235	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	600	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	250	.....	.....	120	240	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	260	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	2,200	.....	.....	19
10,802	21,604	496	2,480	7,860	39,300	360	1,080	9,995	19,990	100	75	

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Trout.....	Cwt.	1,259	8,813
Whitefish.....	"	50,339	350,543
Pickarel.....	"	45,298	311,262
Pike.....	"	41,289	204,749
Sturgeon.....	"	1,819	20,506
Mullets....	"	10,802	21,604
Perch.....	"	8,603	43,015
Tullibee.....	"	49,185	245,925
Cat-fish..	"	1,085	6,510
Goldeyes....	"	6,466	31,610
Mixed Fish.....	"	71,595	143,190
Cavaire.....	lbs.	2,300	2,275
Total.....			1,390,002

*Cwts.=100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of MANITOBA, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam vessels or tugs.....	11	142,000
Boats (sail).....	659	30,135
“ (gasolene)....	1	800
Gill-nets, seines and other nets.....	20,145	144,699
Lines.....	50	100
Freezers and ice-houses.....	60	65,750
Smoke and fish-houses.....	73	12,000
Piers and wharves....	18	12,450
Total.....		407,934

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs.....	119
“ “ “ boats.....	874
“ “ winter fishing.....	735
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc.....	321
	2,049

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 7.

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCES BY THE CHIEF
INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the fiscal year 1916-17, together with statistical returns of the number of persons employed in the fisheries, quantities and value of fish caught, and capital invested in boats, nets, gear, ice-houses, and freezers.

It will be noted that there is a considerable increase in this year's figures when compared with those of last year; this is made up by the increase in the number of boats, ice-houses, freezers, etc., and to some extent by the increase in the price of material for nets.

In the province of Alberta the demand for all kinds of fish, on account of the high price of meat, left the dealers without a pound of fish in their freezers at the close of the season. Winter fishing at Lesser Slave lake closed when the season's limit, 760,000 pounds, was reached. On Lac la Biche, however, the fishing went on up to the last day of the open season. The general results of the season have been far beyond those of any previous year; both in quantity and in price a record has been established, the prices paid being almost three times those of former years. Whitefish from Lesser Slave lake have been going east in car-load lots. One company has been shipping to Toronto, Ont., where the fish were repacked and sent overseas for the use of the British and Canadian armies at the front. Large shipments have also been made to markets in Chicago and the Canadian west. Other buyers have been shipping to the Edmonton market for distribution throughout the Prairie provinces.

It is pleasing to note that the fishermen are paying greater attention to the handling of their catch, many of them putting up ice in order to ensure their fish reaching the buyers in the best condition. Where in previous years fish were shipped in a very careless manner, they are now put up in boxes. The officers report that there is no waste of any kind. Where before mixed fish commanded no price and were practically wasted there is now a fairly good demand for them on account of the low price asked for them. This year's prices for whitefish, pickerel, pike, and trout received by the fishermen have been 4 and 4½ cents in comparison with 1½ cents the previous year. In some cases 6 cents have been paid to the buyers in car lots, f.o.b., Lesser Slave lake. When these fish have ultimately reached the Eastern market in such centres as Montreal and Toronto the price has been up to 15 cents, and in New York they have brought 25 cents.

According to reports received the fish have run larger in size this year and of first-class quality. At Lesser Slave lake whitefish weighing 12 pounds, after being dressed, have been handled. Trout have been taken weighing up to 38 pounds. In February last at Lac la Biche I saw a carload of whitefish and pickerel which surprised me in the uniformity of the size of the fish, the whitefish being on an average of 5 pounds, the pickerel from 5 to 10 pounds. In Lac la Biche, pike have been taken weighing 27 pounds.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

It is estimated that at least one thousand persons were working in connection with the fisheries in northern Alberta last year. I look for many changes during the coming year in northern Alberta. The line of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway will reach Fort McMurray some time this summer, and it will push this province to the fore as regards the fisheries, as there are several good-sized fishing lakes along the line which have hitherto not been fished. With the opening of the line to Fort McMurray, lakes Athabaska, Clare, and Mamawiji, veritable inland oceans, will be available. At the head of navigation on the Slave river, at Fort Smith, there are large runs of "connies," the local name for "inconnu." I have received several applications for licenses up in the McMurray district in anticipation of the opening of the railway.

A large number of men were still employed at the end of the fishing season by the larger companies in putting up ice, several very large ice-houses having been erected at different shipping points in order to shorten the distance fish have to be brought, and to carry on the work to better advantage.

In the province of Saskatchewan there has also been a considerable increase in the fisheries, more especially in the northern district. The larger lakes in that portion of the province lie at some distance from the railroad, and therefore the fishermen and buyers are at a disadvantage, but a substantial increase in this district may be noted. During the year the taking of sturgeon was permitted, twenty-one licensees taking advantage of the opening of sturgeon fishing. Eighty-seven hundredweights of this valuable fish were caught. It is expected that there will be a much larger demand for this class of license during the coming year.

Nearly twice the quantity of fish was shipped from the northern district to the United States during this year. Shipments were also made to Toronto and to Manitoba. Inspector Macdonald, in his reports, makes some interesting comments on the fish known in this country as the ling. This fish was previously looked upon as of no commercial value.

The southern portion of the province of Saskatchewan also shows an increase. With the exception of Lowes lake, which is the best commercial fishing lake in the southern district, most of the fish taken is used locally and in the near vicinity of the lake from which it is taken. Lowes lake supplies practically all the whitefish for this district, and while it is fished steadily from year to year no signs of depletion are to be discerned. The fish are of very high quality and command the best price.

A total of forty-three convictions were obtained in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the year, the details of which are as follows:—

	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
Fishing in close season.. . . .	9	11
Selling fish caught in close season.. . . .	1	2
Fishing without license	5	3
Using nets of illegal mesh.. . . .	....	1
Using excessive amount of net... . .	....	1
In possession of undersized trout.. . . .	3	....
Using a fish trap.. . . .	1	....
Spearing fish.. . . .	....	2
Fishing for trout without permit	2	....

Great assistance was given by the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who were most active in preventing illegal fishing. Their help will be greatly missed. The officers under my supervision have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner and have been diligent in the performance of their duties and in the prevention of illegal fishing.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of the northern portion of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistical returns showing the yield and value of fish, and the amount and value of equipment used.

During the year, some 872 men were permitted to fish with nets, this being an increase of twelve over last year. A comparison in detail shows an increase of thirteen fishermen's and twenty-one domestic licenses, and a decrease of twenty-two Indian permits.

There was a very substantial increase during this year, not only in fish caught, but also in the prices obtained. The districts of Isle La Crosse, Dore, La Plonge, Cold, and Primrose Lakes contributed most of this increase. The larger catch is attributable to two causes: first, to the increase in the number of commercial licenses issued to the Indians as well as to others; and secondly, to the higher prices offered by the dealers, particularly during the early part of the winter season.

The quality of the fish is no doubt improving, and more especially in lakes such as Cold, Isle La Crosse, Dore, La Plonge, and Jack Fish. These lakes have been fished to some extent during the past few years, and with no apparent sign of depletion, while in other lakes such as La Ronge, Crean, and Montreal, which have not been fished to any great extent, the supply of fish seems to be about normal.

During the summer season the amount of fish taken by anglers shows an increase, especially in waters south of the 51th parallel. These lakes are well supplied with pickerel and pike, and as no net fishing is allowed in the majority of the smaller ones, the supply of fish should be sufficient for the settlers, who live in the vicinity, for some time to come. The small lakes, situated in the settled districts, require close watching during the close season, as many of the settlers do not realize the harm done by killing fish in the spawning season. Few whitefish were taken for commercial purposes during the summer season, fishing being carried on only at Turtle, Okemasis and Jack Fish lakes. The total catch was some 260 cwts. The lack of summer fishing is largely due to the distance the lakes are situated from the railroad or market, and the poor condition of the trails leading to most of them. There were nine angler's permits issued for Cold lake during the season.

One hundred and fifty-six licenses, 42 free permits, and 306 anglers' permits were issued for the waters of the north and south Saskatchewan river. The total catch of 792 cwts., or 163 pounds of fish to the man, is a very small amount of fish; but this season has been a poor one owing to the waters being exceptionally high during the greater part of the summer. This being the first season for some time, that the taking of sturgeon was allowed, some twenty-one settlers obtained licenses to fish. Their catch, amounting to 87 cwt., was taken chiefly with hook and line. I believe there will be a much larger number of sturgeon licenses issued during the year 1917-18. Few catfish were taken from this river during the season. One fish taken weighing 18 pounds would seem to indicate that this species thrives in such waters, and it is to be hoped that a supply of these fish will be placed in the Saskatchewan river at an early date.

During the year there were the following prosecutions, with convictions secured in each case:—

Fishing during close season.. . . .	4
Obstructing streams.. . . .	1
Using illegal apparatus.. . . .	7
Fishing without a license.. . . .	2
Spearing fish.. . . .	1

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

During the year there were thirteen confiscations made, ten of the offenders being prosecuted. The following is a list of the violations:—

Illegal nets.. . . .	6
Illegally caught fish.. . . .	4
Illegal sturgeon line.. . . .	1
Using spear.. . . .	1
Hung whitefish.. . . .	1

The fishery officers have been most diligent in preventing illegal fishing during the year.

The local trade has been well looked after during the year by the fish dealers, while a number of cars have been shipped to points in the southern part of the province for distribution there. The Grain Growers' Association has also purchased a number of cars from the dealers, which were distributed amongst the individual members of this organization in small lots at cost price. This has made it possible for fish to be used in a majority of the homes throughout the province during the winter season, as it is only during the winter season that shipments can be made. This will be beneficial to the fishermen, as it will educate, to a certain extent, the residents to use fish to a greater extent in future years. The dealers seem to realize the importance of the home markets, as fish were sold to the small dealer, or to the consumer, at practically the same price as to larger dealers in car lots. I have had complaints from different quarters of the scarcity of fish this season. This, no doubt, was caused by the dealers having sufficient orders on file to dispense with a travelling representative to book orders, which has been customary in past years, and which some dealers expected during the present season.

During the year there were shipped from the province to the United States 5,091 cwts. of fish. This is 2,683 cwts. more than last year, or double the quantity. Four carloads were shipped to Toronto, five carloads to Manitoba, and the balance was consumed in the province. The total increase in the catch amounts to considerably more than the amount shipped to the United States, which would indicate that there has been more fish consumed in Canada from this province than during last year.

Some 60 per cent of fish shipped were whites, while the balance was trout, pickerel, pike, some suckers, and a few hundredweights of ling. This is the first season that any ling were offered for sale. I induced some of the dealers to try a small shipment of these fish for food purposes. I also had some of the livers of these fish analysed, and was told that the oil contained in them was of a very high quality, and fit for medicinal purposes. This resulted in one camp setting up a small refining plant and producing considerable oil. The oil has not as yet been disposed of, but I was informed by the analyst that it would be worth from 60 to 80 cents per gallon. I believe that there will be a large quantity of this oil placed on the market in the near future, as some of the lakes are abundantly supplied with ling, or Maria fish, as they are called by the fishermen. These fish are even more destructive to other fish than the pike, and as a large quantity are taken each year, but have never been offered for sale or shipped, the Indians also refusing to eat them, they have been a total waste.

Preparations on a large scale have been made by a number of fishermen for the coming winter's fishing. Large numbers of fish boxes have been taken in to the district north of Big river, with provisions for the early open season. It is very difficult to have any hauling done for the first part of the winter season, as it must be deferred until the ice is strong enough to carry loads.

I find the majority of the fishermen are satisfied with the regulations as at present. Some of the old fishermen wish to be allowed to use more net, but the majority are content with the present regulations. The use of the free permits by the Indians will be a great help in collecting the proper returns of fish taken by them. They seem

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

to appreciate the necessity of the proper use of their permit, and are willing to obey the regulations. The officers are gradually penetrating the more remote districts each year locating new waters. The new settlers seem satisfied to assist in the protection of the fisheries, but must first be convinced that their rights will not be interfered with. They are gradually getting away from the old idea that it is necessary to dam a stream in order to obtain sufficient fish for their families. They also realize that fish should not be taken in large quantities during the spawning season, for the purpose of hanging and curing them for use during the winter season. During the year, only one instance of hanging fish has come under the notice of any officer, and that was in one of the remote districts.

The fishery officers have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently during the year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. MACDONALD,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NORTHERN ALBERTA.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of northern Alberta, for the year ending March 31, 1917, together with statistical returns, yield and value of fish caught, and amount and value of equipment used.

A comparison with the figures for previous years will show that the cash value of fish caught is the largest ever in the history of northern Alberta. This may be attributed to two causes: First, the increased value of all kinds of meats, during the past year; second, on account of prices obtained by the fishermen being very satisfactory, the industry is attracting more and more men, thereby keeping up the supply. In the past year a total of eighteen prosecutions were made, convictions being secured in each case. The fishery officers have been most vigilant in preventing illegal fishing. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have been of great assistance and help to the fishery officers throughout the district.

The Indians and Halfbreeds do not seem to realize that it is necessary to have a permit to fish; however, after having the conditions explained to them, they make no objection. It is proving to be very difficult to collect the statements of fish caught by the holders of these permits, due in most cases to the Indians and Halfbreeds going away, generally to other lakes where they can fish, away from the white settlers, and their disposition to take hunting trips during the year. The quantity of fish taken by the Indians and Halfbreeds was only to be arrived at by making an estimate. No hanging of fish was permitted during the year.

The demand for fish was very poor until the middle of June; nearly all the fishing done being to supply the local demand. From the middle of June, however, the demand increased. Several of the buyers have secured markets in Canada as far east as Montreal and Toronto; also in the United States, where the demand for Alberta whitefish is continually increasing. The districts affected by these shipments were Lesser Slave Lake, Lac la Biche, and Wabamun. The shipping facilities from these points are good, their equal not being found at any of the other lakes in northern Alberta.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The market for fish at the opening of the winter season was good, the fishermen experiencing no difficulty in disposing of their catch at prices higher than ever before obtained. Commencing at 3 cents per pound for whitefish, the price gradually increased until the last week, when the price reached 6½ cents per pound. Whereas in previous years the demand was principally for whitefish, during the past winter fishing season there was also a demand for all kinds of coarse fish. Owing to the extreme cold the activities of the fishermen were somewhat curtailed, which made it very difficult for some of the firms to fulfil their contracts in a market with the price continually going up.

The demand for Alberta fish from outside points is resulting in the large buyers paying much attention to the packing and shipping of their fish, thus placing them on the market in first-class condition.

In the past year four fisherman's licenses were granted, to fish with hook and line, for coarse fish in the waters of Lobstick river. The fish in this river being very plentiful, the catch, under fisherman's licenses, was very satisfactory. I think that, in future, it would be well to continue issuing fisherman's licenses for fishing with hook and line in these waters, and that these should be limited to six in number. This will enable the settlers in the district, who depend on fish to help out their food supply, to obtain them at reasonable cost, without in any way harming the fisheries in these waters.

Wabamun Lake.—This lake is in first-class condition, the fish caught being of good average size. The catch was very satisfactory, and the fish are in no danger of being depleted. These waters are well supervised, the guardian of this district being very efficient.

Lesser Slave Lake.—The past year has been a very successful one, not only to the fishermen, but to the fish buyers also. The summer season did not get really started until June 1, as the ice did not break until May 24, and the lake was not free of slush ice until the end of that month. The limit of 360,000 pounds dressed whitefish was reached on July 29, which made the summer season comparatively short. An enterprising fisherman at this lake, during the past season, has been shipping whitefish livers, finding a good demand for same at 20 cents a pound. The amendments to the fishery regulations limiting the catch of whitefish in these waters have proven to be a far better method than limiting the number of licenses, as was done in 1915-16. In view of the large number of persons wishing to fish in these waters, it is desirable to maintain a limit upon the output of whitefish. The general opinion throughout the district is that the limit should be increased for the summer season. Of those who held licenses during 1916-17, one hundred and eighteen are homesteaders in the district. During the year no commercial licenses were issued, and all eligible applicants for domestic and fisherman's licenses were given licenses.

In the past year there has been a considerable number of improvements in the fishing industry, which have greatly improved the quality of fish shipped during the summer season. The principal improvement is the four cold-storage buildings—one at Indiana, two at Faust, and one at Wagnor. Fish are brought to these points, where they are cleaned, packed in ice in boxes, and put into the cooling chamber ready for shipment. Another improvement is the use by the fishermen of gasoline motor-boats. This enables them to go long distances out on the lake, at almost any time, regardless of head winds, secure a load and return to the cooling plants before the catch is exposed any length of time to the weather. The fleet of boats is in good condition, mainly new boats being used.

There has been a decrease in the amount of lake trout caught, which was caused by the season closing on the 29th of July. The only time of the year these fish are at all plentiful is in the months of September, October, and November.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Persons resident in this district for many years maintain that fishing at this lake is just as good as ever it was, there being no difference in the amount of fish per net. Preparations have been made for active operations during the 1917-18 season, and from present indications the activities at this lake will be greater than ever before.

During this year the total catch of Lesser Slave lake was 16,329 cwts. as compared with 11,198 cwts. in 1915-16, an increase of 5,131 cwts.

Lac la Biche.—This lake is in good condition, the fish being of average size. The catch during the summer fishing season was quite satisfactory, being about three times as large as the winter catch. During the winter, extensive preparations were made to handle the fish in the coming fishing season. The transportation facilities were good throughout the year. The ice-houses and boats are in good condition.

Pigeon Lake.—The catch of whitefish has been fairly satisfactory during the past year, having greatly improved, due to the limiting of fisherman's licenses. Provided that not too many fisherman's licenses are granted for these waters, it will not be long before the lake is again in first-class condition. The price obtained for whitefish during the winter season was 5 cents per pound at the lake.

Shining Bank Lake.—This lake being situated in a well-settled district, and the fish not being numerous, I think it would be well to again limit the licenses issued for these waters to domestic licenses only, and that not more than twelve be granted.

The total amount of fish shipped from northern Alberta to the United States during the past year was 10,935 cwts. with a value of \$72,282, compared with 3,233 cwts. with a value of \$19,924 in 1915-16. The comparisons from month to month are as follows:—

	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		Increase.	
	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.
June	Nil.	Nil.	84,600	\$ 6,130 24	84,600	\$ 6,130 24
July.. .. .	31,900	\$ 3,194 10	280,929	20,077 61	249,029	16,883 51
August	80,275	7,830 42	200,400	14,222 30	120,125	6,391 88
September	109,050	10,613 33	84,000	6,105 61	.....	.....
October... .. .	15,700	1,582 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
January... .. .	.....	.....	151,763	9,943 51	151,763	9,943 51
February... .. .	86,400	5,073 65	291,821	15,802 81	205,421	10,729 16
	323,325	\$19,294 30	1,093,513	\$72,282 08	.....	.....

Continued prosperity in the fishing industry may be confidently expected, and the coming year bids fair to eclipse all past years both in regard to revenue derived from license fees and in regard to the catch and value of same.

All the officers of this inspectorate have performed their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BELL,

Acting Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
Indian Head, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of southern Alberta for the year 1916-17.

During the past season for the greater part of the summer the different streams were quite high and dirty, but, when clear, fishing was good in all streams, particularly so in the Bow river and Highwood river.

I have been approached by a large number of anglers asking that the department close the north fork of Mami creek for at least two years, as they claim that a large number of young cut-throat trout are killed annually by anglers who are none too careful, after hooking young fish, in releasing them. I am convinced that it would be a great help to angling, as the north fork of this particular creek is the spawning ground for the Bow river, in which large numbers of cut-throat trout are caught every season.

I am again pleased to report that we are receiving the hearty co-operation of the anglers, the last season being almost free of violations. The R. N. W. M. Police as usual were of great assistance, being willing at all times to further the good work of the anglers, by looking into any irregularities reported to them.

During the year 4,755 special angling permits were issued, 5 domestic licenses, and 4 fishermen's licenses. There were seven convictions during the season, two for angling during close season, one for netting, one for night lines, one angling without a permit, and two for having undersized fish. Four of the defendants were foreign-born and three British-born.

The anglers were distributed on the different streams as follows (approximately): Clearwater, 40; Bow river, 600; Dog pound, 15; Jumping pound, 300; Mami creek, 200; Elbow river, 400; Sheep river, 500; Highwood river, 700; Willow creek, 150; St. Mary river, 250; Pincher creek, 500; Oldman river, 800, and Chestermere lake, 300.

The different guardians of this district have all performed their several duties faithfully and efficiently during the season.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. J. HOAD,
Fishery Overseer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and Wharves.	
		Sail.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1	Cold and Primrose Lakes.	10	\$ 265		\$	90	270	\$ 5,400	68	\$ 68	2	\$ 50		\$
2	Frog, Fishing and Prairie Lakes.	22	154			50	51	277	100	100				
3	Jack Fish and Murray Lakes	32	2,200	5	1,300	64	224	1,792	500	500	4	350	2	100
4	Turtle and Brightsand Lakes.....	16	140	2	500	48	117	944	75	75	1	40	2	30
5	Makwa, Waterhen and Flotten Lakes.....	11	175			42	123	989	235	235				
6	Isle à la Crosse Lakes	250	4,500			88	233	4,666	180	180				
7	Doré and La Plonge Lakes.	3	115			74	265	3,930			1	100		
8	Okemasis, Devil's and Lader Lakes.....	20	450	2	650	43	98	896	72	72	1	60		
9	Montreal and Crean Lakes	14	210			54	64	460	16	16				
10	Candle, Emma and New Lakes.....	38	762			20	32	509	255	255				
11	Wakaw, Lenore and Barrier Lakes.....	113	1,705			4	3	30	900	900				
12	La Ronge Lakes.	17	255			67	84	820	45	45				
13	Green Lake and Beaver River.....	14	275			40	54	317	45	45				
14	Saskatchewan River.....	47	671	1	150	188	97	688	306	306				
	Totals.....	607	11,877	10	2,600	872	1,715	21,718	2,797	2,797	9	600	4	130

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickered.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.	
		*C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$	C'wt.	\$
1	Old and Pinnow Lakes	2,021	10,105	2,556	12,830	228	1,140	224	896							142	426
2	Prog, Fishing and Prairie Lakes	2	14	151	705	4	20	72	217								
3	Jack Fish and Murray Lakes			948	4,736	149	748	528	2,532			26	77			89	153
4	Furtle and Brightsand Lakes			159	952			207	1,036							14	70
5	Makwa, Waterhen and Plottan Lakes			1,070	6,420	98	591	377	2,115							75	211
6	Isle à La Crosse Lakes	10	50	11,290	33,872	1,860	5,680	2,719	5,539			8	38			1,790	3,590
7	Doré and La Plonge Lakes	543	2,715	6,709	33,545	260	1,300	587	2,457			136	366			2,335	4,670
8	Okenosis, Devil's and Ladder Lakes			760	3,998	68	630	102	674							47	79
9	Montreal and Cream Lakes	36	231	338	2,028	78	370	119	595							164	428
10	Candle, Emma and Nanew Lakes			152	976	168	1,390	793	5,148							120	785
11	Wakaw, Lenore and Barrier Lakes															381	2,581
12	La Ronge Lakes	190	1,046	761	3,720	646	6,334	622	5,906							234	702
13	Green Lake and Beaver River			238	1,196	57	285	89	431							240	720
14	Saskatchewan River			13	130	69	690	141	1,312	87	870	8	40	41	440	438	2,280
	Totals	2,796	14,155	25,148	105,102	4,005	20,781	7,000	30,538	87	870	178	521	44	440	6,069	16,698

*C'wt. = 100 lbs.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Fishing Districts.	Whitefish.		Pickerel.		Pike.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.	
		*Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1	Lowes and Buffalo Lakes	2,910	18,915	482	2,892	1,140	6,840	6	30	44	220			275	1,100
2	Qu'Appelle Valley	16	160	49	245	64	320	12	48	372	2,232			4	12
3	Lac Pelletier	20	200			13	104							3	9
4	Devil's and Fishing Lakes	1	11	62	550	340	2,720							34	136
5	Dundurn			16	112	10	50					24	120	15	60
6	Oxbow					9	72							2	10
7	Round Lake	436	2,180	3	12	30	120							8	16
8	Crooked Lake	2	10	23	115	24	120					6	24	10	50
9	Katepwe Lake	18	180	22	176	106	848	6	42	219	1,752			7	28
	Totals	3,403	21,656	657	4,102	1,736	11,194	24	120	635	4,204	30	144	358	1,421

*Cwt.=100 lb.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Salmon.....	*Cwt	
Trout.....	2,799	14,155
Whitefish.....	28,551	126,758
Herring.....	"	
Bass.....	"	
Pickrel.....	4,662	24,883
Pike.....	8,736	41,732
Sturgeon.....	87	870
Eels.....	"	
Perch.....	24	120
Maskinongé.....	"	
Tullibee.....	813	4,725
Cat-fish.....	"	
Goldeyes.....	74	584
Mixed Fish.....	6,427	18,119
Caviare.....	"	
Total.....		231,946

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam Vessels or Tugs.....		
Boats (sail and row.....)	866	16,098
" (gasolene).....	54	10,750
Gill-nets, Seines and other nets.....	2,772	33,119
Hoop nets.....	67	235
Lines.....	4,111	4,096
Freezers and Ice-houses.....	33	1,395
Smoke and Fish-houses.....		
Piers and Wharves private.....	4	130
Totals.....		65,823

Number of men employed in boats..... 1,477

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the Northern District, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17:—

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons employed in Fish-houses, etc.
		Row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1	Athabaska.....	1	\$ 20		\$			\$		\$		\$			4
2	Beaver Hills Lake	6	75			17	37	408	1	50					
3	Buck Lake.....	12	120			9	14	175			4	60			
4	Buffalo Lake.....					37	36	173							
5	Chip Lake and Edson.....									10					
6	Conjuring and Gull Lakes.....	6	60			6	2	15							
7	Lac la Biche	72	565	2	700	4	4	50		15					2
8	Lac Ste. Anne...	45	625			129	252	2,165	2	200	1	20			
9	McLeod Lake...					51	53	401	4	145					
10	Ministik.....					7	17	75		4					
11	Fawcett Lake...					2	2	20							
12	Saddle Lake	4	45			8	25	375	1	15					
13	Shining Bank.....	5	50			24	97	388							
14	Sturgeon Lake.....	11	110			6	3	25							
15	Sturgeon River...	35	350			11	11	80							
16	Sylvan Lake...					24	24	120							
17	Wabamun Lake...	29	750	14	1,695					20	5	175	15	300	
18	Pigeon Lake.....	33	396			72	252	3,780	20	835	5	175			
19	Lesser Slave Lake...	121	4,565	10	6,100	91	150	960	6	170	5	75	7	925	33
	Totals.....	380	7,731	26	8,495	675	1,627	15,012	43	4,415	17	505	22	1,225	39

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17.

Number	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Whitefish.		Pickled.		Pike.		Sturgeon.		Perch.		Tullibee.		Goldeyes.		Mixed Fish.	
		Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1	Athabaska			512	2,303	68	300	172	430			7	31	27	68			69	104
2	Beaver Hills Lake							30	210							30	100	30	150
3	Buck Lake			81	415			40	120										
4	Buffalo Lake							81	125										
5	Chip Lake and Edson																		
6	Conjuring and Gull Lakes					17	60	3	25										
7	Lac la Biche			2,440	7,507	429	859	637	1,275									141	75
8	McCleod Lake			511	3,520	21	67	63	200			3	7	66	294			3	7
9	McLeod Lake			60	300														
10	Ministik							2	12										
11	Pawcett Lake			60	240	5	15	15	45					169	508			15	60
12	Saddle Lake	60	240	433	1,540	46	140	312	935									15	15
13	Shining Lake			30	120													20	20
14	Sturgeon Lake			23	552			5	77					2	20			1	2
15	Sturgeon River	5	40			36	250	520	2,000	15	125	20	40			30	250	30	250
16	Sylvan Lake					1	5	8	35							5	10		
17	Wabamun Lake			1,241	21,205	37	120	610	1,830										
18	Pigeon Lake			556	2,750	13	60	87	261									14	35
19	Lesser Slave Lake	9	63	12,505	50,020	2,400	9,600	2,640	4,080					75	262			60	60
	Totals	74	313	21,452	90,472	3,066	11,184	4,631	11,960	15	125	30	78	339	1,152	65	360	398	778

+ "Mixed Fish" includes grayling, bull-heads and cunner-fish.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally, for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Province of ALBERTA, during the year 1916-17:—

No.	Fishing Districts.	Trout.		Pickerel.		Pike.		†Mixed Fish.	
		Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1	Bow River	100	2,000					150	2,250
2	Clearwater River.....					10	50	12	120
3	Dog Pound Creek							10	100
4	Jumping Pound Creek	70	1,400					20	300
5	Mami Creek	80	1,600					30	450
6	Elbow River	80	1,600					60	900
7	Sheep River	100	2,000					40	600
8	Highwood River	150	3,000					70	1,050
9	Willow Creek.....	20	400					6	90
10	St. Mary River	40	800					15	225
11	Pincher Creek	120	2,400					50	750
12	Oldman River.	150	3,000					75	1,125
13	Chestermere Lake..					200	1,000		
14	Red Deer River ..			10	100	50	250		
15	Belly River.					1	5		
	Totals.....	910	18,200	10	100	261	1,305	538	7,960

† "Mixed Fish" includes greyling, bull-heads and ouananiche.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of ALBERTA during the year 1916-17:—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Salmon.....*		
Trout.....	984	18,543
Whitefish.....	21,452	90,472
Herring.....		
Bass.....		
Pickrel.....	3,076	11,584
Pike.....	4,892	13,265
Sturgeon.....	15	125
Eels.....		
Perch.....	30	78
Maskinongé.....		
Tullibee.....	339	1,152
Catfish.....		
Goldeyes.....	65	360
Mixed Fish.....	936	8,738
Caviare.....		
Total.....		144,317

*Cwt. = 100 lb.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the Province of ALBERTA during the year 1916-17:—

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam Vessels or Tugs.....		
Boats (sail and row).....	380	7,731
" (power).....	26	8,495
Gill-nets, Seines and other nets.....	1,627	15,042
Weirs.....		
Lines.....	59	49
Freezers and Ice-houses.....	43	4,415
Smoke and Fish-houses.....	17	505
Piers and Wharves (private).....	22	1,225
Total.....		37,462

Number of men employed in boats..... 675
 Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc..... 39
 , Total (excepting anglers)..... 714

APPENDIX 8.

YUKON TERRITORY.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE YUKON.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of the Yukon territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

A comparison with my report for the previous year shows a falling off of nearly twenty-three thousand pounds in the total catch, representing a value of \$3,520. This diminished catch is due in part to an unusually light run of salmon, and in part to additional enlistments of skilled fishermen for overseas service.

The 1916 run of salmon appeared late, and was lighter, even, than that of the year before. This is especially true of the upper reaches of the Yukon. On the other hand, the waters of the Porcupine, one of the great tributaries entering the Yukon in the territory of Alaska, swarmed with greater numbers of salmon than at any previous period within the recollection of white inhabitants.

The Yukon lakes appear to be as well stocked as ever, there being, apparently, no diminution in the quantity of fish in those lakes figuring in my report, despite the fact that, with one exception, these waters have been persistently fished for the past nineteen years.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the serious disadvantage under which our fishermen operate as compared with those of Alaska. The fishery regulations of Alaska permit the use of fish wheels in the streams of that territory, and they are used to so great an extent that the Alaskan fisherman is enabled thereby to ship his salmon to Dawson, pay duty and transportation charges, and undersell the Dawson fisherman in his own market. I would earnestly request, therefore, that you give due consideration to the matter of allowing the use of such wheels in the Yukon river and its tributaries. An increased license fee might be charged for those licenses granting the privilege of using such fish wheels. This, I believe, would meet with the unstinted approval of all our commercial licensees.

The close season during the past year was well observed, no violations coming under my own observation or being reported to me by the guardians. With regard to other infractions of the fishery regulations I have to report that I found and destroyed four dams in creeks flowing into the Yukon, but was unable to ascertain the identity of the offenders. You will, of course, appreciate the vastness of this territory, and how well-nigh impossible it is to insure the rigid observance of the fishery laws, or to apprehend delinquents, unless discovered in the act.

As in my last report the catch of whites and Indians are under separate headings.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. PAYSON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear and Other Material, used in the Fishing Industry in the Yukon Territory, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	Boats.			Gill-nets.		Lines.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Persons Employed in Freezers, Fish-houses, etc.	
	Sail and Row.	Value.	Gasoline.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	
<i>Owned by Whites.</i>															
1 Dawson	2	300	1	180	14	40	480	40	20	2	4,700	3	300	16	1
2 Pelly.....	3	115			8	18	200	20	10				100	11	2
3 Fortymile.....	4	120			8	12	115	35	15				175	12	3
4 Lake Laberge.....	6	175			12	18	175	60	20			1			4
5 Carcross.....	6	210			14	35	400	40	15						5
6 Klondike River.....	7	170			12	18	175	25	10	1			100	2	6
7 Thistle and Sixtymile....	3	90			4	20	200	16	8						7
8 Albert Lake.	4	60			4	12	115	30	14	1	250			1	8
9 All other parts Yukon Territory	8	230			8	22	220	60	15						9
<i>Owned by Indians.</i>															
10 Big Salmon; Little Salmon.	2	150			20	8	80								11
11 Teslin Lake.....	4	80			10	24	240								12
12 Tagish Lake.....	4	60			15	22	215								13
13 Big Lake.....	2	40			6	8	80								14
14 McQuesten.....	3	60			6	7	50								15
15 Selkirk and Pelly.....	10	240			20	40	275	35	15						16
16 Duncan.....	4	80			8	12	84								17
17 Porcupine.....	4	80			9	8	56								18
18 Peel River.....	5	175			12	12	70								19
19 Rampart.....	8	200			15	10	65								20
20 Hutshi.....	5	175			12	12	85								
Totals..	107	2,810	1	180	217	358	3,380	361	142	3	4,950	6	675	1	26

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught, and marketed or consumed locally for the Yukon Territory, during the Year 1916-17.

Fishing Districts.	SALMON.		TROUT.		WHITEFISH.		PICKEREL.		PIKE.		TOLLABLE.		MIXED FISH.	
	*Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
	Value.	\$	Value.	\$	Value.	\$	Value.	\$	Value.	\$	Value.	\$	Value.	\$
<i>Caught by Whites.</i>														
1 Dawson ..	160	1,600	8	240	30	750	2	50	2	50			100	2,000
2 Pelly ..	50	500	24	720	100	2,500							15	300
3 Fortymile,	130	1,300	4	120	4	100							25	500
4 Lake Laberge ..			8	240	115	2,875							25	500
5 Carcross ..			45	1,350	40	1,000							20	400
6 Klondike River ..	40	400	10	300	10	250							80	1,600
7 Thistle and Sixtymile...	25	250	4	120	5	125							50	1,000
8 Albert Lake ..			4	120	40	1,000							100	2,000
9 All other parts Yukon Territory	120	1,200	30	900	30	750								
<i>Caught by Indians.</i>														
10 Big and Little Salmon	120	1,200	8	240	30	750							70	1,400
11 Teslin Lake			10	300	35	875							75	1,500
12 Tagish Lake ..			10	300	45	1,125							70	1,400
13 Big Lake ..			4	120	10	250							25	500
14 McQuesten ..	100	1,000	5	150	20	500							40	800
15 Selkirk and Pelly ..	240	2,400	20	600	70	1,750							50	1,000
16 Duncan ..	50	500	8	240	20	500							25	500
17 Porcupine ..	75	750	3	90	25	625							20	400
18 Peel River	120	1,200	20	600	50	1,250							20	400
19 Rampart ..	115	1,150	12	360	60	1,500							60	1,200
20 Hutshi ..	90	900	15	450	50	1,250							50	1,000
Totals...	1,435	14,350	252	7,560	789	19,725	2	50	2	50	3	75	920	18,400

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION.

OF THE Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the YUKON TERRITORY, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Salmon.....Cwt	1,435	14,350
Trout....."	252	7,560
Whitefish....."	789	19,725
Herring....."		
Bass....."		
Pickarel....."	2	50
Pike....."	2	50
Sturgeon....."		
Eels....."		
Perch....."		
Maskinongé....."		
Tullibee....."	3	75
Cat-fish....."		
Goldeyes....."		
Mixed fish....."	920	18,400
Caviare....."		
Total		60,210

*Cwt. = 100 lbs.

RECAPITULATION.

OF THE Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries in the YUKON TERRITORY, during the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam vessels or tugs.....		
Boats (sail and row).....	107	2,810
" " gasoline.....	1	180
Gill-nets, seines and other nets.....	358	1,180
Went.....		
Lines.....	361	142
Freezers and ice-houses.....	3	4,950
Smoke and fish-houses.....	6	675
Piers and wharves (private).....	1	300
Total		12,437

Number of men employed in vessels or tugs.....	
" " boats.....	217
persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, etc.....	26

APPENDIX 9.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CHIEF INSPECTOR, LT.-COL. F. H. CUNNINGHAM, NEW WESTMINSTER.

DISTRICT No. 1. -Southern part of province. Assistant Inspector, A. P. Halliday, New Westminster.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Northern part of province. Inspector J. T. C. Williams, Port Essington.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Vancouver island and part of adjacent mainland. Inspector, E. G. Taylor, Nanaimo.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the fisheries of the province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1917.

The total value of the fisheries is \$14,637,346, not including an estimated sum of \$1,021,200 used for home consumption by Indians and others. The estimated value of fish landed at British Columbia ports from American vessels is \$1,100,917, which is in addition to the above amounts. There is an increase in value of \$99,026 over the corresponding period for the previous year.

SALMON.

The total marketed value of this species, exclusive of home consumption, was \$10,343,503, as against \$10,726,818 for the previous year. The number of cases of salmon canned during the season under review was 995,065, having a value of \$7,462,988.

The following table shows a comparison of the number of cases packed, and their value, for the present and the previous low-run year in the four-year cycle:—

	1912-13.	1916-17.
Cases..	1,050,357	995,065
Value..	\$6,996,908	\$7,462,988

The total quantity of salmon caught and landed in a green state was 1,196,432 cwts., a decrease as compared with 1912-13 of 24,625 cwts., but notwithstanding the decrease in catch there was an increase of \$1,179,369 in value of the raw material.

The quantity of salmon used fresh was 105,752 cwts., as compared with 84,441 cwts. four years ago. This indicates a greater quantity of fish is being consumed, owing, no doubt, to the prevailing high prices of meat foods. Such a growing consumption naturally reduces the quantity of salmon available for canning purposes, but as fishermen receive a higher price for their product when used in a fresh condition it is in the interests of the industry.

I regret to say that the policy of issuing independent gill-net licenses in the northern part of the province as a means of encouraging settlement in the north has not met the object for which it was intended to such an extent as had been hoped.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

The large proportion of the fishermen who operated under independent licenses fished really as attached licensees, settling up at the end of the season on the basis of attached fishermen, and returning their boats and nets to the cannery. There are, of course, a few exceptions, but in the majority of cases the high price of netting during the past two seasons has made it practically impossible for the fisherman to pay for his net before the same was worn out; consequently, it was in his interests to return the net and boat to the cannery at the close of the season.

The season is a short one, and unless there is a phenomenal run of fish the quantity caught by each operator is not sufficient to warrant him undertaking to pay for his net. For instance, the average number of sockeye caught by fishermen on Rivers inlet was about 800, and the price paid to independent fishermen was 22½ cents per fish, and to those who held attached licenses, 15 cents per fish. However, as before stated, there were very few who availed themselves of the higher price, but preferred to settle up on the basis of attached fishermen at 15 cents per fish, returning their boats and nets to the cannery.

A new phase of operation for the capture of salmon is by means of trolling, which is rapidly increasing all over the province, and it is referred to as a natural, legitimate, and sportsmanlike method of capturing salmon. Trolling did not come under the license system last year, but it is estimated some 500 men were engaged in this mode of fishing in the northern part of the province, and in some cases it is reported that as much as \$2,500 was made in a short season.

An operator can fit himself out very cheaply for this mode of fishing, needing only a boat and some spoon trawls, made in many cases by the fishermen themselves. Of course it is only spring salmon and cohoes that are caught by this means, but with the very high price of spring salmon, and 45 cents a fish, which was paid in the north last year for cohoes, you can readily understand what a lucrative business it is.

The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that this is an additional tax on the run of fish, and the spring salmon now heading for the Skeena river have the trollers as well as the gill-nets to contend with on their way to the spawning grounds.

Heretofore this trolling was neither under a license nor did the operations come under the weekly close season. This has, however, been changed, and a license fee of \$1 now obtains, and the weekly close season must be observed.

Trolling is conducted to a considerable extent off Langara island, where it is claimed a spring salmon is found which is distinct from that of the Naas and Skeena rivers, and that their native habitat is in rivers further north, viz., Anuk, Stikine, or Taku. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that spring salmon taken around Wark canal, Port Simpson, Dundas island, are heading for the Naas and Skeena rivers. In fact, I have seen hooks taken from spring salmon which have been captured in gill-nets in the Skeena river.

One noticeable fact is the reduction in the quantity of salmon dry-salted, which has decreased from 134,000 cwts. in 1912-13 to 13,913 cwts. in 1916-17. This is accounted for by the increased value of fall fish for canning purposes. The increased demand for food of all kinds has produced a market for these fall fish from which both the fishermen and cannerymen receive the benefit. This higher price has almost entirely stopped the export of fall salmon in a salted condition to the Orient.

The total quantity of salmon exported fresh to the United States was 213,744 cwts., which, of course, is to be regretted, as the canning of this great number of salmon would have added very largely to the total pack of this province.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the United States canners have their home market in the southern states, where great quantities of the cheaper grades of salmon are consumed, and as there is no duty on fresh fish as there is on the canned article, American buyers can afford to pay the fishermen a higher price than the Canadian buyer.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The pack of sockeye for the province was not normal although the greater quantity of the cheaper grades being canned keeps the total pack from showing to a disadvantage. It would not, perhaps, be fair to make a statement that sockeye salmon was gradually decreasing throughout the province as a whole. It must be remembered that climatic conditions affect the operations of the nets, but at the same time the run of sockeye last season was less than usual. It has, however, been learned from old-time Indians that even when the fishing industry was in its infancy similar conditions would occasionally occur.

The sockeye is a most valuable fish from the standpoint of quality and price for canning purposes, and such a valuable public asset must not be allowed to go to decay. The conservation of not only the sockeye but other species of salmon indigenous to this coast depends upon provident regulations, and nothing should be put in the way of enforcing drastic regulations should such be necessary to conserve and protect the salmon of this coast for future generations. Objections will, of course, be raised by all engaged in the industry to any curtailment of fishing operations, but the custody of this vast asset is in the keeping of the Government, and as custodians of the same they should allow only such exploitation as will not injure or deplete the fishery.

HALIBUT.

In comparison with 1915-16 there is again a falling-off in the quantity landed by Canadian boats. In 1915-16 the returns show 194,896 cwts., as against 123,062 cwts. for the year under review, but owing to the high price paid for halibut the total value shows an increase of \$54,380 over that of last year.

As stated in my report last year, the halibut fishery is gradually decreasing, although operations are increasing and being more vigorously prosecuted each year. Prices have been phenomenal, and at the end of March the very high price of 17½ cents per pound was paid for first-class fish. The quantity of halibut landed from American vessels was 135,617 cwts., a trifle less than last year; 3,491 cwts. of other species of fish were also landed by these boats. The total number of American halibut boats calling at British Columbia ports was 149, and these made 720 calls. The total tonnage was 3,349 tons, and the crews numbered 1,149 men. The total quantity of American halibut landed at Prince Rupert was 126,783 cwts., and by Canadian boats during the same period, 68,773 cwts.

In my report of last year I referred to the benefits that had accrued to the province generally through granting to American vessels the privilege of purchasing bait and supplies at British Columbia ports, and the landing of their catch to be shipped in bond over Canadian railroads. Last year this order was amended to permit of fish being shipped in bond by boat to American ports. The wisdom of this has been fully demonstrated, and the fact that notwithstanding the steadily decreasing halibut fishery the quantity landed from American bottoms this year at British Columbia ports was only 25 cwts. less than last year, shows that American fishermen appreciate the advantage of operating from a Canadian port.

In dealing with this question it must not be overlooked that certain grades of halibut are more suitable for long distance shipping than others, and, like other commodities, certain markets demand a particular grade. Thus the Chicago, Boston and New York markets demand fish of a medium size, and only about 40 per cent of a boat's catch may be suitable for these markets; while large halibut, that is fish weighing over eighty pounds, and chicken halibut weighing under ten pounds, are most readily disposed of in the markets of the west and middle western states and in the local markets. Shipments to nine of these states can be made more advantageously by boat than over Canadian railroads.

This amendment has thus removed a serious obstacle to the securing of this business to British Columbia ports, and the American fishermen can now dispose of all his catch at a British Columbia port to the best possible advantage. In fact, so

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

much is this the case that 349,100 pounds of other fish, in addition to halibut, were landed during the year.

When weather conditions are favourable, only a comparatively short period is occupied in actual fishing operations to secure a catch, but as the boats are now going to the most northerly grounds, the consequent longer trip from those northerly grounds to Seattle robs the crew of the valuable harvest they might have been reaping from the time lost in transit. The privilege of finding a market at Prince Rupert has shortened the trip.

The impetus given to deep-sea fishing has improved the conditions of Canadian fishermen to a remarkable degree. New companies have been formed to handle fish, and many large American fishing companies have established places in this province, and the Canadian fisherman finds at all times a ready market, competing buyers and previously unheard-of prices for the produce of his labour. The abnormal conditions at present existing have doubtless exaggerated prices, but the outlook for the fishermen of British Columbia was never brighter than at present.

By far the greater quantity of the American fish was shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, over five hundred cars of fish having left Prince Rupert last year. The city of Prince Rupert, being the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, has naturally benefited to a greater extent than any other city from the development of this industry. It has more effectually contributed to the placing of Prince Rupert on a sound commercial basis than any other cause. The handling and shipping of large quantities of fish gives employment to many men at wharves, fish houses, and cold storages, as well as being a considerable source of revenue to the railway, thus adding to the source of employment; while the securing and freezing of bait, and the manufacture of ice, are also branches of the industry that are developing and growing in importance. Outfitting a halibut boat requires a greater outlay than is generally supposed, and although conditions met with on any trip are liable to greatly increase the necessary expenditure in port owing to loss of gear, etc., still it is estimated that \$1,500 is a fair average cost for provisions, fuel, etc., for each trip made by a boat carrying five dories, although on occasions it may be much higher.

Considering the number of boats that call at Prince Rupert it will readily be seen that they mean much to the general business of the city. In addition to this, fishermen are free spenders, and during the past winter have been receiving big returns for their labour. In some cases the earnings per man have been over \$400 for a trip of only fifteen days' duration.

The efforts that have been made to encourage the fisheries of British Columbia, and which have accomplished so much, were made for the benefit of Canada, but it must not be presumed that this has been accomplished at the expense of our neighbours. In this respect I may be allowed to quote from a petition forwarded to the House of Representatives at Washington, D.C., by the fishermen of the Northern Pacific halibut fleet and others interested, which reads as follows:—

“With the pure spirit of democracy the elastic laws of Canada have been drawn out to give assistance to the pioneer people of Canadian territory, who are subduing a wilderness and building up a commerce in a new land.

“The progress of Alaska's alien neighbour has opened the new route to market for the harvest of the fisheries, viz., the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. A more logical route in time saved and the rapid transit by rail for fresh halibut and salmon, going from the fisheries of the Northern Pacific ocean to the different markets of the world.

“The new route has created a new competition and a new flow of activity throughout southeastern Alaska's fishing fleet that was becoming stagnated, and is working out a new independence and a large and more prosperous fishing population along the Northern Pacific coast.”

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The total shipments in bond from Prince Rupert were: by rail, 10,772,543 pounds, and by boat to Seattle, 257,750 pounds, the largest rail shipment being during the month of August, when 1,510,966 pounds were shipped.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company of Prince Rupert fitted out their largest halibut vessel in February, 1917, as a trawl boat. She has been operating principally in Hecate strait and also off the north end of Queen Charlotte islands. This was an experiment, but on the eight short trips made during February and March, over 300,380 pounds of edible fish were secured. While trawling can only be carried on where the bottom is suitable, and this vessel has really been prospecting, it would be well to keep in mind the effect of beam trawling on the spawning grounds.

The question of the halibut fishery would not be complete without referring to the bait question, which has at times been serious, and may become even more acute in the future. Herring is undoubtedly the main bait for halibut fishing, and the assurance of a plentiful supply is necessary in the interests of the industry, and if always obtainable would eliminate to a large extent the demand for other varieties of fish, such as salmon, for this purpose. Even among halibut fishermen opinions differ as to the value of salmon as bait, and it has still to be demonstrated that shack bait is not as suitable as the more valuable species of salmon, and doubtless if herring of first-class quality could be secured there would be no great demand from halibut fishermen for salmon bait. However, it has been stated by experienced halibut fishermen that for about six weeks during the months of July and August, salmon bait is required, and instances have been given of where lines baited with salmon and others baited with herring during this period the line baited with salmon has been by far the most successful. The herring harvest is of short duration, and it is imperative that cold storage facilities be improved and augmented so that all secured may be properly taken care of.

During the herring run in the northern part of the province a few weeks ago, freezing facilities were not equal to the occasion, consequently considerable quantities were wasted. The herring do not enter Prince Rupert harbour in the large quantities they did a few years ago; probably the building up of the city has had an effect on the waters of the harbour, and the same experience is being met with there as in Vancouver harbour, where years ago herring were plentiful and where they do not come in at the present time, owing, it is stated, to the sewage of the city, coupled with the commercial plants and the large quantity of oil to be found floating on the water as a result of the use of innumerable gasoline boats and fuel oil from steamers.

It has been stated that if those operating for bait purposes would go farther afield for their herring, congestion at the freezing plants would not obtain, but of course this means an additional expenditure in fitting up for outside waters.

HERRING.

This fishery yielded 496,030 cwts., having a commercial value of \$1,009,383. The quantity landed is 28,578 cwts. in excess of 1915-16, and the increase in value is largely due to the operations of the Wallace Fisheries at Uchucklesit in the canning of this species, where they put up 35,487 cases, having a value of \$212,922.

At the close of the season in the south there was a big demand for herring for bait purposes, owing to the very late run of this species in the northern part of the province, and which at that time looked as if the northern run would be a failure.

It is felt that encouragement should be given to the use of gill-nets for this fishery, as larger fish would be caught and which might stimulate to a certain extent the method of Scotch curing. The drag and purse-seines take practically all sizes of herring, and when caught in such great quantities there is grave danger of waste, there being no outlet for the small fish except for bait purposes, and for which at many places there are no facilities for freezing the same.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

COD.

There is a noticeable increase both in the quantity and value of this species. In 1915-16 the total catch was 35,870 cwts., as against 63,371 cwts. for the current year. A good deal of the increase in the total catch can be accounted for by the fact that the halibut fishermen now bring in all species of the cod family which are caught, and they are utilized in the various ways, either as fresh or kippered.

The question of a close season for cod has been discussed on different occasions, and it is absolutely necessary in the interests of conservation that a close season for their protection should be arranged. It might be pointed out that a great deal of the fishing is done in the sheltered waters between Vancouver island and the mainland, where operations can be conducted almost any day of the year. Inspector Taylor recommends that the close season should be from the middle of January to the end of February, this being the period during which the majority are spawning.

The report from the Biological Board on this species will perhaps contain a recommendation as to the dates for a close season.

HAIR SEALS.

This mammal continues to be a great menace, especially to the salmon fishery of the Fraser river. The bounty of \$1 per seal skin does not appear to offer sufficient inducement to the fishermen to take any concerted action to reduce the number. If the carcass of every seal shot could be secured it would be different, but they sink immediately on being hit, and only about one in five can be secured, consequently with the present high price of ammunition, \$1 per seal skin hardly pays expenses.

During the year bounty was paid on 785 seals; 38 being destroyed in district No. 1, 495 in district No. 2, and 252 in district No. 3. Whilst this represents the number secured, there is no doubt a much greater number was actually destroyed.

The fishermen of the Fraser river have complained most bitterly on the destruction and pecuniary loss owing to ravages by seals, and I have seen numbers of fine specimens of spring salmon absolutely destroyed before they could be taken from the net. These mammals are largely on the increase in the Fraser river, and they were not very much reduced during the year; only thirty-eight were destroyed in the whole of district No. 1.

Some other means of extermination became absolutely necessary, and with this object in view your officers conceived the idea of mining with explosives certain portions of the sand heads which became bare at low tide. Whilst the experiment was carried out in the current fiscal year the question is of such importance and so interesting to the fishermen of the Fraser river that I consider it well to include here the following report made by Engineer McHugh on the result of the experiment:

"F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.
New Westminster, B.C.

Re Destruction of Seals.

SIR,—I beg to report that on Tuesday, the 24th of April, the first steps were taken by the department in laying down a scheme for the destruction of the hair seals which congregate in the Fraser river, and which for the past few years have proved such a menace to the salmon fishing industry.

"It was decided on this day that a systematic search for the bars most favoured by the seals should be commenced, and after several days spent in careful examination on the sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser river, a

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

bar was discovered which seemed to be the favoured spot of a herd consisting of, I would suggest, anywhere between two and three hundred seals. This particular place is located approximately half-way between point Grey and the North light on the Fraser river, and about two miles south of the Vancouver cannery.

"Portions of the sand heads go dry every tide, with the exception of certain deep narrow channels, always shifting, and it was on the edge of one of these channels, where on the first approach of danger the seals could conveniently slide into deep water, that this particular herd was found. Experiments showed that it was impossible to approach the herd any closer than about half a mile. On the first approach of danger the seals would immediately take fright and slide off into deep water instantly, and then nothing could be seen but their heads scattered over a great area. Further experiments showed that when the portion of the bar on which they rested was disturbed by digging the incoming tide would obliterate all trace of human beings and the seals would return the following day.

"Having this information it was decided to mine this area with the idea of destroying as many of the seals as possible and frightening the remainder so that they would be driven away. The portion of the bar chosen for mining was a summit in close proximity to the aforementioned channel. This summit was approximately 200 feet long and about 100 feet wide, and probably one or two feet higher than the remainder of the bar. Being the summit it was naturally the first place which would be chosen by the seals as a resting place, and when the outgoing tide uncovered the bar this was the first portion to become dry land.

"On Tuesday the 8th instant the area was mined. Fourteen mines, each containing approximately 14 pounds of 40 per cent low freezing dynamite and forcite gelatine, were laid. Eight of these mines were placed in a straight line along the crest of the ridge at 25-foot centres, and the remaining six were distributed on both sides of this centre line in semi-circular formation, the greatest distance from the centre line being 50 feet; thus the whole area of the ridge was covered. These mines were made of coal oil cans. The explosive was laid on the bottom of the cans and fitted with electric exploders. The explosive was well tamped with wet sand and covered with a cushion of the same on which was laid a heavy layer of broken chunks of iron. This again was covered with a layer of sand and sealed with a layer of tar paper and a covering of tar, the electric wires of the exploders running up through the centre. The mines were all connected, one with another, and a connection made to lead wires about half a mile in length, which were laid along the shore of the channel and anchored to a float so that they could be picked up and connected with a battery at this point. There were thirty-seven connections in all. The mines were laid just deep enough to prevent exposure by the wash of the tide.

"It was intended that the shot should be fired on Wednesday, the 9th instant. All due preparation was made but after the seals had been observed gathering on the summit of the bar they evidently took alarm for some unknown reason and the work had to be abandoned for that day, it being well known that once having taken to the water the seals never return until the following day.

"On Thursday, the 10th instant, more precautions were taken and only one boat was used. At the proper moment the mines were fired, and the explosion was quite successfully accomplished. On arriving on the ground it was observed that the explosion had been more destructive than I had intended. Evidently many of the seals were lying immediately over some of the mines, as their

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

bodies were blown to atoms, not a piece larger than two inches square being found, and these pieces were distributed on the bars for a considerable distance, having been carried there by the outgoing tide. Not a trace of a whole body was visible, and while I would not hazard the number of seals which were actually destroyed by the explosion, yet I am confident that practically every seal within the effective radius of the explosion, both in and out of the water, was killed.

"The experiment was successful in this respect, and can be repeated indefinitely. The total cost was covered by an expenditure of approximately \$150, the major portion of this being for leading and connecting wires, which will serve for use on any further work in this direction.

"In a measure it is to be regretted that the destruction of seals was so violent. It had been hoped that some of the bodies could have been secured whole, so that experiments might be made with the skin and the fat contained in the bodies. There is no doubt that some commercial use could be made of these products, and any continuance of this work should, I think, be made with an idea to the saving of as many bodies as possible for experimental purposes.

"It is now intended that points on the bars such as these shall be located by the patrol-boat men, and this scheme of destruction will be continued from time to time.

"The only outside labour employed was the services of one powder man for the purpose of handling the explosives. With the assistance of the crew of the *Swan* and Assistant Inspector Halladay, all the remaining work was done by the staff.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McHUGH,

Fisheries Engineer.

FISH CULTURE.

The collection of ova during the fall of 1916 was as follows:—

Fraser River watershed.. . . .	51,963,376
Rivers Inlet.. . . .	12,241,000
Skeena river.. . . .	10,362,000
Vancouver Island.. . . .	13,971,000

The distribution of fry not being completed on the 31st of March, this information will appear in the next annual report.

There is no doubt that this branch of the service is performing a most valuable work and is of great assistance to the conservation of fish life. When one considers the enormous amount of netting which is being used to intercept the parent salmon on their way to the spawning grounds, it is marvellous that the species can be continued up to its normal run, and it must be apparent to all interested in the fishing industry that the artificial incubation of the eggs in the hatcheries, where they are protected from their natural enemies and from climatic conditions caused by freshets, etc., and the large percentage of fry hatched, is largely conducive to the continuation of the salmon industry in this province.

The mature fish are harassed in outside waters by the growing trolling mode of fishing, in the inner waters by gill-nets and seines, and even after running this gauntlet and when practically on their spawning grounds, they still have the Indians to contend with, who are waiting to take their toll of fish when practically on the verge of reproducing.

In my report of last year, I referred to the ever-growing importance and value of the fishing industry, and that it behooved the Government to make some other arrange-

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

ments towards protecting the salmon from molestation when they have practically reached the breeding stage and the breeding grounds. There was no improvement in this direction last year over previous years, and I can only point out that the Department of Indian Affairs and the Fisheries Branch should provide some other means for providing the Indian with his fish food, such as fishing in tidal waters during the commercial fishing season. As it is now, the Indians come to the Fraser river, take their toll of the commercial caught fish, and then get after them again at the head of the river.

CANNERY INSPECTION.

The final adoption of the regulations contemplated under the Act respecting the Inspection of Canned Meats and Canned Foods has not yet been definitely decided.

During the season of 1916 there was a cannery inspector on the Fraser river and another on Vancouver island, but canneries of the Northern district were inspected by the regular fishery officers.

A number of ideas and suggestions have been obtained from all those interested in the highest sanitary condition of both the fish and the operation of canning the same, and it is hoped that all the information obtained will be utilized in framing regulations which will be satisfactory to both the operator and the consumer.

I regret to say that both Cannery Inspectors Terran and Broder have died since my last report was made, and I wish to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which they both performed their duties during their tenure of office.

WHALES.

Three whaling stations were operated, and 403 whales were caught during the year. The marketed value of the manufactured product was \$318,015. The number of whales caught in 1915-16 was 229, showing an increase in the current year of 174.

FUR SEALS.

There is a falling off in the number of fur seals caught this year as compared with the previous year, only 159 being captured as against 439 for 1915-16, a decrease of 280 seals.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

The work of removing obstructions to the ascent of fish in the rivers in this province is under the supervision of Engineer J. McHugh. This work is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the fish breeding operations and is directly in the line of conservation. Economic conditions have retarded the work to a certain extent during the past year, as obstructions are to be found in isolated creeks and rivers where there is an absence of local labour and material. Still improvement work has been accomplished and a great interest is being taken in the same by both fishermen and cannerymen.

I might point out that the logging interests are in many cases responsible for the jams which are found in these streams. Their logging operations being completed they leave the vicinity without taking the precaution in the first place to clear the stream of sunken logs or trimmings from the trees. These form the nucleus of a dam which, after a period, becomes in many cases impassable to fish except at certain stages of the water, and even then only with great difficulty.

Attached hereto is the engineer's report on his work during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CAPITAL INVESTED AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The total capital invested in the industry in this province is \$10,369,798, being an increase of \$1,227,883 over the previous year.

The total number of persons employed was 18,435, being an increase of 615 for the year under report.

The division of this capital together with the persons employed, is as follows:—

		Capital Invested.	Persons Employed.
District	No. 1..	\$2,997,915	6,943
"	No. 2..	5,042,309	7,876
"	No. 3..	2,331,079	3,536

LICENSES.

The total number of licenses issued was 5,311, of which number 4,605 were salmon gill-net. There were, of course, many applications for salmon drag and purse-seines, which it was not possible to grant owing to the fact that in most of the areas applied for the run of fish did not warrant an additional tax being put on the same.

It must become a matter of education with the public that one of the means of conserving the asset is not to allow overfishing. Whilst the applicant for a license may be honestly under the impression there are lots of fish in the district in which he desires to operate he overlooks the necessity for the spawning grounds being well seeded to keep up the supply, and that neglect to provide for this contingency has a most disastrous effect.

The high price prevailing, with the consequent profit, has induced many to apply for licenses who as a rule followed other vocations in life and knew nothing of the fishing business. A licensee must operate the fishing business in a legitimate way, the same as any other business, otherwise it will never be possible to build up a legitimate fishing industry on this coast. I am glad to say there is considerable improvement in this respect and the majority of those now entering the business intend to remain in it permanently. If it is found otherwise, however, the Fishery Regulations now provide for the cancellation of the license.

The following is a detailed list of the licenses issued in the several districts during the year:—

Licenses.	Districts.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Salmon gill-nets..	2,240	2,133	232
" trap-nets..	....	2	8
" purse-seines..	..	22	58
" drag-seines..	....	79	36
Herring gill-nets..	20	....	133
" drag-seines..	2	2	2
" purse-seines..	..	9	15
Smelt licenses..	22	....	....
Sturgeon licenses..	5	...	....
Crab licenses..	22	2	1
Oulachan licenses..	15	....	....
Miscellaneous licenses..	41	1	58
Whaling licenses..	....	1	..
Cod licenses..	....	....	56
Dog-fish licenses..	....	....	12
Reduction works..	....	....	3
Salmon canneries..	21	41	17
Total ..	2,888	2,292	631

The nationalities of those operating salmon gill-nets are as follows:—

Whites.. . . .	1,257
Indians.. . . .	842
Japanese.. . . .	2,506

The number of Indians employed in the fishing industry is large. There were 1,684 fishermen and 2,630 employed in the canneries, giving a total of 4,306 deriving benefit from this industry.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Ever since the institution of the above board it has been my pleasure to bear testimony to its usefulness. It enables a full and free discussion of the different phases of the fishing industry of this province which is not possible by correspondence, and on the whole the decisions reached, whilst they may not always have been in accordance with the views of those engaged in the industry, have been arrived at from one standpoint only, viz., the development, and at the same time conservation of the industry.

There is no business on which it is so difficult to get a unanimous opinion as on regulations governing the fisheries, as these regulations must of necessity affect one locality to a greater extent than another, consequently the operator whose operations are being curtailed objects, but all must remember that the intention is the greatest good to the greatest number, having in view the conservation of the fisheries for future generations.

My confrère on the Board, Mr. D. N. McIntyre, Deputy Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries, has been of great assistance at the meetings of the board, but he has donned the King's uniform and is now overseas serving his country.

I wish to repeat what I stated in my last annual report that the whole fishing industry of this province would appreciate a meeting of the Board held on this coast. It would give those interested an opportunity of placing their several views on the fishing industry before the board and would be of great value to both the members of the Advisory Board and the fishing interests.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the fishing season I visited practically all the northern fishing areas with the exception of the Naas river. I found without exception all the canneries in a high sanitary condition, and every effort was being put forth to can fish in a most up-to-date manner. Sanitary cans are being used in a majority of the establishments and great attention is being paid to the cleaning of the fish and the proper cleansing of all utensils used, and the floors and tables were all salted when the day's work was completed. The public can consequently rest assured that when they are eating Canadian canned salmon they are using the best of foods, put up under the best sanitary methods obtainable.

I am glad to say that many of the employees in the Fisheries and Fish Breeding Service of this province have not overlooked their duty to the Empire during the past year; thirty-eight of the department's officers enlisted, and are now doing their duty overseas.

The work of the head office is gradually increasing year by year, and I wish to bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the office staff, the district inspectors of fisheries, and all other fishery officials have performed their duties. It is the duty of the inspectors to carry on the business of their districts in a fair and impartial manner, and I think the desired end has been attained.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

I am glad to say that the officers have not overlooked the necessities of the Patriotic Fund, and the contributions have been good.

In conclusion, I may say that all matters pertaining to the welfare of the fisheries have received careful consideration, both in the head office at Ottawa and here, and whilst the decisions arrived at may not always have met with the approval of those engaged in the industry, the desire has been to meet development, protection, and industrial interests in the best manner possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,

New Westminster, B.C.

SIR, I have the honour to enclose herewith my report, including statistical statement, for district No. 1, British Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1917.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district is \$3,306,652, which is a decrease from last year of \$1,142,990. This has been occasioned largely by the falling off in the pack of canned salmon.

This, as you are aware, is the "smallest run" year of the four-year cycle for the Fraser river. It is worthy of note, however, that while the quantity of salmon caught and landed in a green state is very much less than four years ago, this commodity commanded a very much better price. This especially applies to that exported. In 1912-13 a great deal of the dog salmon caught was shipped to the Orient in a dry-salted condition, the raw material here bringing a comparatively low figure. During this season the major portion of the catch of dog salmon as well as coho was exported to the United States for canning purposes, and brought a much better price.

You will observe from the following figures that there was a falling-off in the total pack of salmon from that of 1912-13:—

Total pack of 1912-13 was.. .. .	173,921 cases
" " 1916-17 was.. .. .	106,440 "
A decrease of.. .. .	67,481 "

However, had the twenty-one Canadian canneries operating in this district canned the total catch of all species, including approximately 99,456 hundredweight exported to the United States, you will see that the total pack for the season would have been 224,840 cases, or an increase of 50,919 cases over the pack of 1912-13.

With regard to the quantity of salmon used fresh, I may say that owing to present economic conditions the increase this year over 1912-13 is quite noticeable, as the following will show:—

Used fresh (including export to United States, 1916-17).. .. .	145,981
" " " " " " 1912-13).. .. .	56,970
Increase.. .. .	89,011

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The spring salmon run this year for some cause has been very much below the average, and the same remark is applicable to the sockeye variety, which I regret to report is rapidly falling off. This is no doubt due to the operations of the net work of traps on Puget sound which effectively prevent the salmon from reaching the Fraser river, which is their natural spawning ground.

You will observe that there was a decrease of 39,223 cwts. in the quantity of salmon exported to the United States this year as compared with 1915-16. This no doubt is due to the fact that the year under review was not a humpback year. Had it been no doubt the American buyers would have bought up every available fish. This year the extension of the open season for the use of sockeye nets, namely, from the 30th of September to the 31st of October, proved a great benefit both to the fishermen and the packers. Although the fish caught were nearly all coho, from a personal inspection of the spawning grounds I found that the same were well seeded by this variety, revealing the fact that while this extension had proven a great boon to all concerned it had in no way detrimentally affected the fisheries.

HALIBUT.

The amount of halibut shown in this return was all caught in district No. 2 and in open waters. There were landed in this district during the year 46,297 cwts. which is a decrease of 29,016 cwts. from the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been a general falling-off in the catch this year. The market value of halibut has been good throughout the year.

HERRING.

There has been an increase in the herring trade in this district over last year of 13,039 cwts. This has practically all been used fresh and smoked and sold locally, and owing to the fact that the herring caught in the waters of district No. 1 are larger and of better quality than the average in other parts of the province it commanded a good price throughout the year, the fishermen obtaining an average price landed at the wharf of 3½ cents per pound.

As you are aware, the spawning herring in this district are protected annually by the closing to fishing of all areas where herring are observed to be spawning.

SMELTS.

There is a great falling-off in the quantity of smelts caught from that of last year. This is accounted for by the fact that comparatively few of this variety now come to English bay and Burrard inlet, while in former years these areas were the main fishing and spawning grounds for the district. These conditions are regrettable and are no doubt occasioned by the operations of the oil refineries, mills, and other industrial establishments located in the vicinity of these areas and from which more or less deleterious substances escape. These fish are excellent for food and in great demand, and during the year a great quantity of same was imported from the United States to supply the market.

In order, therefore, to restore and conserve these fisheries I would strongly recommend that a close season be established extending from June 16 to August 31, both days inclusive. Both fishermen and dealers recognize the necessity for such a regulation and are in favour of its adoption.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

OTHER VARIETIES.

With regard to the other varieties of fish not especially mentioned, I may say there is a slight increase in the quantity obtained over last season, due no doubt to an increased demand for these varieties by the poorer classes. I have already advocated the encouragement by every reasonable means of the development of these fisheries, and would reiterate my remarks of last season on the subject.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The Canada Fish Products, Limited, again operated their reduction works at Ladner this season, taking care of all the offal from the canneries on the Fraser river and the same was conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The following is a statement of the output:—

Oil, 10,362 gallons at 50 cents..	\$ 5,181 00
Guano, 167 tons at \$31.85..	5,319 00
Total value..	\$10,500 00

HAIR SEALS.

The depredations of these mammals still continue, and the loss sustained by the fishermen gives sufficient grounds for the grievous complaints received from time to time. While the efforts of the department to cope with this question by granting a bounty have been generally appreciated, I regret to say that only on thirty-eight seals killed in district No. 1 was such bounty claimed. There is no doubt that the loss from this destruction severely affects the individual fisherman, yet we must not be forgetful of the fact that it is also a grave menace to the general interests of the fishing industry.

While I acquiesce in the oft-repeated assertion that the fishermen might in their own interests show more activity in the destruction of these pests, I am of the opinion that efforts in the same direction are no less incumbent on the canner, whose loss must at least equal that sustained by the fishermen.

In reporting on this question in previous years I have advised experimenting with explosives at places where the seals congregate during the breeding season, and I am confident that the contemplated efforts along this line will prove effective and the amount expended well justified.

INDIANS.

With regard to the matter of granting permission to Indians to capture fish for food purposes above commercial boundaries I may say I can only repeat my former statements, namely, that owing to the numerous quantities of salmon caught by these people, and the fact that it has been found impossible to enforce the reasonable regulations under which they have been permitted to operate, it would be in the best interests of the industry to absolutely prohibit the Indian from taking salmon in any place or by any means except under a commercial salmon license and in waters open for commercial fishing.

It would in my opinion be much better for the Dominion Government to give these people something in lieu of the privilege of fishing than to continue along the lines of the present policy. This could take the form of a gift of food stuffs and clothing and could be administered through the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, and while there might possibly be for a time some dissatisfaction expressed, especially by the older people, this would gradually pass away and the condition of the Indian ultimately would be much improved, besides, the great annual

8 GEORGE V, A. 1916

slaughter of parent salmon in the extensive spawning areas of the Province would be prevented.

I would strongly recommend the trial of this as one of the means of saving the salmon industry.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

I regret to report to you that during the year the British Columbia Packers Association met with the serious misfortune of losing two of their halibut vessels while operating in northern waters, the *Roman* and the *Onward Ho*. The financial loss will, I understand, approximate \$150,000. While this is quite serious, yet the most regrettable feature of the loss is that the fate of the *Onward Ho* together with the officers and crew, is unknown.

These two vessels have been replaced in the halibut fishing by a number of smaller craft. This firm has now ten schooners equipped with auxiliary gasoline power, and range in size from eight to thirty registered tonnage, and it is expected that as good, if not better, results will be obtained than with the larger vessels.

I may say also that during a severe storm which arose suddenly in the Gulf in the early part of the season a number of Japanese fishermen lost their lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year besides closely inspecting the coast portion of the district I made two special trips to the interior, and visited a number of overseers. I found, with a few exceptions, that the regulations were being well observed and the officers generally were giving satisfaction.

I was pleased to notice the number of parent fish of the different varieties of salmon on the spawning grounds. Though the catch generally was below the average, owing to climatic conditions prevailing during the run, the fish appeared to swim very deep in the water, thus avoiding the sixty mesh nets.

I made two visits to Hells Gate during the time when the salmon were passing through, and am pleased to say that the fish appeared to be in excellent condition, and were making the ascent of this difficult place with comparative ease.

With regard to the matter of protection of the fisheries of this district I may say, as you are aware, district No. 1 comprises some of the most valuable spawning area of the province, namely the Fraser river and its various tributaries, also the Squamish river and tributaries, besides many other important streams. These are frequented by all the different species of the salmon family, and the importance of their protection increases with the rapid development of the industry, and I wish to emphasize, in this connection, the need of the continuation of the present policy of maintaining a vigorous patrol of all spawning areas, especially those above the commercial boundary, in order that the parent fish may not be molested after they have successfully reached these points, also the enforcement of the provisions of the Act prohibiting the pollution and obstruction of streams which are frequented by the various species of commercial fish. For this important work this district is now well organized and equipped with suitable men and boats.

During the past year special patrol officers were again placed in the vicinity of Hells Gate and Bridge river at which points, owing to the comparative ease with which fish can be captured, the Indians have been accustomed to congregate to collect their annual supply of fish food and the appointment of these officers has resulted in keeping the Indians in check and preventing much unnecessary waste of fish, and I would strongly recommend that this policy be continued.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. HALLADAY,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of the northern coast of British Columbia, district No. 2, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, including the salmon pack of the different divisions.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products for 1916-17 being \$7,704,632 against \$6,390,372 for 1915-16.

There are many reasons for this substantial and satisfactory increase; higher prices were obtained by the canners for the canned salmon, especially chums or dog salmon; these latter fish have received little attention from the canners until the last three years, but last year they brought a phenomenal price, and were eagerly sought after by buyers. Higher prices than ever before were obtained for coho and spring salmon; as much as 60 cents was obtained by fishermen on the Prince Rupert markets for large specimens of coho in first-class condition, and as high as 8½ and 9 cents per pound for spring salmon.

The run of sockeye was below the average all over the district, especially at Rivers inlet; climatic conditions were accountable for this decrease, in a great measure, as the hatcheries both on Rivers inlet and the Skeena filled up, showing there was no scarcity of salmon on the spawning grounds.

Halibut were also very high in price, and larger quantities were landed during the year in Prince Rupert than in previous years. Several hundred cars of American halibut (approximately 502) were shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway during the year, and nearly the same quantity of Canadian caught halibut. These fish were captured by approximately 144 American boats and 35 Canadian boats.

There was a large increase in the number of American vessels delivering halibut at Prince Rupert, the big companies being now represented. There is every probability that each succeeding year will see this American fleet augmented by additional tonnage.

The scarcity of bait is a very serious matter, and requires the careful consideration of the department, and all those interested in the advancement of Prince Rupert as a large fishing centre. No satisfactory solution of this difficult problem has been found at the present time, but undoubtedly in the near future we shall be able to meet the difficulty. Various phases of the question are being discussed and given a practical trial. Customs and Fishery regulations dealing with this matter have been in some cases amended, and others abrogated, and I feel confident that before long we shall have the difficult question adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The herring arrived over two months later than usual, and large quantities have been captured for bait purposes and placed in cold storage. The only plant at Prince Rupert was blocked for a short time, but the run is about normal again, and no further waste will occur.

This matter is dealt with more fully in Overseer Norrie's report.

CANNERIES.

There was one new cannery and one new saltery erected and operated in the district last season. All canneries in the district were in full operation.

The total pack of salmon for 1916-17 is as follows:—

	Cases.	Value.
1916-17..	711,996	\$5,339,970
1915-16..	677,150	4,740,050
Increase	34,846	\$599,920

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

SKEENA RIVER.

The run of all varieties of salmon on the Skeena river shows a decrease with the exception of dog salmon, which shows an increase of approximately 12,000 cwt.; much higher prices were paid by canners for this variety than in the past, as they were able to obtain a much higher figure for the canned article.

The run of spring salmon was not quite so good as last year; there has been a falling-off in the run of this variety owing to the extensive trolling operations. The run of humpback was poor, it being an off year for this species.

Dog salmon and steelheads were taken in considerable numbers, large quantities of the former being canned.

I beg to enclose Overseer Norrie's report dealing with the conditions on the spawning grounds of the Skeena and the herring and halibut fisheries around Prince Rupert.

RIVERS INLET.

I regret to have to record a partial failure in the sockeye run on Rivers inlet, which is attributable to climatic conditions. From information obtainable I find that there was only a slight decrease in the number of sockeye on the spawning grounds as the hatchery on Oweekayno lake was filled up. Clear water and cold southeast winds enabled the salmon to see the nets, and evade them by swimming deep. The pack of dog salmon was large, as canners were offering good prices to fishermen, and taking all they could obtain; the same applied to coho. Sea lions and hair seals were not in evidence this season as heretofore, and outside fishermen were not troubled with them to any extent. I am informed by Overseer Saugstad that the regulations were well observed throughout the season, practically no violations being reported.

NAAS RIVER:

The pack of sockeye on the Naas river was average, the fish being of a good size, about twelve to the case; the spring salmon run was also average, while the humpback run was good, the canners stating that this salmon was in excellent condition. The run of coho was a little under the average. Dog salmon were scarce. Large quantities of all varieties except dog salmon were noticed on the spawning grounds at Meziaden and Bowser lakes.

Overseer Adamson reports that the regulations were well observed both on the Upper and Lower Naas.

The *Gannet* patrolled Portland inlet and outlying fisheries during the season, and the *Linnet* confined her attention to the lower river, as far up the river as the boundary, making a few seizures for illegal fishing during the close season.

NORTH COAST AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The run of sockeye on the north coast was light, coho and humpback fair, and dog salmon good, large quantities being packed. Lowe inlet was the only cannery to put up a fair pack of sockeye, and these were all what we locally term "creek fish." The canneries in the central division, under the control of Overseer Boyd, packed large quantities of dog salmon, but only put up small packs of other varieties.

The whaling stations operated in the district last season with fair success.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

TROLLING INDUSTRY.

The trolling industry is coming rapidly to the front and will be, in a short time, one of the most valuable commercial industries of the north. Fishermen find lucrative employment for seven months in the year, and the salmon captured are purchased by the Canadian Cold Storage in Prince Rupert, and the different canneries on the Skeena. The operations are conducted chiefly around Langara island and Masset inlet, on Queen Charlotte islands, where most of the heavy catches are made, but good fishing can be obtained off the east coast of Dundas and Stephens islands, Wark canal near Simpson, and off the westerly mouth of Skidegate inlet. Indeed trolling will in the near future be carried on all over the district. Last year some five hundred men were employed trolling for spring and coho, and this year it is anticipated that at least one thousand will be engaged. The prices were good, ranging from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound for springs and from 42½ cents to 60 cents per fish for coho. Some of the fishermen made as high as twelve hundred dollars during the season. I recommended to the department that certain regulations should be enacted to control this growing industry so that we can retain it for the benefit of our own fishermen, and prevent foreigners from sharing in and depleting these valuable fisheries.

Log-jams were removed from the Kimsquit river by Overseer Widsten, and a contract was let by the department for the removal of a log-jam up the Eestall river, a tributary of the Skeena. Mr. McHugh, the engineer of the department, spent some time during the summer in superintending the removal of log-jams and obstructions in the creeks tributary to Namu cannery, and did some valuable work, arranging for it to be continued after he left for the south.

In June I arranged to meet the chief inspector at Rivers inlet for the purpose of issuing the independent salmon gillnet licenses. Meetings were held at different points and finally at Rivers inlet, where the licenses were issued. We then proceeded to Smiths inlet, where we met all the settlers, and the forty independent licenses were issued after careful consideration. Both at Rivers inlet and Smiths inlet, the settlers expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and stated that the licenses had been issued in the fairest way possible.

The chief inspector then returned to the south on the *Fispa*. On July 15 I met him again at Prince Rupert, and we inspected the fisheries in the vicinity, the chief inspector arranging meetings with different halibut fishermen and all those interested in either the halibut or salmon fisheries. He remained in Prince Rupert about one week, after which he went south on the *Fispa*.

During the season, bounty was paid on 495 hair seals in district No. 2. I have no hesitation in stating that the payment of this bounty has been most beneficial to the salmon fisheries of the north, which is proved by the fact that the salmon found in the fishermen's nets were less mutilated. There are fewer complaints made by the fishermen and canners, compared with three years ago.

Number of various kinds of licenses issued in district No. 2 for the season of 1916-17

	Number.
Salmon gill-net licenses..	2,133
“ seine licenses..	101
“ trap-net licenses..	2
“ cannery licenses..	39
Saltery licenses..	2
Herring seine licenses..	11
Crab licenses..	2
Abalone licenses..	1

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PRINCE RUPERT DIVISION.

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS, Esq.,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Prince Rupert Division of district No. 2.

I regret to have to inform you that the different spawning areas and beds of the Skeena river have been stocked more sparsely than in any former year that I have been connected with the department. The fact that the Babine Indians have not been able to secure a supply sufficient for food purposes is something that has not occurred for many years, showing plainly that there has been an exceptionally poor run of sockeye, for this is the main spawning ground of this valuable variety. The guardians' report show that the creeks at the upper end of the lake had a considerably greater quota of parent fish than those nearer the outlet. This would lead one to surmise that the earlier run of fish had got past before the Indians started fishing, or had beaten the nets. The fact, however, remains that Babine lake generally, and its feeders, have not received the usual complement of parent fish, which is absolutely essential to a prosperous condition of the salmon fisheries of the Skeena river.

It is therefore very necessary that a remedy be found to offset this depletion. In a former report to you, dated November 30, 1916, *re* salmon trolling, I outlined a scheme which if put into effect will help to at least keep pace with the excessive fishing that is going on at the mouth of the river, and I trust that some effort in this direction has been made by the department already. It would allow most of the salmon to advance far enough above the upper drifts (after the weekly close season) to keep them clear of the commercial fishing nets, and would also give fishery officers a reasonable chance to control any unlawful fishing that may take place above the fishing boundaries by Indians and others. The determined efforts made by the different companies operating on the river to increase their pack each season, no matter at what cost to the fish, makes it absolutely necessary that stern measures be taken, and the industry protected. The high prices paid by the fresh-fish buyers at this port, is another factor to be taken into consideration. The inducement offered to the fishermen is much greater than formerly, and the demand is already far greater than the supply. This pertains to all varieties of salmon.

The trolling system of capturing salmon was prosecuted with considerable vigour, and bids fair to become commercially important. As I stated to you before, it is a naturally legitimate and sportsman-like method of taking salmon. Operations are confined to the salt water, and as a consequence the fish are superior, and in better condition than when taken in the river. The men engaged in this method have operated successfully this season; and some who have made it a study have done exceptionally well. I have heard few complaints, but most of the men would like to see the industry under somewhat better control. The varieties taken by this system are principally spring and coho; one man told me he caught five sockeye, but that is exceptional. The locating of proper garry grounds would seem to be essential to the well-being of these trolling areas, as throwing the offal overboard indiscriminately is undesirable, and becomes an attraction to large numbers of dog fish and sharks.

With regard to the development of our deep-sea fisheries, I may state that there is some advance discernible, despite the regrettable shortage of bait supplies, which has existed since the latter part of August. Apart from the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company's vessels, most of our independent boats are small, consequently it is impossible for them to make trips to Ketchikan or Butedale every time they require bait. I think a cold storage plant at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

would be a valuable aid to the development of our fisheries; especially would it help those boats which operate on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands. It is well known that there are large supplies of bait to be had at certain seasons in that locality, which if frozen would form a reserve supply, as the herring bait taken around this vicinity cannot always be relied upon, and a shortage during any season is likely to occur. A few years ago, as you are aware, the herring usually arrived inshore about Christmas time, or even earlier, while this season they arrived about the second week of March. It is not expected that they will stay inshore long, and with only the one freezing plant, it will be almost an impossibility to store the necessary amount of bait, enough to supply all demands, whilst the Mill Bay and Haysport Cold Storages are not likely to freeze any.

The enormous demand for halibut in the United States has caused the price for this favourite fish to soar, 14 cents per pound having been paid. The demand is always greater than the supply.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company has fitted out their largest steam vessel, the *James Carruthers* with the deep-sea otter trawl, and are prospecting around the Hecate straits, and in the vicinity of the Dundas islands. They have been successful so far, having found a level bottom to operate on, and have secured quite a variety of valuable food fish.

With the exception of the over-exploitation of the salmon fisheries on the Skeena river, this must be considered a very successful season, so far as the fisheries in this division of the district are concerned.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

STEWART NORRIE,

Overseer.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO. 3.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statistical report on the fisheries of district No. 3, which comprises Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and the adjacent mainland, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917. This report also includes a statement of the number of fur seals taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Although during the greater part of the year the weather was not favourable for carrying on fishing operations, yet many branches of the fisheries show a marked development since the previous year, which clearly demonstrates the vastness of the resources of the fisheries in these waters. I am pleased to report that, considering the large area of water fished, and notwithstanding the many severe gales during the year, the loss of life and property was very small, only two lives being lost and six small fishing boats destroyed. Taken in the aggregate, the returns of fish taken show a satisfactory increase.

Salmon.—The operations in this branch of the fisheries proved very successful during the past year. The total marketed value is \$2,239,159, compared with \$2,141,497 for the previous year. This increase is accounted for largely by the greater quantity of fall salmon taken, and the higher prices obtained for same. The number of cases of salmon canned also exceeded that of the previous year to the extent of 9,597. This increase in the pack is almost entirely attributed to the development of the industry, there being three new canneries in operation last season—

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

one at Blind channel, operated by the Quathiaski Canning Company; one on Lasqueti island, operated by the Gulf Islands Fishing and Canning Company; and the third at Sidney, operated by the Sidney Canning Company. The last named, however, owing to delay in commencing operations, packed only sixty cases.

The quantity of salmon exported during the past season was much in excess of that of the previous year. This was due entirely to the unusual demand for fall salmon in the markets of the United States. I am pleased to state, however, that during the coming season the great bulk of salmon caught in our waters will be canned on this side of the line, as new canneries are either in course of construction or will be erected at various points, well equipped to handle all the salmon taken. An up-to-date cannery has just been completed at Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver island; another is being erected at Nitinat arm, also on the west coast of Vancouver island; and still another at Port San Juan. Two canneries are also in course of construction on the mainland—one in Jervis inlet and the other at Deceit bay, Lewis channel. Applications have been received for licenses to operate canneries at Comox and Crofton, on the east coast of Vancouver island.

Two branches of the salmon industry show decreases during the past season—namely, mild curing and dry salting; the former owing to the market in Europe being closed on account of the war. The dry salting fell off, not because of closed markets, but on account of the high prices paid for fresh chum salmon, which was too tempting for those who, in former years, shipped dry salted salmon to the Orient. It is very unlikely that this branch of the salmon industry will ever be revived, as the fall fish will find as ready a market and as great a demand as was found in former years by the higher grades of salmon.

The reports received from the various fishery overseers throughout the district invariably indicate that a sufficient number of salmon reached the spawning areas in the rivers and lakes throughout the district to assure of those areas being well seeded. This was particularly noticeable in the number of sockeye on the spawning areas in Anderson lake and river; also in the number of salmon that ascended the Somass and Sproat rivers.

Cod.—The cod fisheries continue to develop satisfactorily, the past season's catch being the best yet recorded; 23,036 cwts. were taken, compared with 22,840 cwts. in 1915-16. This branch of the fisheries shows a steady growth, and is expanding in various directions. This fact is, indeed, very gratifying, as the quality of cod in our waters is excellent, and as this becomes better known the demand will be much increased. I would again urge the necessity of arranging a close season for the protection of the cod. Cod fishing can be carried on during the whole year, and almost any day of the year, owing to the fact that nearly all the fishing is done in the sheltered waters between Vancouver island and the mainland. I would suggest a close season extending from the middle of January to the end of February, which is the spawning season for cod.

Herring.—The catch of herring was considerably in advance of that of the previous year, 422,815 cwts. being taken, as compared with 409,136 cwts. in 1915-16. The most pleasing feature in connection with the herring industry is the large number of cases canned during the year. The Wallace Fisheries Limited, at Uchucklesit, are the pioneers in the canning of herring on this coast, and increased their pack over that of the previous year by 24,019 cases, proving that our herring are finding their true place in the best markets. This company is to be congratulated on its enterprise in this connection. Near the close of the herring season a big demand arose for herring for bait purposes, no doubt accounted for by the fact that very few herring were being taken in the north.

Halibut.—The halibut fisheries received very little attention during the past season, which resulted in a small catch. The principal company operating out of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Victoria has not replaced the vessels lost during the previous year, which partly accounts for the small catch. The extended period of severe gales along the west coast was also detrimental to the halibut fisheries.

Soles and Flounders.—The catch and the demand for these fish is increasing annually; 841 cwts. of soles were taken during the past season, being an increase of 282 cwts. over the catch of the year previous. The catch of flounders was 1,382 cwts. as compared with 1,009 cwts. taken in 1915-16. The soles taken on this coast are a delicious fish, and find a ready market.

Trout.—This year's report shows a very small catch of trout, explained no doubt by the unusually high water in the streams, as a result of the heavy snows of the previous winter, and also by the exodus of most of our anglers to join the colours.

Clams.—The clam cannery located at Sidney, in Victoria district, is the only clam cannery that operated during the past season; 3,000 cases of clams were put up, which is a slight increase over the pack of the previous year.

Dogfish.—The dogfish or grayfish attracted considerable attention during the past season. The San Juan Canning Company, located at Friday Harbour, just across the boundary line, have canned quite a large number of these fish, and 5,460 cwts. were exported from this district for that purpose. They were very attractively put up, and will no doubt be favourably received in certain markets. There has also been a great demand for the oil obtained from the livers of these fish, and 7,505 gallons were rendered in this district. There is no doubt that this branch of the fisheries will show a big development in the future, as dogfish can be found in large quantities in nearly all the waters of the coast.

Whales.—The number of whales taken during the past season was 175. These were all taken at the Kyuquot station, which was the only station operating in the district. This is an increase of thirty-eight whales over the number captured in 1915-16. The different species taken were as follows:—

Sperm..	11
Sulphur bottom	1
Bottlenose..	1
Finback..	24
Humpback..	64
Total..	175

The number of sperm whales taken during the past season was most unusual, when it is considered that only one was taken during the previous year. The whaling company intend operating the station at Sechart during the coming season, as well as the one at Kyuquot.

Fur Seals.—During the past season 138 fur seals were captured, seventy-two skins being exported, while the other sixty-six are still in possession of the buyers on the west coast of Vancouver island. This is quite a decrease from the number captured in 1915-16, and is caused no doubt by the unsettled condition of the markets owing to the war, and also by the stormy weather prevailing during the hunting season. Fur seals are hunted only on the west coast of Vancouver island, by the Indians.

I received many intimations from various parts of the district expressing satisfaction with the encouragement given by the department for the destruction of hair seals, but regrets were expressed on every hand, especially by operators on the west coast of Vancouver island, that the bounty for the destruction of sea lions had been discontinued. Sea lions are very numerous, especially in the vicinity of Clayoquot

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

sound and Barclay sound. The fishery overseer for the Clayoquot district reports that they go up in large numbers to the inner waters of the sound, and are proving very destructive to the salmon. Of the hair seals 252 were destroyed during the year 1916-17, and bounty has been paid on same.

Obstructions.—The removal of a number of obstructions in Rosewall creek in the Comox district has afforded an easy ascent for the salmon to reach the spawning areas in the upper part of the stream. A fish-ladder was installed at the dam lately constructed at Village bay, Valdes island. As this dam was very high, it was a difficult matter to install a fish ladder that would prove efficient, and the work was considerably delayed owing to a serious accident that occurred to the dam when under construction. As the outlet from this lake at Village bay is very short, it is most regrettable that the company did not see their way clear to build a railway for the purpose of taking their logs to the bay, as in former years this was a very important fishing area, and no doubt if proper facilities were accorded the salmon in getting to the lake, it would very soon recover its former prestige.

The conditions at Stamp River falls, mentioned in last year's report, are still unsatisfactory as regards permitting the salmon to ascend to the upper spawning areas in the river and in Great Central lake. To make conditions satisfactory at this point it would be necessary to improve and enlarge the work that has already been done. It is most important that obstructions, especially in sockeye streams, should be removed. There is nothing that can be done that will bring such satisfactory and lasting results as work of this nature. There are a number of streams obstructed by log jams, and in some cases small waterfalls. If these obstructions were removed it would open up extensive spawning areas, and tend to more prolific runs of salmon.

Owing to the increased prices paid for salmon, greater vigilance was required on the part of the fishery officers in enforcing the regulations, and as a whole the results were exceedingly satisfactory, as only a few complaints of infraction of the regulations were made.

Taking into consideration the two main objects in connection with the control of our fisheries—namely, the expansion of the industry and the conservation of the fish—it gives me great pleasure, in reviewing the operations of the past season, to be able to express my confidence that these two objects were attained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RESIDENT ENGINEER.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1917.

Owing to the abnormal world-wide conditions in existence throughout the year, the need for economy and the acute shortage of labour in British Columbia, it was found impossible to lay down and commence work upon a scheme of stream improvement sufficiently comprehensive to be commensurate with the importance of the salmon fisheries of this magnificent province. Localities which under normal conditions could have provided sufficient labour for such work have been almost entirely robbed of their men. This work can in the majority of instances only be performed during the summer and fall months while the rivers are low, and it is during this time that the greater part of the available local labour is used directly in the fishing industry.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Of two contracts which should have been completed during the year, that on the Eestall river was not even commenced, and the contractors forfeited their deposit. Scarcity of labour and the increased cost of explosives was presumably the reason for this failure. The contract has since been re-awarded and, at the time of writing, is in progress. The contract at Ellerslie channel remains uncompleted because of financial embarrassment of the contractors. This contract has likewise been cancelled, and it is hoped will be completed by the department by day labour during the present year.

Several close inspections of the Fraser river at Hell's Gate were made during the year in order that any further development in the difficulty of that passage might be dealt with during the winter months, while the water was at its lowest elevation.

During the year the Indians resident in this district asked that they be allowed to remove certain natural rock projections in the river at this point. They asserted that these projections, which formerly were of great assistance to salmon ascending the river, have, since the deposit of foreign material incident to railway construction, proved to be dangerous obstacles. Several conferences on the ground were necessary before a decision on this very important question was reached, and the department wisely refused to grant permission.

Since remedial work was commenced in the vicinity of Hell's Gate in the year 1913 the underlying principle of the work has been to restore natural conditions as far as humanly possible. A large sum of money has been spent for the purpose of restoring the channel to its present condition with this one idea in view, and even though the channel can never be restored to its original state, yet it has been rendered passable to-day to salmon at most stages of the water.

In considering this very important subject it must never be forgotten that the range between low and high water in the canyon is 90 feet, and a variety of conditions are of necessity unfolded at each changing elevation. Any future consideration that may be necessary in connection with this very difficult passage must therefore be on a very broad basis and must cover every changing condition of the river during the run.

Reports from Special Fishery Guardian Scott during the year showed that even though the run was light, yet there was no sign of blockade at any time, and the fact that four thousand salmon were taken by the Indians at Bridge river, 80 miles farther on, is proof of the improved condition of the channel.

The coming season will undoubtedly show the effect of the blockade which was occasioned in 1913, and while I expect, during a heavy run, to observe occasional delay and consequent massing of salmon below Hell's Gate, yet I am convinced that, with no new development, the passage will be successfully negotiated if due patience is exercised.

Just what effect a delay may have upon these salmon it is difficult yet to determine. The run to Adams lake, north of Chase, has been very light since the blockade occurred four years ago. Overseer Shotton reports that a greater number than ever are spawning in Chase Ripple and Little river, both of which are ideal spawning areas in the South Thompson river. It would be interesting to know whether these salmon originally came from the Adams Lake watershed and were unable to make the ascent to their natural spawning grounds and whether the reason was delay at Hell's Gate or unsuitable conditions in Adams river. Close observation should be kept on this phase by Overseer Shotton during the coming season.

The Fraser River watershed was further improved this year by the removal of log obstructions in Cayoosh creek, a tributary of the Coquihalla river. Recent investigation has shown that the spawning areas of the lower Fraser are numerous and valuable, and good results should follow from any development of these areas.

A subsidiary hatchery of simple design and plain construction was erected at Lakit creek on the Upper Pitt river during the early part of the year. Buildings-

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

such as these are inexpensive to construct and maintain, and produce good results at a minimum cost.

When plans are completed for the further development of fish breeding throughout the province I am of the opinion that buildings such as these should be the first consideration for experimental purposes, to be replaced at a later date by more permanent structures.

During the low-water period of July and August, much time was given to the examination of streams in the Quathiaski district and on the east coast of Vancouver island in district No. 3, and in the vicinity of Namu in district No. 2. Work was performed on Hemming Bay creek, Rosewall creek in district No. 3, and in the Namu river in district No. 2.

Hemming Bay creek has been a dry creek-bed for twenty years, having been closed off at its exit from Hemming Bay lake by a dam for the purpose of diverting the waters of the lake into a logging sluice half a mile away and in close proximity to the sea. Old residents state that the lake watershed was a great spawning ground before the diversion of the creek, and even at the present time large numbers of salmon enter the bay. Upon the necessary authority being granted to reopen this spawning ground, the old dam was removed and the creek cleared of the accumulated debris of so many years, and the log sluice sealed at the upper end. Upon completion of the work the lake gradually rose and, when sufficiently high, and the old creek bed restored to its original function, the salmon at that time in the bay immediately sought it, and were seen several hundred feet above the mouth. It was unfortunate that at this time Overseer Lloyd left for overseas service, and it was impossible to ascertain whether any of these salmon reached the lake.

It should, however, be the duty of the overseer at Quathiaski, in future, to ascertain if these salmon are entering the lake. Once this is ascertained it will be known whether this area can be left for nature to build up, or whether it will be necessary to plant eyed eggs to restore its fertility. Much commendation is due to Mr. George Pidecock, of Quathiaski cove, who handled this work expeditiously and economically by day labour.

Two other creeks in this immediate vicinity, Thurston Bay creek and Chameleon Harbour creek, should have received attention at this time, but, owing to the lateness of the season at the time Hemming Bay creek was restored, they were left until another year. These creeks will be inspected again during the coming summer, and recommendations made.

Rosewall creek on the east coast of Vancouver island was seriously obstructed by a series of log jams half a mile from its mouth, and the gravel of its bed had become so piled up in places by the freshets that the creek actually flowed underground in many places, and it was impassable for salmon. A contract was awarded to a local resident for the removal of these obstructions, and sufficient was accomplished during low water to enable salmon to successfully pass up stream. This work will be completed during the present year.

A close examination was made of the various spawning areas in the Namu district, particular attention being given to the Namu Lake area, which produces sock-eye. There are three separate streams flowing into Namu lake, one of which, "Namu river," stands pre-eminently above the others as a magnificent spawning ground. For a distance of one and a half miles, immediately adjoining Namu lake, this river averages from forty to fifty feet wide, of magnificent gravel bottom and mountain-fed water, furnishing one of the most ideal spawning areas I have yet seen in the north. This stream I found to be almost absolutely sealed at the mouth by an enormous log jam, which had completely turned the course of the stream into another channel, likewise similarly obstructed. Owing to the scarcity of labour in this locality it was found impossible to do the necessary work at this time, and a couple of men were secured to temporarily open a passageway through the jam in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

the most convenient place to admit the passage of salmon which were already in Namu lake. This was performed successfully, and the manager of the Namu cannery stated that the salmon entered the river and travelled up stream. The removal of this obstruction has been recommended, and if labour is available during the present year a contract should be awarded in time for the run to ascend without delay.

Kissimete, a creek on King island, reported to be a good salmon stream, was also inspected at this time. This creek descends from a lake, approximately one hundred feet above sea-level, to the sea, a distance of about half a mile, in a series of jagged falls. I was unable to remain at this creek to observe the difficulties experienced by the salmon in ascending, but I can imagine it is a hard struggle. More data must be obtained here at the time of the salmon run in order that the amount of work necessary to facilitate the passage of salmon may be ascertained.

A close survey of the area of Pender harbour was made during August, with the assistance of the crew of the F.P.S. *Fispa*, for the purpose of laying out definite areas for the herring gill-net licensees, who crowd together at fishing time to the detriment of both themselves and the herring. It was found from this survey that at least seventy nets 200 fathoms long and spaced 20 fathoms apart could be conveniently used in this area, and arrangements were made whereby the former congestion was eliminated to a great extent.

The winter months were employed mainly in compiling data accumulated during the year and in commencing the preparation of large-scale maps, four miles to the inch, for the purpose of indicating fishing areas and recording all valuable data in connection with the fisheries of British Columbia. The first portion of this map, embracing district No. 2, from cape Caution to the head of Portland canal, is now completed, and gives to the observer a graphic idea of the location of the various salmon purse and drag-seines and the gill-net areas, together with the location and owners of the various canneries. The license areas are shown in colours, each of which represents a different firm, purse-seines being shown as a hard-coloured line encircling the area, and drag-seines being shown by a hatched coloured line along the shore-line bounded by the two extremities of each license. Many difficulties were encountered in the preparation of this map, the principal ones being the incorrectness of shore line in certain charts, and the local names used for license boundaries. Inspector Williams was able to give much valuable information in this compilation, and to his familiarity with these northern waters much of the success of the compilation is attributable. The map is now complete, and shows the location of every license issued to date for the year 1917, and the gill-net areas are shown by a red shading.

It is intended that white prints of this map, all of which will have to be hand coloured, shall be prepared and the map itself will be retained in the office of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the purpose of reference.

A similar map embracing districts Nos. 1 and 3 and covering the waters from the south end of Vancouver island and the Fraser river north to cape Caution is now in course of preparation, and will be completed as soon as possible. The possession of these maps, besides giving a graphic idea of the fishing industry of this province, will doubtless prove of great value in administration, and will more than repay the department for the expense of production.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. HUGH,

Fisheries Engineer.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 1, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kind of Fish.		Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$		\$	\$
Salmon	wt.	242,266	1,543,033			
" fresh				46,525	930,500	
" exported to U.S.A.				99,456	397,824	
" canned	cases			106,440	798,000	
" canned dry	wt.			5,500	65,000	
" mild cured				108	1,170	
" smoked				317	5,700	
						2,188,686
Cod-Bark		31,475	162,226			
" used fresh				22,908	183,264	
" green-smoked				231	2,310	
" dried				13	162	
" pickled	bd.			4,032	76,608	
						262,344
Herring		42,165	125,897			
" used fresh				34,060	119,210	
" dry salted				876	8,760	
" smoked				3,218	27,353	
" pickled	bd.			60	100	
						155,323
Shrimp	wt.	57	418			
" used fresh				57		
						827
Halibut		46,297	53,051			
" used fresh				46,211	554,532	
" smoked				43	774	
						555,306
Flounders		48	960	48		3,840
Smelts		1,637	10,087	1,637		16,350
Octopus		161	1,229	161		2,012
Crabs		276	1,437	276		2,208
Whiting		87	316	87		1,087
Sturgeon		730	6,015	730		13,140
Perch		74	4,317	740		2,270
Soles		2,097	10,485	2,097		26,212
Skate		666	1,789	666		5,328
Shrimps		219	2,766	219		4,380
Crabs	wt.	1,762	20,788	1,762		28,897
Clams		3,331	13,324			
" used fresh				3,331		33,310
Crabs	wt.	2,954	17,724	2,954		29,740
Salmon-R				1,752		17,520
Perch	wt.			10,362		5,181
Flounders	tons.			167		5,319
			2,275,858			3,366,652
The undernoted is in addition to the above statement:—						
Halibut (fresh)	cwt.	8,834	70,672	8,834		70,672
Cod (fresh)		1,987	9,935	1,987		9,935
Sturgeon		1		1		
Shrimp		1		1		
All varieties (Indians)		1,921,200	1,921,200	1,921,200		1,921,200
" " " "		2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000		2,100,000
						4,101,852

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

STATEMENT of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 1, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value:
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 251).....	4	107,500
Sailing and gasolene vessels.....	39	189,950
Boats (sail).....	1,179	80,545
“ (gasolene).....	1,319	527,200
Carrying smacks.....		
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	2,937	502,750
Halibut dories.....	46	4,600
Halibut Gear (Skates).....	500	5,000
Hand Lines.....	500	1,250
Crab Traps.....	440	4,400
Oil Factory.....	1	43,500
Salmon canneries.....	33	896,873
Trawls.....	35	1,750
Freezers and ice-houses.....	5	547,500
Smoke and fish-houses.....	7	46,250
Fishing piers and wharves.....	15	38,847
		2,997,915

Number of men employed on vessels.....	354
“ “ boats.....	4,480
“ “ carrying smacks.....	
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	2,109
	6,943

Return showing the Number of Fishermen, etc., the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Gear, etc., used in the Fishing Industry in District No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Vessels, Boats and Carrying Smacks.												Fishing Gear.						
		Steam Vessels.				Sailing and Gasolene Vessels.				Boats.				Gill Nets.		Seines.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	(40 tons and over). Number.	(20 to 40 tons). Number.	(10 to 20 tons). Number.	Value.	Men.	Sail.	Value.	(Gasolene).	Value.	Number.					
																	Value.	Men.		
1	Skeena River.....	2	45	10,000	8			27	100,000	62	879	87,900		1,826	1,062	318,600	17	8,500	1	
2	Prince Rupert.....	4	386	196,124	83	3	5	23	149,500	209			56	36,000	109			6	3,000	1
3	Rivers Inlet.....	4	125	19,000	16			14	40,000	28	700	28,500		750	750	225,000		2	1,000	1
4	Naas River.....	1	26	6,000	4			12	30,000	24	286	28,600		600	550	165,000		12	13,000	1
5	North Coast.....	4	136	30,000	21			19	40,000	38	340	20,400		600	394	118,200		4	28,800	1
6	Queen Charlotte Islands.....	6	215	133,000	61		1	4	29,600	15	176	7,400	66	27,200	350		1,800	13	7,900	6
	Totals.....	21	933	394,124	193	3	8	99	389,106	376	2,381	172,800	122	63,200	4,235	2,762	828,600	97	62,200	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.						Canneries.		Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.
	*Skates of Gear.		Hand Lines		Salmon Traps.		Salmon Canneries.	Whaling Stations.	Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.	Fishing Piers and Wharves.			
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.		
1 Skeena River	2,500	42,500	2,000	2,000			13	705,000		4	133,000		13	131,000	1,020
2 Prince Rupert....							1	60,000		1	450,000		2	22,000	120
3 Rivers Inlet.....					2	6,000	1	400,000					8	68,000	650
4 Nass River ..							5	255,000		1	34,000		7	45,000	400
5 North Coast..			924	924			8	340,000		1	45,000	1	10	68,000	700
6 Queen Charlotte Islands....							2	80,000		2	120,000	1	6	36,000	182
Totals	2,500	42,500	2,924	2,924	2	6,000	36	1,840,000		9	782,000	2	46	373,000	3,072

*1 skate = 400 fathom.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

THE

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green the year

Fishing Districts.		Salmon.		Cod.		Herring.		Soles.	
		*Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1	Skeena River ...	202,655	607,965						
2	Prince Rupert.....	22,771	68,313	8,862	44,310	19,700	19,700	2,213	11,065
3	Rivers Inlet..	71,721	215,163						
4	Naas River	106,416	319,248						
5	North Coast	178,979	536,937			11,350	11,350		
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	62,241	186,723						
Totals.....		644,783	1,934,349	8,862	44,310	31,050	31,050	2,213	11,065

* Cwt.=100 pounds.

THE CATCH

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in COLUMBIA, during

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh, and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, salted, cwt.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Cod, smoked, cwt.	Herring, smoked, cwt.	Herring, used as bait, brl.
1	Skeena River.....	2,100	223,158	.....	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Prince Rupert.....	11,995	.....	.....	8,082	7,332	765	796	9,054
3	Rivers Inlet.....	.....	85,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Naas River.....	.....	126,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	North Coast.....	322	212,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,441
6	Queen Charlotte Islands	.....	64,081	8,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		14,417	711,996	8,413	14,516	7,332	765	796	14,495
Rates. \$		12 50	7 50	12 50	20	10	15	12 50	2 50
Values..... \$		180,212	5,339,970	105,162	290,320	73,320	11,475	9,950	36,237
Total value... ..									

* Cwt.=100 pound. † Quintal=112 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

CATCH.

state in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Halibut.		Smelts.		Oulachons.		Sturgeon.		Clams.		Fur Seals.		Crabs.		Whales.	
Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Brl.	\$	No.	\$	Cwt.	\$	No	\$
68,773	550,184	40	240	1,000	5,000	5	25			21	630	162	810		
				2,500	12,500										
				7,000	35,000										
				450	2,250										
								1,000	2,000					228	96,444
68,773	550,184	40	240	10,950	54,750	5	25	1,000	2,000	21	630	162	810	228	96,444

MARKETED.

a fresh, dried, pickled, canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH the year 1916-17.

Herring, canned, cases.	Soles, used fresh, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Oulachons, used fresh, cwt.	Sturgeon, used fresh, cwt.	Clams used fresh, brl.	Crabs, used fresh, cwt.	Fertilizer, tons.	Seal Fur Skins, Number.	Bonemeal, tons.	Gill Bone, tons.	Fish Oil, gal.	Whale Oil, gal.	Number.
	2,213	68,773	40	1,000	5		162		21					1
				2,500										2
				7,000										3
666				450										4
						1,000		743		373	23	15,664	289,980	5
666	2,213	68,773	40	10,950	5	1,000	162	743	21	373	23	15,664	289,980	6
12	10	20	12 50	5	10	2	7	42	30	23	100	40c.	50c.	
7,992	22,130	1,375,460	500	54,750	50	2,000	1,134	31,206	630	8,579	2,300	6,265	144,990	

\$7,704,632

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., state, for DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kind of Fish.	Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon..... Cwts.	641,780	1,934,349			
“ used fresh..... “			14,417	180,212	
“ canned..... Cases.			711,996	5,339,970	
“ salted (dry)..... Cwts.			8,413	105,162	
“ mild cured..... “			14,516	290,320	
					5,915,664
Cod..... “	8,862	44,310			
“ used fresh..... “			7,332	73,320	
“ kippered..... “			765	11,475	84,795
Herring..... “	31,050	31,050			
“ canned..... Cases.			666	7,992	
“ smoked..... Cwts.			796	9,950	
“ used as bait..... Brls.			14,495	36,237	
					54,179
Soles..... Cwts.	2,213	11,065			
“ used fresh..... “			2,213		22,130
Halibut, used fresh..... “	68,773	550,184	68,773		1,375,460
Smelts..... “	40	240	40		500
Oulachons..... “	10,950	54,750	10,950		54,750
Sturgeon..... “	5	25	5		50
Clams..... Brls.	1,000	2,000			
“ used fresh..... “			1,000		2,000
Crabs..... Cwts.	162	810	162		1,134
Fur Seals..... No.	21	630			
Fur Seal Skins..... “			21		630
Whales..... “	228	96,444			
Fish Oil..... Galls.			15,664		6,265
Whale Oil..... “			289,980		144,990
Fertilizer..... Tons.			743		31,206
Bonemeal..... “			373		8,579
Gillbone..... “			23		2,300
Totals.		2,725,857			7,704,632
The undernoted is in addition to the above Statement					
Landed in American bottoms:—					
Halibut, fresh..... Cwts.	126,783	1,014,264	126,783		1,014,264
Cod, fresh..... “	595	2,975	595		2,975
Salmon, fresh..... “	862	2,586	862		2,586
Smets, fresh..... “	40	240	40		240
Total.....					1,020,065

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in DISTRICT No. 2, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 933)..	21	394,124
Sailing and gasolene vessels.....	110	389,106
Boats (sail).....	2,381	172,800
“ (gasolene).....	122	63,200
Gill nets.....	2,762	828,600
Seines.....	95	62,200
Skates of Gear (400 F=1 Skate)....	2,500	42,500
Hand lines.....	2,924	2,924
Salmon traps.....	2	6,000
Salmon canneries.....	36	1,840,000
Freezers and Ice-houses.....	9	782,000
Smoke and Fish-houses.....	2	10,000
Fishing Piers and Wharves.....	46	373,000
Whaling Stations.....	2	75,855
Total.....		5,042,309

Number of men employed on vessels.....	569
“ “ boats.....	4,235
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	3,072
	7,876

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Fishing Gear.				Canneries.				Other Material.						Persons employed in Canneries, Freezers and Fish-houses.	Number.		
	Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Hand Lines		Salmon Canneries.		Clam Canneries.		Whaling Stations.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.				Fishing Piers and Wharves.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.
1 Nanaimo.....	163	36,300	175	350	1	42,200	....	1	3,000	....	3	125,500	19 60,400	2	4,000	311
2 Victoria Cowichan ..	77	100,150	800	1,600	3	89,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 1,090	14	38,500	303
3 Alberni ..	46	10,000	200	500	1	136,500	....	1	45,000	....	2	152,500	7 28,000	6	10,500	265
4 Clayoquot.....	5	6,800	30	1,100	1	50,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3,000	60
5 Quatsino ..	....	....	25	50	1	22,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6,000	75
6 Alert Ba ..	81	20,290	125	250	4	114,500	....	1	55,000	....	1	8,000	....	3	9,200	264
7 Quathiaski ..	58	11,640	500	1,000	3	100,000	....	....	....	....	1	1,000	....	2	1,800	251
8 Comox ..	8	2,250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Pender Harbour ..	227	31,810	216	1,305	1	10,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 2,200	2	1,200	88
Totals ..	665	219,240	2,071	6,155	15	564,700	1	3,000	2	100,000	7	287,000	32 91,690	33	74,200	1,617		

THE CATCH.

Return showing the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State in District No. 3, Province of British Columbia, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon.		Cod.		Herring.		Halibut.		Flounders.		Smelts.		Trout.		Oulachons.		Soles.		Number.
		*Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	
1	Nanaimo.....	21,659	130,760	7,078	29,112	320,795	320,795	.....	.....	310	620	24	168	12	120	.....	.....	222	888	1
2	Victoria Cowichan.....	28,064	177,752	1,631	7,155	544	544	6,684	33,420	208	416	135	945	76	760	.....	.....	255	940	2
3	Alberni	30,099	181,834	776	3,380	51,121	51,121	750	3,750	25	50	.....	.....	11	110	.....	.....	5	20	3
4	Clayoquot.....	6,536	39,568	54	270	400	400	130	650	14	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino.....	202	1,212	31	155	9	9	151	755	31	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Alert Bay.....	32,022	192,132	418	1,708	6	6	135	675	36	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	2,010	195	780	6
7	Quathiasqui.....	51,382	308,292	4,460	18,700	11	11	140	700	175	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,600	.....	.....	7
8	Comox.....	130	780	178	794	9	9	.....	.....	20	40	.....	.....	8	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Pender Harbour.....	24,301	146,145	8,410	34,687	49,920	49,920	2	10	563	1,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	736	9
	Not included above.....	114,288	171,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	308,683	1,349,907	23,036	95,961	422,815	422,815	7,992	39,960	1,382	2,764	159	1,113	107	1,070	1,430	4,640	841	3,364	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Dog-fish. (for food).		Skate.		Tom-cod.		Mixed Fish.		Clams.		Fur Seals.		Crabs.		Whales.		Number.
		*Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Brl.	\$	No.	\$	Cwt.	\$	No.	\$	
1	Nanaimo .....	..	..	16	48	12	60	..	..	362	724	..	..	96	288	..	..	1
2	Victoria Cowichan.....	..	..	75	225	36	180	167	501	3,164	6,328	..	..	43	129	..	..	2
3	Alberni.....	..	..	4	12	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	..	3
4	Clayoquot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	138	1,380	6	18	175	52,500	4
5	Quatsino.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	5
6	Alert Bay .....	..	..	6	18	15	75	18	54	403	806	..	..	3	9	..	..	6
7	Quathiaski.....	..	..	7	21	7	35	..	..	235	470	..	..	3	9	..	..	7
8	Comox .....	..	..	8	24	6	30	2,700	8,100	37	74	..	..	4	12	..	..	8
9	Pender Harbour.....	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	9
	Not included above.....	5,460	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals.....	5,460	1,911	120	360	83	415	2,885	8,655	4,207	8,414	138	1,380	166	498	175	52,500	

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State for District No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Fishing Districts.	Salmon, used fresh and frozen, *cwt.	Salmon, canned, cases.	Salmon, mild cured, cwt.	Salmon, smoked, cwt.	Cod, used fresh, cwt.	Herring, used fresh and frozen, cwt.	Herring, canned, cases.	Herring, pickled, brl.	Herring, used as bait brl.	Herring, dry salted, cwt.	Halibut, used fresh, cwt.	Flounders, used fresh, cwt.	Smelts, used fresh, cwt.	Trout, used fresh, cwt.	Culachians, used fresh, cwt.	Number.
1	Nanaimo.....	806	24,825	.....	.....	7,078	205	.....	.....	14,000	172,112	6,684	310	24	12	.....	1
2	Victoria Cowichan.....	9,368	21,092	.....	576	1,631	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	135	76	.....	2
3	Alberni.....	10,569	22,967	159	.....	776	24,481	35,487	600	.....	.....	750	25	.....	11	.....	3
4	Clayoquot.....	352	7,362	.....	.....	54	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	14	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Quatsino.....	202	.....	.....	.....	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	31	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Alert Bay.....	254	37,819	.....	.....	418	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	36	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Quathiaski.....	3,340	57,193	.....	.....	4,460	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	175	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Comox.....	130	.....	.....	.....	178	9	.....	6,930	262	.....	.....	20	.....	8	.....	8
9	Pender Harbour.....	19,789	5,371	.....	.....	8,410	28,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	9
†	Not included above.....	114,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		159,098	176,629	159	576	23,036	54,270	35,487	7,530	14,262	172,112	7,992	1,382	159	107	1,430	.....
Rates.....		5 67	7 50	12 50	18	9	3 50	6	10	2	1 70	12	8	10	25	8	.....
Values		\$ 902,086	\$ 1,324,718	\$ 1,957	\$ 10,368	\$ 207,324	\$ 189,945	\$ 212,922	\$ 75,300	\$ 28,524	\$ 292,590	\$ 95,904	\$ 11,056	\$ 1,590	\$ 2,675	\$ 11,410	.....

* C'wt. = 100 pounds.

† Exported fresh to U.S.A.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Fishing Districts.	Number.	Salmon, used fresh, cwt.	Dog-fish, used fresh, cwt.	Skate, used fresh, cwt.	Tom-cod, used fresh, cwt.	Mixed fish, used fresh, cwt.	Lumps and (qua-lumps), used fresh, brl.	Lumps and (qua-lumps), canned, cases.	Dulse, (rabs, (cock-les, and other shell-fish, used fresh, cwt.	Dog-fish Oil, gal.	For Seal Skins, Number.	Internal, tons.	Fertilizer, ton.	Whillote, ton.	Whale Oil, gal.	Number.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Nanaimo.....	222	16	12	167	362	3,000	46	4,502	138	170	484	104	240,300	104	240,300	104
2 Victoria Cowichan.....	235	75	36	167	161	3,000	45	4,502	138	170	484	104	240,300	104	240,300	104
3 Alberni.....	5	4	7	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Clayoquot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Quatsino.....	195	6	15	18	403	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Alert Bay.....	.....	7	7	.....	235	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Quathlasi.....	184	8	6	2,700	37	.....	4	3,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Comox.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Pender Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Not included above.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	841	120	83	2,885	1,207	3,000	166	7,505	138	170	484	104	240,300	104	240,300	104
Rates.....	10	8	8	6	5	7 50	8	60c	30	22	40	10	44c	10	44c	10
Values.....	\$ 8,410	1,911	661	17,310	6,035	22,500	1,328	4,503	4,140	3,740	19,360	1,040	105,732	1,040	105,732	1,040

\$3,566,062

Total value..... † Exported fresh to U.S.A.

* Cwt. = 100 pounds.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for DISTRICT No. 3, Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon..... Cwts.	308,683	1,349,907			
" used fresh... ..			159,098	902,086	
" canned.. .. Cases.			176,629	1,324,718	
" smoked.. .. Cwts.			576	10,368	
" mild cured.			159	1,987	
					2,239,159
Cod, (black)..... "	23,036	95,961			
" used fresh... ..			23,036		207,324
" dried..... "					
Herring.. .. "	422,815	422,815			
" used fresh... ..			54,270	189,945	
" canned.. .. Cases.			35,487	212,922	
" dry salted. Cwts.			172,112	292,590	
" pickled Brls.			7,530	75,300	
" used as bait.. .. Brls.			14,262	28,524	799,281
Halibut, used fresh.... Cwts	7,992	39,960	7,992		95,904
Flounders.. .. "	1,382	2,764	1,382		11,056
Smelts... .. "	159	1,113	159		1,590
Trout..... "	107	1,070	107		2,675
Oulachons. "	1,430	4,640	1,430		11,440
Soles..... "	841	3,364	841		8,410
Dogfish..... "	5,460	1,911	5,460		1,911
Skate..... "	120	360	120		960
Tom Cod..... "	83	415	83		664
Mixed fish..... "	2,885	8,655	2,885		17,310
Clams..... Brls.)	4,207	8,414			
" used fresh..... "			1,207	6,035	
" canned.. .. Cases.			3,000	22,500	
					28,535
Crabs..... Cwts.	166	498	166		1,328
Fur Seals..... No.	138	1,380			
Fur Seal Skins. "			138		4,140
Whales..... "	175	52,500			
Dog-fish Oil Galls.			7,505		4,503
Whale Oil..... "			240,300		105,732
Whale Bone Meal..... Tons.			170		3,740
Whale Fertilizer..... "			484		19,360
Whale Gillbone..... "			104		1,040
Totals.....		1,995,727			3,566,062

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in District No. 3, Province of BRITISH for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 259)..	7	133,800
Sailing and gasolene vessels.....	52	272,900
Boats (sail).....	219	9,353
“ (gasolene).....	776	452,220
Carrying smacks.....	171	116,821
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	665	219,240
Weirs.....		
Trawls.....		
Hand Lines.....	2,071	6,155
Whaling stations.....	2	100,000
Salmon canneries.....	15	564,700
Clam “.....	1	3,000
Freezers and Ice-houses.....	7	287,000
Smoke and Fish-houses.....	32	91,690
Fishing Piers and Wharves.....	33	74,200
Total.....		2,331,079

Number of men employed on vessels.....	282
“ “ boats.....	1,548
“ “ carrying smacks.....	89
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	1,617
	3,536

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17.

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Salmon..... cwt.	1,196,432	4,827,289			
" used fresh..... "			319,496	2,410,622	
" canned..... cases			995,065	7,462,988	
" salted (dry)..... cwt.			13,913	160,162	
" mild cured..... "			14,783	293,657	
" smoked..... "			893	16,074	
					10,343,503
Cod..... cwt.	63,371	302,497			
" used fresh..... "			53,276	463,908	
" green-salted..... "			231	2,310	
" dried..... "			13	162	
" kippered..... "			4,797	88,083	
					554,463
Herring..... cwt.	496,030	579,762			
" used fresh..... "			88,330	309,155	
" canned..... cases			36,153	220,914	
" smoked..... cwt.			4,014	37,303	
" dry salted..... "			172,988	301,350	
" pickled..... brl.			7,590	75,900	
" used as bait..... "			28,757	64,761	
					1,009,383
Whiting..... cwt.	87	316	87		1,087
Shad..... "	55	418			
" used fresh..... "			55		825
Octopus..... "	161	1,229	161		2,012
Halibut..... "	123,062	943,195			
" used fresh..... "			122,976	2,025,896	
" smoked..... "			43	774	
					2,026,670
Flounders..... "	1,862	3,724	1,862		14,896
Smelts..... "	1,834	11,436	1,834		18,440
Trout..... "	107	1,070	107		2,675
Oulachons..... "	12,656	60,827	12,656		68,398
Soles..... "	5,151	24,914	5,151		56,752
Sturgeon..... "	735	6,040	735		13,190
Perch..... "	740	4,317	740		9,250
Skate..... "	786	2,149	786		6,288
Tom-cod..... "	83	415	83		664
Dog fish..... "	5,460	1,911	5,460		1,911
Mixed fish..... "	2,885	8,655	2,885		17,310
Shrimps..... "	219	2,766	219		4,380
Oysters..... brl.	1,562	20,788	1,562		28,897
Clams..... "	8,538	23,738			
" used fresh..... "			5,538	41,345	
" canned..... cases			3,000	22,500	
					63,845
Crabs..... cwt.	3,282	19,032	3,282		32,002
Fur seals..... No.	159	2,010			
Fur seal skins..... "			159		4,770
Salmon Roe..... cwt.			1,752		17,520
Whales..... No.	403	148,944			
Fish oil..... gal.			33,531		15,949
Whale oil..... "			530,280		250,722
Bone meal..... ton			543		12,319
Gill bone..... "			127		3,340
Fertilizer..... "			1,394		55,885
Totals.....		6,997,442			14,637,346

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

RECAPITULATION of Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc., State, for the Whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, during the year 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	Caught and Landed in a Green State.		Marketed.		Total Marketed Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
The undernoted is in addition to the above statement:—					
<i>Landed in American Bottoms—</i>					
Halibut	cwt.	135,617	1,084,936	135,617	1,084,936
Cod	"	2,582	12,910	2,582	12,910
Sturgeon	"	1	9	1	9
Shad	"	6	36	6	36
Salmon	"	862	2,586	862	2,586
Smelts	"	40	240	40	240
<i>Home Consumption—</i>					
All varieties (Indians)	cwt.	640,400	1,921,200	640,400	1,921,200
All varieties (Whites)	"	350,000	2,100,000	350,000	2,100,000
					\$5,121,917

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the whole Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the year 1916-17.

	Number.	Value.
		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 1,443)	32	635,424
Sailing and gasoline vessels	201	851,956
Boats (sail)	3,779	262,698
“ (gasolene)	2,217	1,042,620
Carrying smacks	171	116,821
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	6,459	1,612,790
Halibut dories	46	4,600
Trawls	35	1,750
Hand lines	5,495	10,329
Crab traps	440	4,400
Halibut gear (skates)	3,000	47,500
Salmon canneries	84	3,301,573
Salmon traps	2	6,000
Freezers and ice-houses	21	1,616,500
Smoke and fish-houses	41	147,940
Fishing piers and wharves	94	486,047
Whaling stations	4	175,855
Oil factories	1	43,500
Clam canneries	1	3,000
		10,371,303
Number of men employed on vessels		
“ “ boats	1,205	10,263
“ “ carrying smacks	89	
“ persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc.	6,798	
		18,355

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 10.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

The following reports on the work of the vessels comprising the Fisheries Patrol fleet in 1916-17, are submitted by the Inspectors whose districts the boats respectively serve.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "C" AND "E."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Patrol Boat "C."

SIR,—Patrol boat *C*. Captain Edward DeYoung, commenced patrol work on that part of the county of Halifax, where the lobster fishing season ends May 31, and made his first daily report on June 10. He continued to patrol that portion of the coast until the fishing season east of Halifax ended, when he extended his patrol work to Canso, in Guysborough county. On July 6, overseer John A. Dillon was on board and visited the lobster factories in his division as far as Isaacs Harbour. During the patrol work, the services of this boat were useful in conveying fish inspector Gray from place to place, where he gave instructions regarding the curing of herring. Owing to a leak, the boat was at the dockyard in Halifax from September 2 to September 13. Again on October 19, it was discovered that the leak was in the shaft tubes and the boat was sent to the dockyard for repairs where she remained until November 18. On December 7 she met with an accident to the rudder and was at the dockyard for repairs until December 14. There was only one instance in which the law was violated, some few traps were set at Eastern Passage, during the time the boat was at the dockyard, when the officer in charge proceeded with Overseer Rowlings in another boat and destroyed the traps.

Patrol Boat "E."

In charge of Captain Manson B. Fanning, was engaged in May and June in conveying lobster spawn from the different lobster factories in Guysborough county to the hatchery at Canso. At the commencement of the close season for lobsters, the work of patrolling the straits of Northumberland from the Gut of Canso to New Brunswick was taken up, and a vigorous patrol maintained up to December 1. By grappling with trawls, 863 traps were found and broken, and about 1,100 pounds of rope and 19 anchors confiscated. The latter were disposed of by tender, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Receiver General. During the season the services of the boat were used to enforce the Sunday close-time for salmon nets.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "A," "B," "F" AND
"SEARCH."

"A."

Patrol boat *A*, Captain Hadley Blackford, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the coast waters of Queens and Shelburne counties. The number of miles covered during the time she was in commission, up to January 5, 1917, when she was ordered to report at St. John, N.B., was 2,474. Sixty-six traps, illegally set, were destroyed and thirty-four lobsters liberated.

"B."

Patrol boat *B*, Captain John M. Bateman, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled 2,138 miles, along the coast waters of Digby county. Fifty-three lobster traps, illegally set, were confiscated and sixty-two lobsters released. On January 5 1917, the boat was sent to St. John.

"Search."

Patrol boat *Search*, Captain Benjamin Wright, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the coast waters of Lunenburg county until December 15. During this period she covered 3,633 miles. Seventy-nine lobster traps were destroyed.

"F."

Patrol boat *F*, Captain Chas. Blades, was placed in commission on June 1 and patrolled the waters of Yarmouth county until December 20, when she was laid up for the winter. During the time she was in commission 2,228 miles were patrolled and the captain seized 148 lobster traps and liberated 364 lobsters.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. MARSHALL,

Acting Inspector of Fisheries.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISTRICT No. 1.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "PHALAROPE," "G" AND
"SEA GULL."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

"Phalarope."

SIR,—The *Phalarope*, Capt. Arthur Mitchell, was in commission during the whole year. This boat patrols the entire district, excepting Grand Manan Island. Very few infractions of the regulations were reported. Less illegal seining was done this year than any previous one. No fish were destroyed by explosives in Passamaquoddy Bay. A considerable number of lobster traps were destroyed during the close season. In addition to ordinary patrol duties the *Phalarope* carried quantities of salmon and trout fry from the St. John Hatchery to different places in the district.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

"G."

Patrol boat *G*, Capt. Coleman Green, was also in commission during the whole season. The chief duty of this boat is in connection with the lobster regulations—having the size limit observed during the open season and to prevent illegal fishing during the close season. Lobster regulations were well observed. A number of traps that were put out a few days before the season opened were destroyed and a quantity of lobsters found in a car were liberated.

"Sea Gull."

The *Sea Gull*, in charge of Overseer Worrell, was again in commission from August 1 to December 1. This boat is used principally to prevent illegal fishing for sardines. With the large territory which Mr. Worrell has it would be quite impossible for him to cover it without such a boat. With this boat he is able to go over the whole district every day, if necessary. He succeeded in having the regulations well observed. A new engine was placed in the boat before she went in commission. It gave good satisfaction.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. CALDER,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "HUDSON," "EN-AVANT" AND "GLADYS F."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

"Hudson."

SIR,—Captain Goodwin of Patrol Steamer *Hudson* began patrol service on May 20 between Cape Tormentine and Chockfish, including the districts of Shemogue, Cape Bald, Shediac, and Buctouche.

On June 1 went on salmon patrol duty at the mouth of Miramichi river and bay, to prevent salmon net drifters from operating inside the three-mile limit, and, as far as I could learn, carried on a good work, no violations being reported.

On August 10 and 11 patrolled between Point Escuminac and Chockfish to ascertain if all lobster traps were removed, and returned to Miramichi Bay on salmon patrol until August 22, when I instructed him to proceed as far as Baie Verte, taking in the different districts of Point Sapin, Richibucto Cape, Chockfish, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac to ascertain if any lobster fishing was carried on; after which he returned to Miramichi Bay.

On August 24, on report received that illegal lobster fishing was being carried on at or near Richibucto Cape, Captain Goodwin proceeded at once to this district, and on the evening of that day reported from Buctouche that he had seized three boats and arrested five men found fishing near Richibucto Cape.

On August 30 the *Hudson* was sent to carry Mr. Cowie to Miscou. On September 3, this boat was put on the district between Richibucto Cape and Cape Tormentine and patrolled this district for illegal lobster fishing until November 14 when she was made ready for winter quarters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Good work was accomplished with this boat all through the season. Several lobster lines and traps were destroyed and illegal lobster fishing was prevented between Escuminac and Cape Tormentine.

Captain Goodwin was ready and willing at all times, day or night, when necessity called, to do duty, and not only the captain but the whole crew took an interest in their work and all worked together to do everything possible and discharged their duties faithfully, and well.

Several times I accompanied them on patrol work during the summer and I feel it my duty to report that Captain Goodwin is not only a careful, capable officer, but a very conscientious officer, always ready and anxious to do his duty.

Patrol boat "En-Avant."

This boat was in charge of Overseer Edmond Arseneau, of Inkerman, who went on duty August 13 and patrolled the waters around Shippegan and Miscou Islands, Little River, and St. Simon, also Little Pokemouche, until the 1st of October; in all thirty-nine days.

This district, especially Shippegan and Miscou Islands, were the notorious places where illegal fishing was carried on. Last season there was less than ever, but I have a report from special quarters, that I keep in close touch with, that there was still some illegal fishing carried on. The officer in charge of this boat accomplished a great deal and destroyed much gear that was illegally set. I find that the officers on shore do not give as much assistance as they should. Illegal fishing has been carried on for so long in this district that it requires strong, capable officers to have the regulations enforced.

Patrol Boat "Gladys F."

This boat was engaged to patrol the route from Point Sapin to Chockfish. I found that she was not suitable, being too small to do good work and I discharged her on August 27.

This district is important and will require a special officer on shore from the 25th of June to November 1, as Overseer Hannah is too far from the outside shore and has too much territory to cover.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. MORRISON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF PATROL BOATS "D." "J. L. NELSON," AND
"RICHMOND."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

"D" (Capt. J. B. McCarthy.)

SIR,—This boat was launched May 6. Left Tignish for Georgetown May 15. Went to Miminégash; arrived in Summerside on the 16th; left for Charlottetown May 17, but returned to Summerside, finding the weather too rough, and remained in Summerside until the 20th on account of continued storm. Left on the 20th, and arrived in Charlottetown on the same day. Repairs to boat in Charlottetown and ice off the coast necessitated a delay until the 26th. Went to Georgetown on the 28th

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

and continued collecting spawn until the 25th of June; then returned to Charlottetown, had repairs made to smoke stack on the 27th and remained until the 29th; then left for Tignish and arrived on July 3.

Owing to rough weather lay at Tignish until 7th, and then continued patrolling every day that was fit for boat to be out until the end of the season, between Tignish, North Cape, Miminegash, and East Point, with headquarters at Miminegash.

The following is a summary of operations during 1916:—

Distance patrolled..	About 2,620 miles.
No. of traps destroyed..	" 1,450 "
Amount of rope seized..	" 2,600 lbs.
No. of anchors seized..	9

"J. L. Nelson" (Captain M. W. Wrayton).

This boat arrived in Summerside from Halifax on July 11, detained until 13th; left for Tignish; commenced patrolling between Tignish, Kildare, Alberton, Goose Harbour, and Cascumpeque Bay, and continued up to the 11th of September, then returned to Halifax, doing excellent work during the season.

Destroyed about 1,800 traps; took 44 anchors and 53 coils of rope.

"Richmond" (Capt. Peter I. Cameron).

The boat was placed in commission about the 20th of April, and the ice was clear of the Bay on the 27th. Some of the lobster factories opened about the 7th of May. No lobster lines were run before the opening of the season.

The quahaug season, which opened in May, was not a successful one, owing to the prices prevailing; and although I went to the different parts of the bay where fishing is permitted, I found only a few men engaged at the work, and those only for a few days during the lobster season.

We called at the different lobster factories and examined the catches of the fishermen in order to see that no spawn or berried lobsters were taken. Although spawn fish seemed plentiful, the fishermen, it appeared, wanted to protect them, and we found only a few, which were returned to the water.

After the close of the lobster season we were almost daily on duty, as we expected illegal fishing. About 300 traps were destroyed. Some of the rope which was seized was not considered worth saving so it was cut in pieces and thrown overboard.

The oyster season opened on October 1. A great many men were engaged in this industry, although oysters were not so plentiful as in former years, owing to the disease which I have already reported. Fishermen did well, and prices were good. A fine season's work was done in Grand River. In other parts of Richmond Bay the catch was small, as both public and private beds seem to be diseased.

The smelt season opened in October. Fishing, as a rule, however, did not commence until late in November, as the majority of the fishermen were engaged in oyster fishing. The season proved to be the most successful one for many years.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE "WALDREN W."

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith a statement of the movements of the patrol boat *Waldron W* and of the work performed during the season of 1916.

Having received instructions from you to have the patrol boat ready and placed in commission on the arrival of the fishing fleet for bait at the Magdalen Islands, I took charge of the *Waldron W* on the 8th of May, and began patrol of the different fishing stations at the Magdalens, where baiting is usually carried on. This work was performed all through the baiting season, the months of May and June. During that time about one hundred and sixty-four vessels visited the islands to purchase herring for bait or for smoking purposes. About forty United States vessels purchased bait here, all being provided with *modus vivendi* licenses, five of which were obtained at the Magdalen Islands.

The spring season's catch was good and the weather favourable throughout. No gales were experienced as in the previous season and consequently there was no loss of nets or gear of any kind.

Owing to the unusually late date on which the ice moved away, especially in the Strait of Canso, vessels were prevented from reaching the Magdalens early in the season. The people of Amherst Island engaged in the herring business, were, therefore, not as successful as in some seasons.

At the close of the baiting season I was employed in patrolling the different lagoons of House Harbour, Grand Entry and Havre aux Basques where lobster fishing is prohibited throughout the year. While thus occupied I destroyed eighty-six traps and seized and confiscated about two hundred and ten fathoms of rope.

The fishermen are beginning to realize the beneficial effect of the protection of the lagoons and the saving of the lobster spawn. The results are to be seen in the spring catch which has increased during the last two years in a very noticeable manner; and the lobster industry which was thought to be doomed here a few years ago is now progressing remarkably well.

I wish also to note that the fishermen are fishing more for cod. The firm of Gordon Pew Company of Gloucester, Mass., has had a representative at the Magdalens who bought practically all of the codfish taken here this year. Together with Mr. Silver of Lunenburg, they have given a remarkable impetus to this industry; somewhat neglected of late years. The high prices obtained have acted as a stimulant to the fishermen who have gone into codfishing, knowing they would obtain prices nearer the value of their fish than they had ever had before.

Having been instructed that the services of the *Waldron W* would be dispensed with on the 1st of November, 1916, I accordingly delivered this boat to its owner and discharged the crew, having ended a most successful season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CAPTAIN WM. ARSENAULT.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE "BRADBURY"—CAPTAIN H. BRYAN.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The "Bradbury" was fitted out early in the spring and used for gathering pickerel spawn; after which she was engaged in patrol work.

The boat went into winter quarters on November 22.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HOWELL,

Inspector of Fisheries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith my annual report on the services performed by the fishery patrol launches of District No. 1 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. As you are aware the department has five gasoline launches employed continually patrolling the different portions of this district, protecting the spawning grounds and enforcing the regulations.

Launch "Swan."

This launch is commanded by Capt. Thos. Hembrough. She is 44 ft. long by 10 ft. beam, and is equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cye. Eastern Standard engine of 32-37 nominal h.p. She is well suited for the service and was employed during the year patrolling the water of the Straits of Georgia, Boundary Bay, Fraser River and tributaries including Coquitlam, Pitt, Lillooet and Sumas Rivers, Gilleys Slough and Silver Creek, and Pitt and Sumas Lakes. She also made a number of trips to Howe Sound and Indian River on special patrol, also the crew assisted in collecting ova for the Pitt Lake, Harrison Lake, and New Westminster Hatcheries. During the season she logged approximately 7,072 miles.

Launch "Foam".

This launch until the 31st July last, was in command of Captain S. Waddell, who at that time volunteered for Overseas Patrol Service.

Since the 31st July this launch has been commanded by Capt. C. J. House. She is 45 ft. long by 10 ft. beam, and is equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cye. Eastern Standard engine of 32-37 nominal h.p. During the year she has been employed in general patrol work in various portions of the district including Fraser river, and Canoe Pass, Gulf of Georgia, Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet. She has logged during the season approximately 6,100 miles. She has done good work and is very well adapted for the service required.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Launch "Merry Sea."

This boat is under the command of Capt. A. O. Copp. During the first part of the season from April 1 to October 31 the Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet portion of the district was patrolled by the launch *Black Raven*, which had been temporarily transferred from District No. 3, but on November 1, the *Merry Sea* which had been employed in the northern portion of the province, was returned to the district and resumed her patrol work. This boat is 55 ft. long by 12 ft. beam and is equipped with a 6 cy. 4 cyc. 60 h.p. Doman engine. She is an excellent craft for the service in that portion of the district, being quite speedy and comfortable. The distance logged by Capt. Copp on the *Black Raven* and the *Merry Sea* during the season was approximately 4,100 miles.

Launch "Elk."

This launch is commanded by Capt. Wm. Dauphinee. She is 30 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. beam and equipped with a 4 cy. 4 cyc. 24 h.p. Lamb engine. She has, during the season, been engaged in general patrol work in the waters of the north arm of the Fraser river and sandheads opposite. She has done very good service in protecting the fisheries in that portion of the district, and has logged approximately 4,530 miles.

The crew of this boat in addition to their patrol duties have rendered assistance in taking ova for the hatcheries at Pitt Lake and New Westminster, also in distributing fry from these establishments as well as assisting in performing repairs to the launches *Black Raven* and *Heron*.

Launch "Semiahmo No. 2."

This launch, under the command of Capt. A. Caddell, has been on active patrol service since June 1, 1916, and has been employed principally above New Westminster bridge. She is 30 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. beam, and equipped with a 2 cy. 2 cyc. Kahlenberg engine. She has done excellent work in attending to the enforcement of the regulations, especially above the commercial boundary. Her activities in these waters have prevented a great deal of illegal work on the part of the Indians and half-breeds whose operations in the past have been a great menace to the parent fish after they had passed the commercial boundary. This boat is well adapted for the work and has doubly justified all the expenditure in connection with the construction and maintenance.

Small Power Skiff.

You will remember that the department authorized the construction of a shallow draught power skiff for use as a tender to the other patrol boats. This was recommended on account of the fact that a great deal of difficulty was being experienced in getting over the various sandheads and shallow portions of the river where offenders against the regulations were in the habit of operating, and were often successful in evading the larger patrol boats. This boat was built by the employees of the Department and equipped with a 2 cy. 2 cyc. 6 h.p. Yale engine, and has proven of almost invaluable assistance along the lines mentioned. She has been especially useful in dragging for sturgeon cross-lines and overhauling for the purpose of examination the salmon nets when in operation.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. HALLADAY,

Ass't. Inspector of Fisheries.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

"Fispa."

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the movements of the *Fispa* from the date of her commission May, 1916, up to the 17th of October, 1916.

On my return south last May from exploration work with the patrol boat *Merry Sea*, I transferred the latter boat to Mr. J. T. C. Williams, Inspector of Fisheries, No. 2 district. I then received instructions from you to rejoin the *Fispa* and superintend her while being made ready for sea. On June 3, 1916, having fully completed all the necessary repairs, etc., I had the honour of receiving you on board and we immediately proceeded North.

We called at Quathiaski, Alert Bay, Sointula, Smiths Inlet, Rivers Inlet, Shushartie and Hardy Bay. At all these places you interviewed various delegates with regard to the issuing of independent licenses.

Having completed your official duties we turned south and arrived at New Westminster on the 11th of June, 1916. During the following week I remained in New Westminster and finished some minor detailed repairs to the boat. On the 19th of June I took your instructions and proceeded down the Gulf towards Puget Sound with the primary object of securing information by observation as to the prospects of sockeye and spring salmon reaching the Fraser.

I came to the conclusion that the prospects were poor inasmuch as on visiting many of the principal traps I found that they were only holding spring salmon in very thin quantities. I fully reported to you in detail the result of my work in this particular. At the same time I reported on the general geographical situation of the set of traps.

On my return to New Westminster arrangements were made to dock the *Fispa* so as to give her bottom a coat of paint and also to overhaul her shafting and propellers. As the only available marine ways at New Westminster were occupied I had to bring her round to Vancouver and we docked her there on the 29th of June, 1916. I took your instructions to make all preparations for your annual round of inspection immediately on taking the *Fispa* off the dock, and on the 8th of July, 1916, you joined us and we proceeded north, calling at practically every cannery between the Gulf of Georgia and Prince Rupert.

While at Smiths Inlet I accompanied you with the local fishermen to the lagoon where you made a close inspection taking in the exact geographical situation with the object of re-arranging the fishery limits. I took some photographs at the same time for reference. We arrived at Prince Rupert on the 15th of July, 1916, and the *Fispa* remained here until the 21st instant at your service while you were engaged with your official duties. On the way south we made a few calls to enable you to make inspections and we eventually arrived back at New Westminster on the 25th instant.

This cruise covered a distance of 1,240 nautical miles. It was regrettable that during practically all this cruise the weather was extremely bad, and as it was at the height of the fishing season operations were severely affected. A few days after our arrival I again ran down towards Puget Sound and around the numerous traps and seine nets, and up to that date, July 29, exceptionally few fish were running, very few sockeye, principally spring salmon. The outer traps were, however, getting the majority of the fish, all the details of which I furnished you with at the time.

Immediately on my return August 1, 1916, you again joined the *Fispa* and we proceeded to Nanaimo where we were joined by Mr. Taylor, Inspector of Fisheries. We ran across the Gulf of Georgia to Pender harbour and remained here while you and Mr. Taylor and the local representative fishermen made a general inspection of the environments of the harbour with the object of arranging the areas of the licenses, etc. On our return to Vancouver on the 3rd of August I took your instruc-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

tions to furnish you with a report as to the general conditions then existing with regard to the operations of the cod fishery by Japanese around the various operating grounds within the environments of the Gulf of Georgia.

This took some time as it was necessary to visit so many points and board many boats and personally fish with line and chad bait. On my return I submitted a detailed report dealing with this matter.

Between the 17th and 21st of August I again visited the traps down towards the boundary line and found that they were holding about equal quantities of sockeye and springs, but as a matter of fact abnormally small captures, disappointing in the extreme.

On looking over the contents of the spillers I particularly noticed a large percentage of small immature spring salmon weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds. These fish would naturally escape a gill-net, easily passing through.

On my return to New Westminster, acting under your instructions, I made preparations for my annual cruise around the west coast of Vancouver Island, and on the 24th of August, 1916, left Vancouver for the west coast by way of Victoria. You have in your possession a general report dealing with the subject matter of this cruise which happened to be one of a very interesting nature, forming a basis for work that may in time materially help this more or less isolated part of the province.

I visited practically all the inlets that lay along this rugged coast line,—Barclay Sound, Ucluelet, Clayoquot, Esperanza, Sidney, Nootka and Quatsino, and coasted along the shore line of these inlets with the object of gathering material for my report.

I returned via Cape Scott and the East Coast touching at many points on my way south,—Shoal bay, Jarvis inlet, Powell river. I arrived at Vancouver on the 10th day of September, 1916. After a short stay I went up the Gulf of Georgia on work of a particular nature which you instructed me to do, and returned on the 20th.

On the 21st of September I conveyed you and Mr. McHugh, the resident engineer, to Victoria on official business and we returned the following day.

On the 28th I proceeded to Pender Harbour and here met Mr. McHugh and rendered him all the assistance possible while he surveyed the fishing area of the harbour.

While at Pender harbour I received an important letter from you instructing me to proceed immediately to Active Pass and there to await the arrival of the Admiral Superintendent (Admiral Story) with the object of allowing him to inspect the *Fispa* prior to her transfer to the Naval Department. On the 2nd of October I had the honour of receiving Admiral Story on board with his staff at Active Pass. After his inspection I, acting under his instructions, ran back to Vancouver to await instructions regarding our official transfer to the Naval Department.

On October 17, 1916, I received from you official orders to proceed to H. M. Dockyard, Esquimalt, with the *Fispa* and report her arrival to the Admiral Superintendent, which I duly carried out. I have made and forwarded another report daily from October 18, 1916, to the Naval Department covering the *Fispa's* movements up to the end of the fiscal year.

Total distance run from date of commission, May to October 17, 1916, 4,364 nautical miles.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. CRICHTON,

Captain.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in connection with the services performed by the fishery patrol boats under my control during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

F. P. L. "Merry Sea" (Captain S. M. Copp).

This launch was placed under my control at the beginning of June, when I made a complete inspection of the district, visiting all the different fishing areas.

On June 2, the Chief Inspector met me at Rivers Inlet for the purpose of issuing the independent gill-net licenses; we then proceeded to Smiths Inlet, after which the Chief Inspector returned to New Westminster.

The *Merry Sea* did good work under Captain Copp in protecting the fisheries and patrolling on the Skeena and vicinity, but she is not a suitable vessel for the work of the Inspector in District No. 2, as she is too small to travel the long distances, and absolutely incapable of standing the rough weather and dangerous waters of the north, therefore, I was obliged to use the coast boats whenever possible, and was consequently handicapped in my work.

The *Merry Sea* travelled some 4,000 miles from June to the end of September, making about 150 official calls.

She made some seizures during the season for illegal fishing, prosecutions followed.

F. P. L. "Hawk" (Patrolman T. Dawe).

This launch was in commission for seven months, and rendered excellent service again this season on the Skeena river. This boat travelled some 5,000 miles, and made many seizures.

F. P. L. "Kayex" (Patrolman T. S. Hansen).

This launch was engaged from May to October in patrolling and protecting the salmon fisheries of the Skeena river and vicinity. This boat also patrolled some of the outside creeks where seining operations were in progress.

She made many seizures on account of illegal fishing, and travelled during the six months approximately 5,000 miles.

Her Frisco Standard engine was kept in first class condition and gave splendid satisfaction.

She was laid up for the winter at the Marine Depot on Digby Island.

F. P. L. "Merlin" (Patrolman and Overseer G. Saugstad).

This launch was commissioned in April, and was used for patrol work on Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet, until October; during that time she travelled approximately 3,500 miles.

During the season she made four trips to Smiths Inlet and two trips to Namu.

The regulations were well observed during the season both on Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet, consequently no seizures were made.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

1 *F. P. L. "Linnet" (Patrolman and Overseer, W. T. Adamson).*

The waters patrolled by the launch *Linnet* included the lower Naas and the upper portions of Portland Inlet.

She was in commission from April to September, and during that time travelled some 3,500 miles.

The engine installed by the department gave entire satisfaction, and the fishery regulations were well observed, consequently few seizures were made.

F. P. L. "Bonila" (Patrolman and Overseer, Captain James Boyd).

The *Bonila* went into commission on the 20th day of May, 1916. The engine was overhauled, and the hull was painted for the season's work.

From June to October the *Bonila* patrolled the waters of the Central Division, making several visits on fishery business to Prince Rupert. She travelled, during the five months, approximately 9,500 miles.

The regulations were well observed. The vessel gave entire satisfaction travelling the long distances required of her without engine trouble.

Although required to travel in uncharted waters, and through narrow inlets, she has been fortunate in avoiding any accident, which reflects great credit on Captain Boyd.

F. P. L. "Gannet" (Patrolman and Overseer, Captain John Haan).

From the beginning of the fiscal year till April 21 the *Gannet* was employed in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, looking after the herring fisheries, and other duties.

From April 21 till June 23 the *Gannet* was employed doing patrol and other duties around the Queen Charlotte Islands.

From June 23 till September 17 the *Gannet* was principally employed in the Naas Division of District No. 2, in connection with the salmon fisheries.

From September 17 till October 31 she was used in connection with the fisheries around the Queen Charlotte Islands. She was laid up at Aliford Bay where she is at present.

The *Gannet* patrolled 8,204 miles, and I am pleased to report very little illegal fishing was carried on.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. C. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

To the Chief Inspector of Fisheries,
New Westminster, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the services performed by the various patrol boats in District No. 3 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

"Alcedo."

The *Alcedo* was in commission throughout the whole year, with the exception of the short time she was undergoing her annual overhauling. She logged 10,238 miles during the year. Captain Laird reported thirteen cases of illegal fishing during this

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

period. The *Alcedo*, besides doing patrol service in the large area necessary for her to cover, is also invaluable to me for inspecting the fisheries, and attending to the various duties demanded of me in this large territory, more especially on account of the development which has taken place during the last few years. It is however, absolutely necessary, if efficiency is to keep pace with the development in the district, that a much faster boat than the *Alcedo* be provided.

Under instructions from the department I have placed the *Alcedo* at the service of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Haynes, Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, occupied fourteen days in this work, 37 calls being made and 840 miles covered in this tour of inspection.

Launch "Gull."

The launch *Gull* was in commission for about four months during the past year; this period representing the principal salmon fishing season in the district patrolled. The distance logged during this time was 2,660 miles. No prosecutions for illegal fishing were reported by Overseer McIndoo, who was in charge of the *Gull*. The patrolled area extends from Qualicum to Maple Bay on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Launch "Egret."

The *Egret*, in charge of Overseer J. B. Wood, of Port Alberni, was in commission for seven months during the past year. The area patrolled by this launch extends from Port San Juan to and including Barclay Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. During this time she logged 2,600 miles. For a short time during the month of March, 1917, the *Egret* performed the service of tender to the H.M. C.S. *Rainbow* in Barclay Sound. During the month of August I took the *Egret* as far north as Hesquoit, west coast of Vancouver Island, on an inspection trip. Mr. Wood reports that the regulations were well observed during the past season.

Launch "Heron."

The F.P.L. *Heron* was transferred from the Clayquot district on the west coast of Vancouver Island early in June, to the Alert Bay district which extends from Cape Scott to Adams river on the east coast of Vancouver Island. This launch was in commission for about five months patrolling the area above described during the salmon fishing season. Mr. Deal, Overseer in charge of the *Heron*, reports that the regulations were well observed, and no illegalities were reported.

Launch "Cohoe."

The area patrolled by the F.P.L. *Cahoe*, in charge of Overseer Newland, is a large and important one, and the fisheries in this district are varied. Mr. Newland reports that although a greater number of fishermen were employed in the herring fisheries during the past season, there was only one case of serious infraction of the fishery regulations, which was promptly dealt with. There were also a few minor breaches during the salmon fishing at Toba and Bute Inlets. All were summarily dealt with. The past season was a very busy one in this district owing to the development of the various branches of the fisheries. The *Cohoe* was in commission during the whole year, and logged 9,550 miles.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 11.

FISH CULTURE.

To the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the Fish Cultural Operations of the Department for the fiscal year 1916-17. Owing to various reasons, principally unfavourable weather conditions during the egg-collecting periods, the total distribution was less than that of the record season of 1915, but the distribution of fingerlings and advanced fry, although still somewhat limited in numbers, was increased by over 30 per cent. While the total distribution was smaller, the distribution of the following species was increased, viz: whitefish, 11,000,000; pickerel, 26,000,000; salmon trout, 15,000,000; sockeye salmon, 30,000,000. The decrease was almost altogether in the lobster distribution, and was largely due to unfavourable weather conditions, and damage that was done to the hatching plants while they were in operation. There was also a decrease in the Atlantic salmon distribution, which was partly due to a diseased condition of the salmon in the Miramichi river, where the principal collection of parent fish is made. The slight decrease which is shown in the speckled trout was due to the transfer of four hatcheries to the Provincial Government of Quebec, referred to in the last report, but there was an increased distribution of this species from the remaining hatcheries where it is propagated.

The distribution, as in past years, was composed almost entirely of the commercial species, such as Atlantic salmon and lobsters, in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; whitefish, herring, pickerel and salmon trout in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; and the Pacific salmon in British Columbia. The commercial species are distributed in large allotments on the natural spawning beds almost entirely as fry; while the sporting varieties, after adequate return has been made to the waters in which the eggs are collected, are distributed on application, the shipments being governed by the numbers that are available.

SPECIES PROPAGATED.

The following table gives the number of different species that were distributed during the season of 1916:—

Species.	Fry.	Finger- lings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.	Total.
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Atlantic salmon.....	19,311,223	391,017	128,575		19,830,815
<i>Salmo salar ouananiche</i> —Ouananiche salmon....	22,000	4,000			26,000
<i>Salmo rivularis</i> —Steelhead salmon.....	33,000	1,885			38,485
<i>Salmo rivularis kamloops</i> —Kamloops trout....	539,400	73,951			613,351
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Cutthroat trout.....	78,600	4,806			83,406
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> —Sockeye salmon.....	100,002,157		97,050	2,842,000	102,941,207
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> —Spring salmon.....	760,900	15,434		2,540,000	3,116,334
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> —Coho salmon.....	3,341,826				3,341,826
<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> —Humpback salmon....	285,000			3,549,000	3,834,000
<i>Oncorhynchus kennerlyi</i> —Kokanee trout.....	179,975				179,975
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> —Speckled trout.....	1,448,200	207,984	14,000		1,670,184
<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> —Red trout.....		200			200
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> —Whitefish.....	504,733,000				504,733,000
<i>Cristiomer namaycush</i> —Salmon trout.....	30,938,950	1,042,622	123,900		32,105,473
<i>Apogon somerseti</i> —Herring.....	43,755,500				43,755,500
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i> —Shad.....	561,000				561,000
<i>Stizostedion americanum</i> —Pickerel.....	144,833,200				144,833,200
<i>Homarus americanus</i> —Lobster.....	763,260,300				763,260,300
Grand totals.....	1,613,884,831	1,744,898	363,525	8,931,000	1,624,924,254



8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

ATLANTIC SALMON.

The collection of Atlantic salmon eggs, in 1916, was the largest in the history of the service, being over five million greater than that of the previous year. There was no scarcity of parent fish as was the case in 1915, and in the Margaree river, where the parent salmon are taken in a net operated for the purpose, and in the Miramichi, where fishermen are employed after the close of the regular fishing season many more fish than were required could have been taken. In the St. John river the number available from the commercial weirs that were suitable for impounding was 50 per cent greater than in 1915. The number obtained for the New Mills pond was about the same, and the number obtained for the Tadoussac pond was slightly less than in the previous year. The number of eggs obtained from each pond and their distribution to the different hatcheries is as follows:—

Margaree Pond, 4,985,000.

As above stated, the late run of salmon in the Margaree river, from which the parent fish are procured, was large, and no difficulty was experienced in procuring all that were desired. Between September 1 and October 2, 853 fish were taken in the one net that was operated for the purpose. They did extremely well in the pond, and there was a loss of only twelve between September 1 and December 1, the date on which the last eggs were procured. Between November 13 and December 1 the fish were stripped and yielded 4,985,000 eggs, which were distributed as follows:—

Margaree hatchery.. . . .	4,185,000
Middleton hatchery.. . . .	800,000

After they reached the eyed stage, 900,000 eggs were transferred from the Margaree to the Lindloff sub-hatchery near St. Peters.

St. John Pond, 6,619,000.

The first salmon was purchased from the weir fishermen on June 3 and the last on August 15. Altogether 1,233 were obtained from eight weirs, and were transferred to the pond in good condition. The conditions at the St. John pond are not as favourable as could be desired as the fish have to be towed about three miles from the weirs after being retained in the towing pontoons for varying periods depending on the tides and weather. Between November 1 and 11, 6,619,000 eggs were obtained, which were distributed as follows:—

St. John hatchery.. . . .	2,619,000
Grand Falls hatchery.. . . .	4,000,000

After they reached the eyed stage the following shipments were made from Grand Falls:—

Banff hatchery.. . . .	110,000
New Westminster hatchery.. . . .	60,000
Cowichan hatchery.. . . .	204,000

Miramichi Pond, 15,503,000.

The disease that caused such a heavy loss in the eggs obtained from the Miramichi salmon, in 1915, was not apparent last season. The salmon were plentiful and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining all that were required. Six hundred and nineteen were taken in one day, and between September 16 and October 19, 3,124 salmon

were purchased. The loss was very light and only ten fish died in the pond. The stripping operations covered the period between October 21 and November 14 and the eggs obtained were distributed as follows:—

The following transfers were made after the eggs reached the eyed stage:—

New Mills Pond, 1,811,000.

Tadousac Pond, 3,212,000.

OUANANICHE.

SPECKLED TROUT.

39-19

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

A small trap-net is operated in the Margaree river, near the Margaree hatchery, in which the early run of sea trout are taken, and retained in a nearby pond until they are ripe. A large number, sometimes 50 per cent of the trout taken, do not yield any eggs, and only a comparatively small number are taken under the most favourable conditions. Upwards of 74,000 eggs were obtained from this source last season, and the resultant fry will be distributed in the streams of the district.

An effort was again made to collect eggs in the Petpeswick and Chezzetcook rivers for the Bedford hatchery, but without success, and owing to pressure of other work no efforts were made by the staff of the Middleton hatchery to collect the eggs of wild trout in that district. 128,000 were, however, obtained from the hatchery pond.

The largest collection was made by the staff of the Kelly's Pond hatchery, nearly 500,000 being obtained. An effort was also made by the staff of the Grand Falls hatchery to obtain eggs from the Bathurst and Nictaux lakes at the headwaters of the Tobique river. This is an expensive country in which to operate, and the results obtained do not justify a continuance of the work until provision is made to eye the eggs where they are taken, or transportation facilities improve. The trap-net in the Bartibogue river was continued, in connection with the Miramichi hatchery, with rather indifferent results. A timber drive prevented the setting of the net until the early run of trout had ascended. The later fish were of a small average size, and those that were taken and retained until the spawning season yielded only 110,000 eggs. As the cost is considerable and the results are small, it has been decided to abandon operations in the Bartibogue river. The operations in the Causapscau lakes were continued and results were about the same as in the previous seasons. Almost 50 per cent of the fish were barren, but, notwithstanding this, upwards of 350,000 eggs were procured.

Over 135,000 eggs were taken in the St. John and the same number in the Bergeronnes river in connection with the Gaspé and Tadoussac hatcheries, respectively. The following transfers of eyed eggs were made:—

From the Miramichi to the St. John hatchery	48,400
" Restigouche to the Middleton hatchery	100,000
" Gaspé to the Bedford hatchery.. .. .	75,000

With the exception of Kelly's Pond and Restigouche hatcheries no organized effort is made to collect speckled trout eggs, and the collections at the other hatcheries above mentioned, where the work is being continued, are made at small expense and at intervals when the hatchery staffs are not engaged in the collection of the eggs of the commercial species. The parent trout are not, however, plentiful in any of the districts mentioned, and it is doubtful if the present collections could be increased to any large extent, even if greater efforts were made to do so.

SHAD.

The floating shad hatchery on the St. John river was again operated at the head of Darling's Island on the Kennebecasis river. The results, however, were disappointing, as the fishery was practically a failure in that district and comparatively few eggs were taken. The propagation of shad was also continued in the Middleton hatchery, but results were little better than they were in the St. John river.

LOBSTERS.

The distribution of young lobsters from the Maritime Province and Quebec hatcheries, owing to unfavourable conditions, was considerably less than the previous year. Ice fields in some localities prevented the fishermen from setting their traps at the usual time, and heavy storms at other places caused a heavy loss after the eggs were placed in the hatching jars.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Eight million lobster fry were transferred from the Canso hatchery and distributed in splendid condition in Bedford Basin, N.S. The Long Beach retaining pond had its most successful season, and the number of berried lobsters impounded was treble that of the previous season.

WHITEFISH.

The collection of whitefish eggs in Ontario and Manitoba, for 1916, was larger by fifty-four millions than that of 1915. There was an increased collection in the bay of Quinte, Georgian bay, lake of the Woods, lake Winnipeg and lake Winnipegosis, but a considerable falling off in lake Erie and the Detroit river.

In the bay of Quinte, lake Ontario, prospects during the early part of the season were most promising but the hatchery officials were unable to procure experienced and competent assistants, and for this reason were unable to properly handle all the fish that were taken, and as a consequence a considerable number spawned in the retaining enclosures, and their eggs were lost. The collection, however, was a little larger than that of 1915, and the eggs were of far better quality, and a much larger percentage of them hatched. The parent fish were taken in four pound nets operated by the department, and the seine fishermen who had been employed in previous years were discontinued entirely. Approximately thirty thousand fish were taken in the four pound nets between October 18 and November 22, when the nets were frozen in. As the nets were in danger of being destroyed, and conditions were favourable for removing them on the last mentioned date, all the fish that were ripe were stripped and the remainder liberated. Had it been feasible to retain the unripe fish for a longer period the collection would have been increased considerably.

The collection in lake Erie and the Detroit river, by this department, was the smallest in several years. This department did not operate in lake Erie easterly of Port Burwell, as this section was left to the Provincial Department of Game and Fisheries to fill its new hatchery at Normandale. As regards the collection from Port Burwell westerly, an agreement was entered into with The Lake Erie Fishermens' Association whereby the fishermen and tug owners would strip all the fish that were ripe when taken, fertilize their eggs, and transfer them to departmental officers at certain points agreed upon on shore. The officials of the association and most of the fishermen showed every desire to carry out their part of the agreement, and prospects for a large collection were most promising during the early part of the season, but unfortunately, just before the spawning period, a series of severe storms took place and practically all the pound nets were blown out, and as a consequence it is estimated that not more than half the usual number of pound-nets were operated.

The conditions at Bois Blanc Camp, Detroit river, were very similar to those in lake Erie, and the collection there was only 22,810,000, as against 77,800,000 the previous season.

The eggs collected in these waters were placed in the Kingsville and Sarnia hatcheries. The greater part of the fry resulting from the eggs placed in the Sarnia hatchery have been distributed in the Detroit river and lake Erie.

There was also a small increase in the number of eggs collected at French river, in the Georgian bay, for the Collingwood hatchery, and the eggs were of much better quality than those obtained in 1915.

The collection in lake Superior, for the Port Arthur hatchery, was practically a failure, as less than two million eggs were obtained. The weather was stormy and the nets, from which it was expected to procure the parent fish, were damaged to such an extent by floating timber as to render them almost useless.

The collection in the lake of the Woods was increased to over 33 million, from 20 million the previous year. This collection was supplemented by 22,500,000 from lake Winnipeg. The methods followed in previous seasons, viz., endeavouring to procure the eggs in these waters from pound-nets operated under contract at Oak

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

island, were discontinued and four pound-nets were set and operated in Berry lake. Owing to various unavoidable delays the nets were not ready to take the first run of fish, and the local officers feel that with the past season's experience they will be able to do far better next year. In addition to the pound-nets in Berry lake, gill-net fishermen were engaged in Big Stone bay, Ash rapids, Whitefish bay, and Shoal lake, but without success, as practically no whitefish whatever were taken by them.

The operations in the Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, were again most satisfactory and the collection of eggs was increased to 322,500,000, from 273,000,000 the previous season. Parent fish were taken in a pound-net operated for hatchery purposes by the department, which commenced fishing on September 11 and continued until November 1. The first eggs were obtained on October 18 and the last on November 4. Results, generally, were the most satisfactory in years, as the collection was larger and the eggs were of far better quality. The Dauphin River, Gull Harbour, Selkirk, and Fort Qu'Appelle hatcheries were filled, and a shipment of 22,500,000 eggs were sent to Kenora hatchery from this station.

The operations in lake Winnipegosis were also satisfactory. The collection was slightly larger than that of any previous year. One hundred million eggs were placed in the Winnipegosis hatchery, and nine millions were shipped to the hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

The parent fish were taken in three pound-nets set in the neighbourhood of the Waterhen river. Approximately 12,000 fish were taken, of which eight thousand were transferred in pontoons to a lagoon at the hatchery. This course is taken as a precaution in case of stormy or unfavourable ice conditions, which might close communication, as it has done in previous years, between the spawn collecting camp and the hatchery. In addition to the fish that were taken in pound-nets, and which were retained until they were ripe, one thousand fish were taken in gill-nets during the height of the spawning season. These fish were not retained, but were liberated as they were taken after stripping those that were ripe.

The following statement shows the number of whitefish eggs obtained at the different egg collecting camps and the distribution of the same, viz.:—

Camp.	Number Eggs Collected.	Hatchery.
Lake Ontario— Bay of Quinte.....	80,000,000 23,300,000	Thurlow. Sarnia.
Detroit River— Bois Blanc	22,840,000	Kingsville.
Lake Erie— Kingsville	60,680,000	Kingsville.
Georgian Bay— Bad River	63,960,000	Collingwood.
Lake Superior— Thunder Bay.....	1,650,000	Port Arthur.
Berry Lake	32,320,000	Kenora.
Lake of the Woods.....	1,040,000	Kenora.
Lake Winnipeg— Dauphin River.....	60,000,000	Fort Qu'Appelle.
"	93,000,000	Gull Harbour.
"	93,000,000	Dauphin River.
"	54,000,000	Selkirk.
"	22,500,000	Kenora.
Lake Winnipegosis— Waterhen River.....	9,000,000 100,000,000	Fort Qu'Appelle. Winnipegosis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LAKE HERRING.

Arrangements were made with The Lake Erie Fishermen's Association to collect and fertilize herring eggs from such fish as were taken in lake Erie, from Port Burwell westward, and to hand them over to departmental officers at points previously agreed upon. The prospects for a large collection were promising in the early part of the season, but favourable conditions did not continue up to the spawning period, and the collection was disappointing. The collection in the Port Stanley district, and on the tugs operating out of that port, was only ninety-three million as against 115,000,000 the previous year. Twenty-one million were collected in the western end of the lake, making a total collection of 114,000,000 for all of lake Erie. Fifty-four million were placed in the Kingsville hatchery, and sixty million in the Sarnia hatchery. The fry from the Sarnia hatchery is, as far as is practicable, returned to the Detroit river and lake Erie.

There was also a falling off of about five million in the collection of herring eggs in lake Superior for the Port Arthur hatchery. The collection in these waters was twenty-seven million, of which four million were transferred in the eyed stage to the Banff hatchery.

PICKEREL.

Arrangements have been made to continue pickerel hatching in the Sarnia, Collingwood, Kenora, and Gull Harbour hatcheries, but it is, for the present season, being discontinued in the Winnipegosis hatchery, as the pickerel grounds, which are across the lake in the neighbourhood of Waterhen river and Salt point, are almost inaccessible when the ice is breaking up, and before the lake is open to navigation. An inspection has been made of different pickerel grounds that are accessible from the Thurlow hatchery, and arrangements are being made to operate in the Napanee river next spring.

SALMON TROUT.

The collection of salmon trout eggs was the largest in the history of the service, being over six million greater than that of 1915, the best previous season. The bulk of the eggs is obtained from the catch of the larger commercial tugs, on which the department places spawn takers, who fertilize the eggs of such fish as are ripe when taken. A small number are also purchased from the smaller boats on which the fishermen take and fertilize the eggs, and hand them over to departmental officers at points previously agreed upon. Two pound-nets, in place of one, as in 1915, were operated in Colpoys bay, from which over seven million eggs were obtained. These eggs were of excellent quality, and from present appearances from 96 to 98 per cent will hatch. A small number of eggs were for the first time collected in lake Ontario. The number obtainable in these waters is so small that a continuance of collecting operations is not warranted, particularly as more prolific fields are available. The collection made by the staff of the Thurlow hatchery was not increased, the Southampton collection was double that of 1915, the Wiarton collection was increased by three million, while there was a decrease of over four million in the Port Arthur collection. The eggs for these hatcheries were collected at the following points:—

Thurlow Hatchery—

Duck Island..	3,276,000
Cockburn Island..	2,541,000
Meldrum Bay..	2,184,000
Lake Ontario..	91,000

Southampton Hatchery—

Southampton..	9,048,000
Goderich..	854,000
Kincardine..	560,000

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

siderable difficulty, during high water, but fortunately this work as well as the removal of the jams in the river was fairly well completed before the fish started running. The difficulty that was experienced in previous years with the Indians in this district was overcome by employing a special agent with a power-boat to patrol the river below the fences, and prevent the Indians from interfering with the ascent of salmon. On condition that they would do no fishing on their own account all the salmon from the hatchery pens that were fit for food were divided amongst the Indian families. The results were satisfactory, and the Pemberton hatchery was filled with eggs—25,750,000 being obtained.

The decreased collection of sockeye eggs in the Harrison Lake district was partially made up by an increased collection of spring, dog, and humpback eggs.

Some 2,000 eggs were obtained from four-year old sockeye that were hatched and reared at the New Westminster hatchery. While these eggs did not hatch, and the last of them died towards the end of March, the fish from which they were procured still present a healthy and vigorous condition. After they reached the eyed stage, 2,000,000 sockeye eggs were transferred from the Pemberton to the provincial hatchery at Seton lake. The collection of eggs in the Fraser river watershed in 1916, was as follows:—

New Westminster Hatchery—	
Cohoe..	910,000
Harrison Lake Hatchery—	
Sockeye..	6,053,000
Cohoe..	269,000
Spring..	3,286,000
Dog..	1,055,000
¹ Pitt Lake Sub-hatchery—	
Sockeye..	2,650,000
Cohoe..	300,000
¹ Cultus Lake Sub-hatchery—	
Sockeye..	5,750,000
Cohoe..	25,000
Dog..	4,000,000
Pemberton Hatchery—	
Sockeye..	25,750,000
¹ Subsidiary to the Harrison Lake hatchery.	

The following transfers were made:—

From the Pemberton to the Seton Lake hatchery (eyed)	sockeye.	2,000,000
" " Cultus Lake to the Harrison Lake hatchery	"	5,295,000
" " Pitt Lake to the New Westminster hatchery	"	250,000
" " Cultus Lake to the Harrison Lake hatchery	dog.	200,000

RIVERS INLET.

The collection of sockeye eggs for the Rivers Inlet hatchery, in the streams flowing into Owikano lake, was increased by over one million, although the number of salmon of spawning size that reached these waters was comparatively small, the officer in charge estimating that there was a shortage of 75 per cent of the usual number. The fish were very scarce in the Cheo, Wawquash, Indian, Sunday, Askalon, Schumahan, and Nootkins rivers, but Quarp Creek, which is only 3 miles long, had more than its average run and yielded nearly 13,000,000 eggs. The balance of the collection was obtained in Genesse Creek, 1,173,000, and Hatchery Creek, 256,000.

The following transfers of eyed eggs were made from this hatchery:—

Namu hatchery	500,000
Kyoch streams near Bella Bella	100,000

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

SKEENA RIVER WATERSHED.

The collection for the two hatcheries on the Skeena River watershed, located on Lakelse and Babine lakes, was 2,400,000 less than that of 1915. No difficulty was experienced in filling the Lakelse hatchery, and the spawning operations covered a period of only nine days, although there was a somewhat smaller number of fish on the spawning grounds than last year. The run of salmon to Babine lake was light compared with former years, and although, when it was found that the usual grounds would not yield the required quantity, other creeks were prospected, the full supply of eggs for the Babine hatchery was not obtained. This hatchery was, for the three preceding years, filled from the Hatchery creek, but last season the number of salmon in it was not only smaller, but the males outnumbered the females seven or eight to one, and as a consequence the collection was nearly 30 per cent smaller than it is in an average season. The comparative scarcity of salmon is also indicated by the catch made by the Indians for food, which was from 10,000 to 15,000, as against 50,000 to 60,000 in an average season.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The collection of sockeye eggs for the Anderson lake hatchery was equal to the best previous year, and was almost double that of 1915—8,100,000 being obtained. In 1915, there was a scarcity of spawning salmon in the rivers of Vancouver island in which eggs are collected for hatchery purposes, but last season there was an estimated increase of 60 per cent of sockeye and over 50 per cent of dog salmon in the streams flowing into Anderson lake; while the run of Cohoe was, if anything, smaller than usual. The scarcity of parent salmon, in Clayoquot river and Kennedy lake, that was reported in 1915 again obtained last year, and as a consequence there was a falling off of over half a million in the collection of eggs for the Kennedy Lake hatchery.

The conditions in the Cowichan lake and tributary streams during the collecting period were unfavourable, and prevailing low water prevented the fish from ascending to their usual spawning grounds. The majority of parent fish in this district are taken in gill-nets, and while there was a decrease in the collection of the eggs of the fall spawning salmon, the present prospects are promising for an increased collection of steelhead and cut throat trout eggs this spring. The Nimpkish Lake hatchery, operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association, was also operated successfully and received its full supply, although the collection covered a slightly longer period.

GERRARD HATCHERY.

The collection of kamloops and speckled trout eggs in the Gerrard hatchery was not as large as in the previous year, and, unfortunately, a number of the speckled trout eggs were killed by frost on the collecting grounds. The speckled trout eggs were collected in Big Sheep creek, and the kamloops trout in Trout lake, at the mouth of the Lardo river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

A great variation is shown in the date, and the period of spawning of the sockeye in the different districts, as well as in the different streams of the same watershed. The first eggs were obtained in the Schallabuchan river, Lakelse lake, for the Lakelse hatchery, on August 5, and in Cultus creek, for the Harrison hatchery, on November 23. The following table shows the periods during which sockeye eggs were collected, in the various streams, for the different hatcheries:—

	First Eggs.	Last Eggs.
<i>Fraser River Watershed—</i>		
<i>Harrison Lake Hatchery—</i>		
Silver Creek	Sept. 9.	Sept. 13
Trout Creek	" 13.	Nov. 23
Morris Creek	Oct. 8	" 20
Cultus Creek	Nov. 23	Feb. 15
Upper Pitt River and Tributaries.....	Sept. 1	Oct. 8
Pemberton Hatchery—		
Birkenhead River	" 9	" 7
<i>Rivers Inlet Watershed—</i>		
<i>Rivers Inlet Hatchery—</i>		
Quirp Creek	Sept. 29.	Nov. 27
Genesee Creek	Oct. 12.	" 7
Hatchery Creek.....	Sept. 27.	Oct. 27
<i>Skeena River Watershed—</i>		
<i>Skeena River Hatchery—</i>		
Schallabuchan Creek.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 14
<i>Babine Lake Hatchery—</i>		
Hatchery Creek	Sept. 11	Oct. 4
<i>Vancouver Island—</i>		
<i>Kennedy Lake Hatchery—</i>		
Clayoquot Arm	Oct. 25	Nov. 18
<i>Anderson Lake Hatchery—</i>		
Clemens Creek	" 9	Oct. 26
Ternan Creek	" 30	Nov. 4
Beaches at Head of Lake.....	" 27.	" 10

RESULTS.

While the efficacy of fish culture is no longer a matter of experiment or conjecture, but has been established beyond all doubt, the following extract, from the report of the officer in charge of the Restigouche hatchery, shows what has been accomplished as regards the salmon fishery in the Restigouche river and Chaleur bay, by the Restigouche hatchery, and a judicious protection of the spawning beds:—

"The yield of the commercial salmon fishery in the bay last season far exceeded that of anything ever known in the history of the district. The majority of the stands made immense catches, so great in fact, that the freezers became filled before the close of the fishery, and the dealers absolutely refused to buy the fish. I heard of some netters having as many as 50 fish when they raised their traps for the season.

"Some good scores were made and, on the whole, I heard the anglers are well satisfied, and that the rivers are now well filled with stocked fish. The conditions for angling at first were not as favourable as usual. The first run of fish entered the rivers early in May and passed directly to the upper reaches and pools. In the meantime, as I have stated, the larger schools lingered in the bay, and the rivers dropped very low, and when the large body of the fish came, angling was almost confined to the large pools. The fish were even larger

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

than usual. Two gentlemen, holding water on the lower Matapedia, made a score of some 30 fish in ten days with an average of 27 pounds. This is the largest ever known on the Restigouche or its tributaries. I heard from one buyer that the first 12,000 pounds he purchased the fish averaged over 25 pounds. This is something unusual.

"I have heard of large numbers of adult fish going up the small brooks to spawn, something unheard of a few years ago, but as the fish increase in the main streams a large percentage will ascend the small brooks to spawn.

"There has not been a poor year on the Restigouche now for ten or twelve years and I am quite sure with the protection and hatchery work there will not be a return of any more off years. The salmon fishery is certainly a mine of wealth to this section of the country. The Riparian Association has disbursed nearly \$100,000 during the last five years for guardianship, leasing of rivers, nets, etc.

"The catch of salmon, last year, will probably exceed a million pounds in the bay Chaleur and at ten cents per pound, amounts to \$100,000. This flourishing industry, in addition to the smelt and all the other varieties of fish caught in the bay, make it perhaps one of the richest arms of the sea in the whole Dominion.

"The New Brunswick Government angling waters on the Restigouche were sold at public auction at Fredericton for the first time in 1883, the Restigouche waters realizing \$2,045 and the Upsalquitch \$210. The value of these government waters gradually increased from year to year and in 1903, twenty years later, the same waters were netting the Provincial Government the handsome return of \$10,820.

"It is certainly interesting to compare the above figures with the present conditions and prices now being asked and paid.

"I notice the Government waters on the Restigouche were offered for sale at public auction, at Fredericton, on March 21, 1917. The total upset price on the various sections was \$17,750. This does not include the Quebec side of the river, neither does it include the Upsalquitch river, which is now under rental at \$3,000 per annum, as against \$1,000 in 1903. The upset price of \$17,750 for the sections that will be put up at auction, and the rental of \$3,000 that is paid for the Upsalquitch, amounts to \$20,750 as against the rentals amounting to \$10,820 that were paid in 1903. These figures are an evidence of the present value of the salmon fishery and the condition of the rivers."

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

EXAMINATION OF RIVERS.

The survey of salmon rivers in the Maritime Provinces, which was undertaken three years ago, has been extended to the following streams, viz.:—

Musquash stream, St. John county.
 Tynemouth creek, St. John county.
 Salmon river, St. John county.
 Kennebecasis river, St. John county.
 Belleisle river, St. John county.
 Nashwaak river, St. John county.
 Jemseg, Grand lake, St. John county.
 Washademoak river, St. John county.
 Nerepis river, St. John county.
 Keswick river, St. John county.
 Oromocto river, St. John county.
 Little Salmon river, St. John county.
 Becaguimac stream, Carleton county.
 Meduxnekeag stream, Carleton county.
 Eel river, Carleton county.
 Pocologan stream, Charlotte county.
 Pollet river, Westmorland and Albert counties.
 Salmon river, Westmorland and Albert counties.
 Petitcodiac river, Westmorland county.
 Scoudouc river, Westmorland county.
 Aboushaggan river, Westmorland county.
 Shediak river, Westmorland county.
 Nigado river, Gloucester county.
 Millstream river, Gloucester county.
 Tetagouche river, Gloucester county.
 Middle river, Gloucester county.
 Little river, Gloucester county.
 Caraquet river, Gloucester county.
 Pokemouche river, Gloucester county.
 Big Tracadie river, Gloucester county.
 Little Tracadie river, Gloucester county.
 Buctouche river, Kent county.
 Richibucto river, Kent county.
 Kouchibouguac river, Kent county.
 Kouchibouguacis river, Kent county.

MARKING OF SALMON.

The marking of salmon, after they are stripped and before they are liberated from the various retaining ponds, was continued in 1916. As no recaptures bearing the brass tags were reported, their use has been discontinued, and silver tags attached at both ends, by silver wire, to the dorsal fin are used altogether. In 1915 fifty-one brass, and sixty-one silver tags were attached to the salmon when they were impounded, and when these salmon were stripped the following November fifty-seven silver tags, but not a single brass tag, were found. The brass tags were attached by one end to the second ray of the dorsal fin and the other end hung loose. The friction due to the movements of the salmon, apparently, wore out the fastening, or the fin itself.

The object of the marking was to gain some definite information with regard to the frequency of spawning in Atlantic salmon, and whether the late-run fish of a certain year, and their progeny, are always late run. It was not expected that reliable information would be obtained with regard to the growth of the fish between the time they were marked and recaptured, and such has proved to be the case. The salmon are carefully measured and marked by departmental officers before they are liberated, and the weight and length at the time they are recaptured is furnished by the fisherman who recaptures them, or by the handler who notices the tag. In a great many cases scales or measures are not available and in such cases the weights and lengths are only estimates, and are obviously incorrect.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The following tables show the recaptures, to date, of the salmon that have been marked and liberated from the different ponds. This work was started in 1913 and has been continued every year since, including 1916.

TADOUSSAC POND.

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins.)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
525	15 13	35 35	Kelt..... "	F "	Nov. 4, 1914 June 12, 1915.	Tadousac. Ste. Catherine, at mouth of Saguenay river.
1053	14 25	35 35	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 8, 1915. June 10, 1916.	Tadousac. Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
1077	12 21	33 33	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 10, 1915. June 7, 1916	Tadousac. St. Lawrence river, two miles from Tadousac..
1078	9 11	31 31	Kelt..... Clean.....	F. "	Nov. 10, 1915 June 10, 1916..	Tadousac. Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
1091	13 20	34 34	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 10, 1915. June 7, 1916.	Tadousac. Near hatchery, St. Lawrence river.
1143	11 11	27 27	Kelt..... Clean.....	M. "	Nov. 11, 1915 June 12, 1916.	Tadousac. Ste. Catherine's Bay, St. Lawrence river.
2040	14 22	36 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	F. "	Oct. 30, 1914 June 8, 1916	Tadousac. St. Lawrence river, two miles from Tadousac.
2053	21	39 39	Kelt..... Clean.....	M. "	Oct. 27, 1914. June 9, 1916	Tadousac. Two miles from Tadousac, St. Lawrence river.
2114	17 19	39 39	Kelt..... Clean.....	F. "	Nov. 3, 1914. June 8, 1916.	Tadousac. St. Lawrence river, near Tadousac.
2794	11 23	32 32	Kelt..... Clean.....	M. "	Nov. 5, 1915 June 8, 1916.	Tadousac. Grande Anse, St. Lawrence river, 4 miles from Tadousac.

NEW MILLS POND.

74	7½ 18	31½	Kelt..... Clean.....	M. "	Nov. 4, 1913 June 23, 1915	Tide Head, N.B. Petapedia pool, Restigouche river.
680	15 14½	38 38	Kelt..... "	F. "	Nov. 6, 1914 June 3, 1915..	New Mills. Matapedia.
1586	14½	36	" "	" "	Oct. 30, 1913. June 13, 1914..	Tide Head, Restigouche river. Chaleurs Bay.

MIRAMICHI POND.

296	13	36	Kelt..... "	F. "	Oct. 27, 1913.. June , 1914..	South Esk. Miramichi river, near Newcastle.
a299	6 16	28 36	" Clean ..	" "	Oct. 27, 1913., 1915.	South Esk.
388	5½ 5	27 28	Kelt..... ".....	M. "	Oct. 31, 1913 June , 1914	South Esk. Miramichi river, near Loggieville.
435	8 21½	31 37	" Clean.....	F. "	Nov. 6, 1913 July 5, 1915..	South Esk. N.W. branch Miramichi.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

MIRAMICHI POND.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins.)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
461	10 10	33 ...	Kelt..... "	F "	Nov. 13, 1913 June , , 1914	South Esk. Miramichi river, near Newcastle.
492	13 17	35 35	" Clean	M. "	Nov. 13, 1913 Aug. 31, 1915	South Esk. Bryenton, S.W. Miramichi.
736	6½ 10	27 28	Kelt..... "	F. "	Oct. 30, 1914 June 4, 1915	South Esk. Millerton, S.W. Miramichi.
749	10 14	31 32	" "	" "	Oct. 30, 1914 June 20, 1915	South Esk. Strathadam, N.W. Miramichi.
760	12½ 16	34 35	" Clean.....	M. "	Nov. 3, 1914 Aug. 10, 1915	South Esk. Indiantown, S.W. Miramichi.
786	11 14	32 32	Kelt..... "	F. "	Nov. 3, 1914 June 15, 1915	South Esk. Red Bank, N.W. Miramichi.
1329	11 11½	33 33	" "	" "	Nov. 17, 1915 Dec. 7, 1915	South Esk. Near Chatham, N.B.
A639	8 6½	30 30	" "	" "	Nov. 17, 1916 Dec. 15, 1916	South Esk. Chatham, Miramichi river.
A813	8 7	30 30	" "	M. "	Nov. 22, 1916 Dec. 22, 1916	South Esk. Chatham, Miramichi river.
A890	10½ 9¼	32 32	" "	" "	Nov. 22, 1916 Dec. 29, 1916	South Esk. Nappan river.

ST. JOHN POND.

107	7 14½	30 34½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F. "	Nov. 6, 1913 July 5, 1915	St. John Harbour. Branch Pool, Forks of Tobique.
1015	11 13	34	Kelt..... Clean	" "	Nov. 4, 1915 Aug. 10, 1916	St. John Harbour. Kingsclear, St. John river.
11023	10 15	32 34	Kelt..... Clean	" "	Nov. 4, 1915 " , 1916	St. John Harbour. "
1175	6 7	31	Kelt..... "	" "	Nov. 5, 1915 April 26, 1916	St. John Harbour. Gorham's Creek, St. John river.
1178	9 7¼	31 31	" "	" "	Nov. 5, 1915 April 28, 1916	St. John Harbour. Gorham's Creek, St. John river.
1405	6 20	31 38	" Clean	" "	Nov. 12, 1914 June 21, 1916	St. John Harbour. Stickney, Carleton Co.
1432	6	31	Kelt..... Clean	" "	Nov. 12, 1914 June 9, 1916	St. John Harbour. Near Falls at St. John.

MARGAREE POND.

152	16 18	36 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	M. "	Nov. 13, 1913 June 3, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters. Below Margaree Forks.
161	10 24½	24 39	Kelt..... Clean	" "	Nov. 13, 1913 July 12, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Half mile from Harbour entrance.
164	12 21½	24 37	Kelt..... Clean	" "	Nov. 13, 1913 July 5, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Three miles west of entrance to Margaree Harbour.

- 8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

MARGAREE POND—*Concluded*—

Number.	Weight (Lbs.)	Length (Ins)	Condition	Sex.	Date.	1 Where Liberated. 2 Where Caught.
183	18	36 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	F. "	Nov. 13, 1913 June 10, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters. Below Margaree Forks.
187	10 26	24 ...	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 13, 1913 Aug. 15, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree Forks.
196	12 18½	24 38½	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 13, 1913 July 15, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Port Hood.
204	14 16	36	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 15, 1913. June 2, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
210	14 23	24 38	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 15, 1913 Aug. 3, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Grand Etang.
217	18	36 ...	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 15, 1913 Aug. 27, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree Forks.
d230	10 20	24 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 15, 1913, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree river (Dept's net.)
243	12 21½	24	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 17, 1913 June 25, 1915..	Margaree river, tidal waters. One mile east Margaree Harbour.
246	16	36 ...	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 17, 1913. June 2, 1914	Margaree river, tidal waters. N.E. Margaree.
250	12 25	24 ...	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 17, 1913. Aug. 14, 1915..	Margaree river, tidal waters. Near Pleasant Bay, 55 miles from Mar- garee river.
819	9 20	28 ...	Kelt..... Clean.....	" "	Nov. 14, 1914.. June 10, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
c834	18	34 38	Kelt..... " .....	" "	....., 1914., 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. " " "
843	14 25	35 39½	" Clean.....	" "	Nov. 14, 1914 July 29, 1916..	Margaree Harbour. Cheticamp Point, N.S.
844	18 18	39	Kelt..... "	" "	Nov. 14, 1914.. June 3, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Margaree river, Barrick Pool.
895	9 24	30 30	" Clean.....	" "	Nov. 14, 1914.. June 24, 1916	Margaree Harbour. Pleasant Bay.
929	16 19	35 38	Kelt..... "	" "	Nov. 17, 1914.. June 5, 1915..	Margaree river, tidal waters. Creek, East Margaree.
934	6 6	28 28	" "	" "	Nov. 17, 1914 June 3, 1915	Margaree river, tidal waters. Creek, East Margaree.

a The salmon bearing tag 299 was shipped by W. S. Loggie, of Chatham, N.B., to Messrs. Baxter & Son, of Billingsgate, London, England. In December, 1915, the tag was returned to the Department by the President of the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

b Purchased from Commercial fishermen and impounded at St. John two years in succession.

c Taken two years in succession in the net operated in the Margaree river for taking parent fish for the Margaree pond.

d Taken twice, but not in successive years, in the net operated in the Margaree river for taking parent fish for the Margaree pond.

The term "kelt" is applied in the foregoing table to the salmon at the time they were tagged, as they had been in the respective retaining ponds for varying periods during the previous summer, and had all been stripped before they were tagged and liberated. They were taken in nets as clean-run fish in the neighbourhood of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

respective ponds, and were liberated in the same neighbourhood. At Tadousac, New Mills, and St. John ponds they were taken and impounded previous to August 15 and at Miramichi and Margaree after September 1.

The above tables show fifty-four recaptures: 10 in the Tadousac district; 3 in the Restigouche river and Chaleur bay, which were liberated from the New Mills pond; 13 in the Miramichi district; 7 in the St. John harbour, and the St. John river and its tributaries; 20 that were liberated from the Margaree pond.

Of the ten recaptures in the Tadousac district, one was taken as a kelt the spring after it was marked, and nine were clean-run fish when captured; six of these were taken the following spring, or about seven months, and three were taken about nineteen months, or two seasons after they were liberated. All the recaptures in this district were early-run fish the year that they were marked, and were also early-run the year that they were recaptured; two-thirds of them were apparently annual spawners, and the remainder were at least biennial spawners, although they may have been annual spawners and have returned to fresh water the intervening year between their marking and recapture.

Only three recaptures were reported from the New Mills or Restigouche district. Two of these were taken as kelts the spring after they were marked, and the third was taken as a clean-run fish in the Petapedia pool, Restigouche river, by an angler, in its second season.

The Miramichi recaptures—14 in number—were all late-run fish the year that they were marked. Four of them were retaken as kelts the same season, and six as kelts the following spring. Four were retaken as clean-run fish, one the following season, or nine months, and three two seasons, or from twenty to twenty-one months after they were marked. All four were taken during the commercial fishing season.

It is somewhat surprising that a larger number of recaptures have not been reported from this district, as almost twice as many fish were marked as in any other district, and in addition to the commercial catch which is large, upwards of three thousand salmon are taken, after the close of the commercial fishing season, for hatchery purposes.

Of the seven recaptures in the St. John watershed, two were kelts, taken the spring after they were marked, and five were clean-run. Two of the latter were taken one season, and three two seasons after they were marked and liberated. All the recaptures of clean-run fish belonged to the early run, and four of them were taken comparatively near the St. John pond, while one was taken near the forks of the Tobique river. The recapture that bore tag No. 1023 was purchased from a commercial weir fisherman in the St. John Harbour, for the pond, in 1915. After it was stripped and liberated in November of that year it weighed ten pounds and measured 32 inches in length. It was again found in the pond at stripping time in November, 1916, having again been purchased from a commercial fisherman. It measured 34 inches in length, weighed 15 pounds before and 12 pounds after it was stripped, and yielded 9,000 eggs. It was liberated the second time in a strong and healthy condition, but unfortunately the tag was removed and means of identification lost should it again be recaptured.

Twenty recaptures are reported from the fish that were marked and liberated from the Margaree pond; three of these were taken as kelts, the spring after they were marked, and seventeen as clean-run fish. Nine of the seventeen were taken in the Margaree river, three were taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within three miles of Margaree harbour, five were taken at a considerable distance from the Margaree river, namely, one at Port Hood, one at Grand Etang, two at Pleasant Bay, and one at Cheticamp Point.

Of the clean-run fish seven were taken the following spring, or one season, and ten were taken two seasons after they were marked. They were all late-run fish the

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

years that they were marked, and fifteen belonged to the early-run, and two belonged to the late-run, seven were annual spawners, and ten were, if not annual, at least biennial spawners, the year they were recaptured.

It appears that the majority of the salmon approach the Margaree river from the sea, from a north-easterly direction, as of the seven that were recaptured outside the mouth of the river, five were taken on the north-easterly side of Margaree harbour, two as far away as Pleasant Bay 35 miles distant, and only two were taken in a south-westerly direction, one three miles from the harbour and the other near Port Hood.

The recaptures from all the ponds, thirty-six in number, show that sixteen, or about 44½ per cent, returned to fresh water the season after they were marked and liberated, and were, therefore, in these seasons at least, annual spawners, and that twenty, or about 55½ per cent, of the recaptures were taken in their second season.

Twenty-one of the recaptures were late-run fish the years that they were tagged, and nineteen of these, or 90 per cent, were retaken as early-run fish, and only two, or about 10 per cent were taken as late-run fish after the close of the commercial fishing season.

Four of these recaptures were made in the Miramichi and fifteen in the Margaree river. For the past three seasons, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the years in which all the recaptures were made, an average of nearly three thousand salmon have been taken in the Miramichi river, after the close of the commercial fishing season, for hatchery purposes, and none of the salmon so taken bore tags. The only net fishing in the Margaree river is for hatchery purposes and is done after the close of the commercial fishing season, and in each of the years above mentioned, nearly eight hundred salmon have been taken there. If any proportion of the late-run salmon of any particular year are always late-run, a much larger percentage of the recaptures in both of these rivers would likely have been taken after the close of the commercial season in the nets that are operated for hatchery purposes. The fact that this has not been the case is direct evidence that the propagation of the eggs of the late-run salmon benefits the fisheries generally and does not tend to a predominance of late-run fish in the rivers where the fry hatched from the eggs of such fish are distributed.

NEW HATCHERIES.

Owing to the heavy expenditure in the prosecution of the war the Fish Breeding Service was not extended during the past season on the same scale that it was during several years previous. The old whitefish hatchery at Sandwich, which was established in 1876, was, however, replaced by a large whitefish and herring hatchery at Kingsville, lake Erie. The new hatchery is the largest in Canada, and has a capacity of 1,400 hatching jars. The building is 87 feet 6 inches long, 36 feet 4 inches wide, and 14 feet high from the sill to the plate. It has a double set of pumps and boilers, one of which is fitted for gas, and the other for coal fuel. The building is heated by the exhaust steam from the pumps. A modern dwelling, for the officer in charge, is located close to the hatchery. It is a two-storied building, 27 feet 6 inches long, and 27 feet wide, finished in the principal rooms with hardwood finish and flooring. Modern sanitary plumbing is installed, and the building is heated with steam from the hatchery boilers. The hatchery and dwelling are both lighted by electricity.

The water supply system did not prove satisfactory, and arrangements will have to be made to extend the end of the intake pipe into deeper water.

A subsidiary hatchery was erected on the Spray lakes, Alberta, which will be operated in conjunction with the Banff hatchery. The building is 18 feet by 24 feet, and is fitted up with ten troughs 16 feet long, 10½ inches wide and 6½ inches deep. The cabin for the staff is 16 feet by 20 feet. Both buildings are built of logs cut on the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

grounds, and the troughs are made of 22 guage galvanized iron, which were made in four foot sections, and carried in on pack horses from Banff and assembled on the ground.

A subsidiary hatchery was also built on Cultus lake, which will be operated in conjunction with the Harrison Lake hatchery. It is 55 feet long, 16 feet wide, 6½ foot wall, and contains 18 troughs, each 16 feet by 18 inches and 8 inches deep.

A motor launch, specially designed for the service, was constructed at the government dockyard, Sorel, P.Q., during the autumn of 1916, for the Thurlow hatchery. It is of the following leading dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all..	45	0
Breadth over plank..	10	0
Depth moulded..	4	11
Draft mean..	2	6
Horsepower, 45.		

The launch is of the cabin type, having square stern and raked stem, and is designed for towing at the stern and along side. A flush deck is fitted aft, on port and starboard sides in way of machinery and cabin and forward of the steering position.

The vessel is specially strengthened for the service, the leading scantlings being detailed below.

The keel and stem are of white oak, 8 inches by 4½ inches. The keelson is of oak, 9 inches by 2 inches. The frames are of white oak, 1½ inches by 1½ inches, spaced 9-inch centres, and extend from gunwale to gunwale. The main planking is of cypress 1½ inches thick, the sheer strakes and garboard strakes being of oak. Stringers and clamps of elm, 5 inches by 2½ inches, are fitted inside the frames and outside, longitudinal rubbing pieces are provided for taking the chafe of the pontoons and scows.

The decks, where fitted, are of pine 1½ inches thick, whilst the cabin on deck and sides is planked with pine ¾-inch thick, the deck over the cabin being covered with canvas.

The cabin is 15 feet long and has a clear head-room of about 7 feet, and contains steering position with exit to deck forward, w.e., locker berths, stores and motor. The fuel supply tanks are fitted forward and have a capacity for a very large radius of action. Aft the cabin is a large and roomy cockpit, specially designed and fitted to meet the requirements of the service. Large towing posts of oak are fitted forward and aft on the quarters, and one at the stern, with extra heavy fairleads and cleats adjacent, for towing duty.

The equipment of the launch is very complete, there being furnished steaming lights, windlass, anchor and cable, compass, signal mast, life saving appliances, fire extinguishers, heating appliances, fog horn, etc., and a complete outfit of spare parts for the motor.

The engine is a 6-cylinder, 4-cycle, "Buffalo," having cylinders 4½ inches diameter by 5-inch stroke, developing about 45 to 60 horse-power with the propellers running at 800 revolutions per minute.

The official trial was held at Sorel on October 12, 1916, when a mean speed of 9½ miles was obtained. Steering trials at full and half speed were also held, at the former a complete circle 80 feet in diameter was turned in 55 seconds, whilst at the latter a circle of 95 feet in diameter was turned in 1 minute 15 seconds. The launch was delivered at Belleville, Ont., on October 16, and was immediately placed in commission.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The retaining pond for parent trout at the Margaree hatchery was deepened to the extent of sixteen inches, and the retaining walls around, which are of concrete, were raised a small extent, but sufficient with the excavation to increase the depth of water in the pond by sixteen inches.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

The grounds surrounding the Thurlow hatchery were improved; a verandah and bay window added to the dwelling; the kitchen enlarged and an extra room built over it. The sea-wall surrounding the Port Arthur hatchery, which had been damaged by storms during the previous winter, was repaired and the pipe line which is carried across the Current river, from the power house, was raised and extra piers built under it.

The channel leading thereto and the lagoon at the Winnipegosis hatchery were dredged out and now afford a satisfactory harbour. The dredging entailed the tearing down and the rebuilding of the landing dock, and a portion of the piers supporting the intake pipe.

A cabin, 10 feet by 12 feet, on a large raft which can be moved as desired, and a boathouse, 32 feet by 14 feet, was built at the Lakelse lake, Skeena River hatchery. Forty new troughs, with stands, were built; the head tank relined; 120 new hatching baskets and a purse seine made; two miles of sleigh road cut out of the bush and graded; four miles of the old trail repaired, and sufficient logs were cut and hauled to the hatchery to build a work shop and warehouse at the Babine hatchery.

At the Anderson Lake hatchery a considerable piece of land, surrounding the building, was stumped and graded; boats repaired and painted; the wharf extended sixty feet; a bridge, 50 feet long by 5 feet wide, was built across Ternan creek and a 200-foot crib breakwater was built in front of the hatchery buildings. A houseboat, which can be moved to the various creeks as desired, was built at the Cowichan Lake hatchery, and the boathouse, the interior of the hatchery, and the mens' quarters were painted.

In addition to the above the machinery in all the hatcheries has been inspected and overhauled, and is in a good state of repair.

At the present time the department has fifty-one hatcheries, eleven subsidiary hatcheries, five salmon retaining ponds, and one lobster pond.

The accompanying tables give the distribution of the different species in each province, the hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species, and number of each species of fish distributed from each one, and the distribution of the different species from each hatchery during the season of 1916.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RODD,

Superintendent of Fish Culture.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

The total distribution of the various species in each province, in 1916, was as follows, viz.:—

Nova Scotia—

Atlantic salmon..	5,178,300	
Speckled trout..	302,150	
Shad..	300,000	
Lobsters..	409,006,800	
		<hr/>
		414,787,250

New Brunswick—

Atlantic salmon..	8,113,824	
Speckled trout..	317,100	
Shad..	261,000	
Lobsters..	190,308,000	
Red trout..	200	
		<hr/>
		199,000,124

Prince Edward Island—

Atlantic salmon	567,855	
Speckled trout...	420,450	
Lobsters..	111,000,000	
		<hr/>
		111,988,305

Quebec—

Atlantic salmon..	5,752,873	
Speckled trout..	209,600	
Ouananiche..	26,000	
Lobsters..	52,945,500	
		<hr/>
		58,933,973

Ontario—

Whitefish..	238,288,000	
Salmon trout..	31,601,906	
Pickrel..	128,833,200	
Speckled trout..	7,370	
Herring...	39,585,000	
		<hr/>
		438,315,476

Manitoba—

Whitefish..	250,500,000	
Pickrel..	16,000,000	
		<hr/>
		266,500,000

Saskatchewan—

Whitefish	15,920,000	
		<hr/>
		15,920,000

Alberta—

Salmon trout..	500,695	
Cutthroat trout..	20,000	
Herring..	4,170,500	
		<hr/>
		4,691,195

British Columbia—

Atlantic salmon..	217,963	
Sockeye salmon..	102,941,207	
Cohoe salmon	3,341,826	
Kamloops trout..	613,351	
Speckled trout..	413,514	
Cutthroat trout..	63,406	
Kokanee trout..	179,975	
Lake trout..	2,872	
Spring salmon..	3,116,334	
Steelhead salmon	38,483	
Humpback salmon..	3,834,000	
Whitefish..	25,000	
		<hr/>
		114,787,931

Total distribution..	<hr/>	1,624,924,254
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The following table gives hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species and number of each species of fish distributed from each one during the season of 1916, viz.:—

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1916.

Established.	Hatchery.	Location.	Species.	Quantity.			Total Distribution
				Fry.	Fingerlings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.
1876	Bedford.....	Halifax Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....	565,000			665,000
	".....	".....	Speckled trout.....	100,000			
1902	Margaree.....	Inverness Co., N.S.....	".....	85,000		128,575	2,173,575
	".....	".....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,960,000			1,300,225
1906	Windsor.....	Hants Co., N.S.....	".....	1,293,050	7,175		
1912	Middleton.....	Annapolis Co., N.S.....	Speckled trout.....	94,000	9,150	14,000	
	".....	".....	Atlantic salmon.....	540,000	4,500		
	".....	".....	Shad.....	300,000			961,650
1912	"Lindloff.....	Richmond Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....	640,000			680,000
1891	Bay View.....	Pictou Co., N.S.....	Lobsters.....	61,500,000			61,500,000
1905	Canso.....	Guysborough Co., N.S.....	".....	85,000,000			85,000,000
1911	Isaac's Harbour.....	".....	".....	28,860,000			28,860,000
1911	Inverness.....	Inverness Co., N.S.....	".....	58,000,000			58,000,000
1911	Arichat.....	Richmond Co., N.S.....	".....	52,946,800			52,946,800
1911	Antigonish.....	Antigonish Co., N.S.....	".....	71,000,000			71,000,000
1912	Little Bras D'Or.....	Cape Breton Co., N.S.....	".....	51,700,000			51,700,000
1912	Long Beach Pound.....	Digby Co., N.S.....	".....	715			715
1874	Restigouche.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,512,000	30,524		1,641,124
	".....	".....	Speckled trout.....	98,600			
1874	Miramichi.....	Northumberland Co., N.B.....	".....	55,000	37,000		2,530,000
	".....	".....	Atlantic salmon.....	2,380,000	58,000		
1880	Grand Falls.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	".....	1,322,000	72,800		1,394,800
1914	St. John.....	St. John Co., N.B.....	Speckled trout.....	10,000	116,500		
	".....	".....	Red trout.....		200		
	".....	".....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,065,000	67,000		1,258,700
1914	"Nipisiguit.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	".....	390,000			390,000
1915	"Tobique.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	".....	701,500			701,500
1915	"Sparkle.....	Carleton Co., N.B.....	".....	515,000			515,000
1912	"Shad St. John R.....	Kings Co., N.B.....	Shad.....	261,000			261,000
1903	Shernogue.....	Westmorland Co., N.B.....	Lobsters.....	107,000,000			107,000,000
1904	Shippigan.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	".....	39,508,000			39,508,000
1912	Buctouche.....	Kent Co., N.B.....	".....	43,800,000			43,800,000
1906	Kelly's Pond.....	Queen's Co., P.E.I.....	Speckled trout.....	398,550	21,900		988,305
	".....	".....	Atlantic salmon.....	565,500	2,355		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

1904	Charlottetown	Queen's Co., P.E.I.	Lobsters	68,000,000			68,000,000
1909	Charlottetown	King's Co., P.E.I.	"	43,000,000			43,000,000
1875	Tadoussac	Saguenay Co., Que	Atlantic salmon	1,666,873	20,000		
	"	"	Speckled trout	79,000	5,000		
1875	Gaspé	"	Quananiche	22,000	4,000		1,796,873
	"	Gaspé Co., Que	Speckled trout	117,000	8,600		
1906	Ste. Marguerite	"	Atlantic salmon	1,622,000	124,000		1,871,600
1909	Berperonnes	Saguenay Co., Que	"	600,000			600,000
1915	Port Daniel	"	"	1,000,000			1,000,000
1910	Port Daniel	Gaspé Co., Que	Lobsters	720,000			720,000
1910	Horse Harbour	Bonaventure Co., Que	"	18,660,000			18,660,000
1876	Sandwich	Magdalen Islands, Que	White fish	34,285,500			34,285,500
1908	Sarnia	Essex Co., Ont	Herring	63,000,000			63,000,000
	"	Lambton Co., Ont	Whitefish	23,500,000			
	"	"	Whitefish	16,500,000			
1912	Collingwood	"	Pickrel	32,000,000			
	"	Simcoe Co., Ont	Whitefish	19,500,000			
	"	"	Pickrel	28,000,000			
1908	Warton	"	Herring	3,000,000			
1912	Port Arthur	Bruce Co., Ont	Salmon trout	8,820,200	153,156		50,500,000
	"	Thunder Bay Dist., Ont	Whitefish	19,790,000			8,973,356
	"	"	Herring	13,085,000			
1912	Southampton	"	Salmon trout	8,551,000	831,900		42,265,270
1915	Thurlow	Bruce Co., Ont	Speckled trout		7,370	123,900	6,558,650
1915	Kenora	Hastings Co., Ont	Salmon trout	6,434,750			
1894	Selkirk	"	Whitefish	59,000,000			
1912	Gull Harbour	"	Salmon trout	6,687,000			65,687,000
	"	Rainy River Dist., Ont	Whitefish	60,498,000			
1914	Dauphin River	Selkirk, Man	Pickrel	68,833,200			129,331,200
1909	Winnabegosis	Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, Man	Whitefish	35,500,000			35,500,000
1915	Fort Qu'Appelle	"	"	50,000,000			
1914	Banff	Dauphin River, Lake Winnipeg, Man	Pickrel	16,000,000			66,000,000
	"	"	Whitefish	80,000,000			80,000,000
1911	Pirmez Creek	Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Man.	"	85,000,000			85,000,000
1905	Harrison Lake	Port Qu'Appelle, Sask	Herring	15,920,000			15,920,000
	"	Banff, Alberta	Salmon trout	4,170,500			
	"	"	Cutthroat trout	446,000	54,695		
	"	"	No collection	20,000			
	"	Pirmez Creek, Alta	Sockeye salmon	38,040,000			
	"	Harrison Lake, B.C.	Coho	1,164,000			
	"	"	Spring				2,540,000
	"	"	Humpback				3,549,000
	"	"	Sockeye				2,242,000
1906	Pemberton	Burkehead River, B.C.	Coho	22,892,000			45,293,000
1908	Stuart Lake	Stuart Lake, B.C.	Sockeye	2,840,000			22,892,000
1917	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.	Sockeye	488,000			5,082,000
	"	"	Whitefish	187,800			
	"	"	Humpback salmon	25,000			
	"	"		285,000			

The following table gives hatcheries that were operated, their location, date of establishment, species and number of each species of fish distributed from each one during the season of 1916, viz.:—*Concluded.*

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1916—*Concluded.*

Established.	Hatchery.	Location.	Species.	Quantity.				Total Distribution.
				Fry.	Fingerlings.	Advanced Fry.	Eggs.	
	New Westminster.	New Westminster, B.C.	Speckled trout.	75,000				
	"	"	Atlantic salmon.	35,000				1,105,800
	"	"	Cutthroat trout.	10,000				4,113,317
1903	Skeena River.	Lakelse Lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.	4,113,317				7,088,940
1908	Babine Lake.	Babine Lake, B.C.	"	7,088,940				12,594,100
1906	Rivers Inlet.	Owikano Lake, B.C.	"	11,994,100			600,000	
1910	Anderson Lake.	Anderson Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	"	4,078,000				
	"	"	"	197,726				4,275,726
1910	Cowichan Lake.	Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Coho	560,900	15,434			
	"	"	Spring		2,872			
	"	"	Lake trout.	1,492,100				
	"	"	Coho salmon.	11,000	2,464			
	"	"	Brook trout.	178,300	4,663			
	"	"	Atlantic salmon.	33,600	4,883			
	"	"	Steelhead	48,600	4,806			
	"	"	Cutthroat trout.	3,788,000		97,050		2,359,622
1910	Kennedy Lake.	Kennedy Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.	325,050				3,885,050
1914	Gerrard.	Trout Lake, Kootenay District, B.C.	Speckled trout.	179,975				
	"	"	Kokanee	539,400	73,951			1,118,376
	"	"	Kamloops	4,980,000				4,980,000
	dNimpkish.	Alert Bay, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.					
			Grand total.	1,613,884,831	1,744,898	363,525	8,931,000	1,624,924,254

- (a) Subsidiary hatcheries.
- (b) Berried lobsters not included in total distribution.
- (c) Floating hatchery.
- (d) Operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD HATCHERY.

	Atlantic Salmon.	Speckled Trout.
Indian river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Nine Mile river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Little Salmon river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Pennant river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Sackville river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Shubenacadie river, Halifax county..	50,000	
Musquodoboit river, Colchester county..	50,000	
St. Mary river, Guysborough county..	45,000	
Gold river, Lunenburg county..	30,000	
Mushamush river, Lunenburg county..	30,000	
Middle river, Lunenburg county..	30,000	
Martins river, Lunenburg county..	30,000	
Petite rivière, Lunenburg county..	20,000	
Roseway river, Shelburne county..	30,000	20,000
Secret lake, Halifax county.. . . . .	.....	10,000
Half Moon lake, Halifax county.. . . . .	.....	10,000
Five Island lake, Halifax county.. . . . .	.....	10,000
Wentzels lake, Lunenburg county.. . . . .	.....	15,000
Cleveland lake, Cumberland county.. . . . .	.....	10,000
McCormicks lake, Cumberland county.. . . . .	.....	10,000
Five Mile lake, Hants county.. . . . .	.....	15,000
	<u>565,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total distribution .. . . . .	.....	665,000

MARGAREE HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout. Fry.	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.	Advanced Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Forest Glen..	15,000	.....
Stuart brook..	15,000	.....
Marsh brook..	15,000	.....
Hatchery brook..	40,000	.....	3,575
Baddeck river.. . . . .	.....	120,000	
Little River Cheticamp.. . . . .	.....	100,000	
Indian brook.. . . . .	.....	100,000	
Middle river.. . . . .	.....	100,000	
Iron Bridge .. . . . .	.....	140,000	
Cameron brook .. . . . .	.....	40,000	
Etheridge crossing.. . . . .	.....	200,000	
Croudis bridge.. . . . .	.....	160,000	
Cranton bridge .. . . . .	.....	160,000	
Harts pool.. . . . .	.....	120,000	
Joseph Ross brook .. . . . .	.....	140,000	
McDermid crossing .. . . . .	.....	140,000	
James Ross bridge .. . . . .	.....	80,000	
George Coady crossing.. . . . .	.....	80,000	
Ingrahams brook.. . . . .	.....	100,000	
Murphy bridge.. . . . .	.....	60,000	
Greigg's crossing.. . . . .	.....	120,000	
Ingraham and Lovis brook .. . . . .	.....	.....	125,000
	<u>85,000</u>	<u>1,960,000</u>	<u>128,575</u>
Total distribution.. . . . .	.....	.....	2,173,575

LINDLOFF HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Margaree Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Maddans river..	30,000
Tillard river, east branch..	30,000
" " west branch..	90,000
Black river..	40,000
Scott's river..	40,000
Inhabitants river..	75,000
Framboise river..	40,000
Grand river..	75,000
Salmon river..	75,000
Dennys river..	75,000
Washabuck..	50,000
McRae's lake..	20,000
Hatchery lake and brook..	40,000
Total distribution..	<u>680,000</u>

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

WINDSOR HATCHERY.

	Salmon Fry.	Salmon Fingerlings.
Avon river, Hants county	303,050	7,175
Meander river, Hants county.. . . .	100,000	
Kennetcook river, Hants county	100,000	
Cornwallis river, Kings county.. . . .	100,000	
Gaspereaux river, Kings county.. . . .	240,000	
Great Village river, Colchester county.. . . .	150,000	
Middle river, Pictou county.. . . .	200,000	
West river, Pictou county.. . . .	100,000	
	1,293,050	7,175
Total distribution.. . . .		1,300,225

MIDDLETON HATCHERY.

County.	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.	Advanced Trout Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Shad Fry.
Skinner lake..... Yarmouth.	14,000					
Annis lake..... "	13,000					
Pearl lake..... "				50,000		
Hooper lake..... "				40,000		
Sissibo river..... Digby.....	22,000					
Silver river..... "	20,000					
Spectacle lake..... "				25,000		
Mersey river..... Annapolis..	25,000					
Annapolis river—						
Nictaux brook..... "		2,000		25,000		
Morton brook..... "		2,000		25,000		
McGill lake..... "				100,000		
Lequille river..... "				70,000		
Round Hill river..... "				40,000		
Nictaux river..... "				15,000		300,000
Critchell brook..... "			5,000			
Park brook..... "			3,000			
Kelley lake..... "			6,000			
Fales river..... Kings..				60,000		
Aylesford brook..... "				40,000		
Mersey river..... Queens..				50,000		
Vroom brook..... "		3,000				
Mt. Hanley lake..... "		1,000				
Kyimkyik lake..... "		475				
Cedar lake..... "		475				
Nicholl's brook..... "		200				
Bear river..... "					2,500	
Spring Water lake..... "					2,000	
	94,000	9,150	14,000	540,000	4,500	300,000
Total distribution.....						961,650

LONG BEACH LOBSTER POND.

Berried Lobsters.

Westport harbour and Pond cove.. . . .	228
Flower cove, near Westport.. . . .	22
Bay of Fundy, above Tiverton and East Ferry.. . . .	27
" " near Digby.....	30
Mink cove in St. Mary's bay.. . . .	20
Sandy cove, in St. Mary's bay.. . . .	130
French Shore in St. Mary's bay.. . . .	11
Between Petite Passage and Long beach, St. Mary's bay.. . . .	96
Near Long island.. . . .	10
Little River... . . .	5
Between Long beach and Little River.. . . .	27
Long beach.....	77
St. Mary's bay... . . .	32
Total distribution.. . . .	715

(Not included in the distribution figures.)

ARICHAT HATCHERY.

BAY VIEW HATCHERY.

CANSO HATCHERY.

INVERNESS HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Grand Etang..	7,000,000
Chimney Corner..	5,000,000
Inverness..	5,000,000
Cape Rouge..	8,000,000
Belle Cote..	2,000,000
Margaree Harbour..	5,000,000
Pleasant bay..	4,000,000
Cheticamp..	5,000,000
Little river..	3,000,000
Broad Cove marsh..	5,000,000
Friar's Head..	2,000,000
Eastern harbour..	7,000,000
Total distribution	58,000,000

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

ISAAC'S HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Tor Bay point..	2,120,000
Beckerton..	1,000,000
Bear Trap Head..	1,000,000
Shoal point..	2,000,000
Charlo cove..	2,000,000
Big island..	500,000
Goose island..	2,500,000
Betty cove..	1,500,000
Drum Head island..	500,000
Country Harbour..	2,000,000
Coddles Harbour..	2,000,000
New Harbour..	5,000,000
Black Ledge..	2,000,000
Scraggly Ledge..	3,000,000
Graham Shoal..	500,000
Island Harbour..	1,000,000
Fisherman Harbour..	240,000
Total distribution	28,860,000

LITTLE BRAS D'OR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Bird island..	7,500,000
Little Bras D'Or..	15,200,000
Big Bras D'Or..	5,500,000
Low point..	9,000,000
Big pond..	4,000,000
South Bar..	3,000,000
Mill pond..	4,500,000
Sydney bay..	3,000,000
Total distribution..	51,700,000

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Fingerlings.	Speckled Trout Fry
Restigouche river—			
Near hatchery.. . . . .	.....	5,524	
Slide, 38 miles from hatchery	320,000	.....
Two brooks..	320,000	.....
Cross Point island..	320,000	.....
Matapedia river—			
Near Salmon lake	40,000	.....
Causapschal..	35,000	.....
St. Florence..	35,000	.....
Appell..	22,000	.....
Upsalquitch..	300,000	.....
Causapschal river..	35,000	.....
Jacquet river..	25,000	.....
Charlo river..	25,000	.....
Benjamin river..	25,000	.....
Bouly's lake..	10,000	.....
Howard's lake.. . . . .	.....	.....	5,000
Causapschal lakes.. . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
Maguire's lake.. . . . .	.....	.....	10,600
Lily lake.. . . . .	.....	.....	8,000
Twelve Mile lake... . . . .	.....	.....	15,000
Fourteen Mile lake.. . . . .	.....	.....	10,000
Christopher brook.. . . . .	.....	15,000	
Baker brook.. . . . .	.....	10,000	
	1,512,000	30,524	98,600
Total distribution..			1,641,124

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY.

<i>Subsidiary to Restigouche Hatchery.</i>		Atlantic Salmon.
		Fry.
Middle river..	..	25,000
Tetagouche river..	..	25,000
Nipisiguit river—		
Falls pool..	..	30,000
Camp pool..	..	40,000
Mouth of Basin..	..	30,000
Grilse pool..	..	48,000
Church point..	..	25,000
Chain pool..	..	20,000
Bear Island pool..	..	10,000
Club House..	..	25,000
Long pool...	..	5,000
Papineau river..	..	20,000
Knight's brook..	..	39,000
Marshall's beach...	..	20,000
Gillmore's brook..	..	10,000
Middle Island pool..	..	18,000
Total distribution..		390,000

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Finger-lings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Finger-lings.
Main Northwest Miramichi and tributaries.....			800,000	
Little Southwest Miramichi and tributaries.....			700,000	
Sevogle.....	5,000		150,000	
Millstream.....			150,000	28,000
Black river.....			100,000	
Buctouche river.....			75,000	
Petiteodiac river.....			75,000	
Richibucto river.....			100,000	
Nashwaak river.....			75,000	
Canaan river.....			80,000	
Kouchibouguac river.....			75,000	
Bartibog river and tributaries.....	50,000	37,000		
Wild Cat brook.....				30,000
	55,000	37,000	2,380,000	58,000
Total distribution			2,530,000	

SPARKLE HATCHERY.

<i>Subsidiary to Miramichi Hatchery.</i>		Atlantic Salmon.
South West Miramichi river—		
Main River—		
Five Mile brook..	..	50,000
Gold brook..	..	40,000
Bigger brook..	..	50,000
South branch—		
Clearwater brook..	..	40,000
Bogan brook..	..	30,000
Falls brook..	..	20,000
Elliott brook..	..	40,000
Main branch..	..	45,000
North branch—		
McKenzie brook..	..	40,000
Beedal brook...	..	50,000
Juniper brook..	..	30,000
Simpson brook..	..	30,000
Main branch..	..	50,000
Total distribution..		515,000

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

SHAD HATCHERY.

Kennebecasis river—	Shad.
Darling's lake spawning grounds..	261,000

SHIPPIGAN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Caribou creek..	10,508,000
Pointe à Peinture...	6,000,000
Pointe Brulé..	11,000,000
Shippigan harbour..	8,000,000
Alexander's point..	4,000,000
Total distribution..	<u>39,508,000</u>

BUCTOUCHE HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Buctouche beach..	7,200,000
St. Edwards..	6,000,000
St. Anne's..	2,400,000
Buctouche harbour..	10,200,000
Cormierville..	4,800,000
Cocagne bar..	2,400,000
Richbucto cape..	3,600,000
Cocagne head..	3,600,000
Between St. Ann's and St. Edwards..	3,600,000
Total distribution	<u>43,800,000</u>

SHEMOGUE HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Murray corner..	11,000,000
Near hatchery..	12,000,000
Little cape..	8,000,000
Bald cape..	16,000,000
Grant's corner..	9,000,000
Tormentine cape..	17,000,000
Leger's brook..	12,000,000
Bayfield..	7,000,000
Dupuis corner...	5,000,000
Bald cape and Dupuis corner..	10,000,000
Total distribution..	<u>107,000,000</u>

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Finger- lings.	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Finger- lings.
Main river—				
Winter river.....		8,500	67,500	
Cox's brook.....	20,000			
West's stream.....	20,000			
Hardy's stream.....	82,250			
Brackley Point road.....	14,225			
Midgell river.....			67,500	
East river—				
Sherry's stream.....	40,000		67,500	
McGuirk's stream.....	16,750			
West river—				
Hyde's brook.....	40,000		67,500	
Morrell river—				
Fisher's brook.....	50,000		60,000	
McCullough brook.....			60,000	
North river—				
McNeil's stream.....	25,000	3,500	30,000	
Crabbe's brook.....			35,500	
Curtis brook.....	20,000		30,000	
McKenna stream—				
Redmond's brook.....	34,100			
Belle river—				
Hancock's stream.....	12,000		40,000	
Hunter river—				
Hazelgrove brook.....	10,000		40,000	
Black river—				
Taylor's brook.....	14,225			
Johnston river.....		1,000		1,000
Curtisdale river.....		1,000		355
Gates river.....		900		
Mores river.....		1,000		1,000
Hatchery pond.....		6,000		
	398,550	21,900	565,500	2,355
Total distribution.....			988,305	

CHARLOTTETOWN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
St. Peter island, west bar..	10,000,000
St. Peter island, east bar..	7,000,000
Canoe cove..	2,000,000
Governor's island..	10,000,000
Point Prim reef..	8,000,000
Point Prim, east bar...	2,000,000
Keppock reef..	8,000,000
Pinette..	6,000,000
Point Prim..	2,000,000
Seal Rock..	11,000,000
Crown Point..	2,000,000
Total distribution..	68,000,000

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

GEORGETOWN HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Murray harbour..	6,000,000
Annandale bay..	6,000,000
Launching bay..	5,000,000
Between Panmure island and Murray harbour..	5,000,000
Montague river..	5,000,000
Outside Boughton island..	5,000,000
Cardigan bay	6,000,000
St. Mary's bay..	5,000,000
Total distribution..	43,000,000

QUEBEC.

TADOUSAC HATCHERY.

	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Finger- lings.	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Finger- lings.	Ouana- niche Fry.	Ouana- niche Finger- lings.
Anse St. Jean river.....	300,000					
Mars river.....	300,000					
Malbaie river.....	300,000					
Lac du Jugo.....	125,000					
Baude river.....	200,000	4,000				
Petit Saguenay river.....	211,000					
Rond lake.....	80,873					
Tadousac lake.....	150,000		20,000			
Bergeronnes river.....			8,000			
Boulanger lake.....			4,000			
Sapin lake.....			4,000			
Chisholm lake.....		6,000	2,000			2,000
Brisson lake.....			2,000			
Philias lake.....			2,000			
Dufour lake.....			2,000		2,000	
Gravel lake Chicoutimi.....			2,000			
Leon St. Alexander lake.....			1,000			
Hatchery lake.....		4,000	20,000	2,000		2,000
Lock brook.....		6,000	10,000	3,000		
Metabetchouan river.....					20,000	
Lac des Equerres.....			2,000			
	1,666,873	20,000	79,000	5,000	22,000	4,000
Total distribution.....					1,796,873	

STE. MARGUERITE HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Tadousac Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Portage river..	600,000

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

BERGERONNES HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Tadousac Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Long lake..	300,000
Gobeil lake..	300,000
Boulanger lake..	100,000
Trout lake..	100,000
Caribou lake..	100,000
Guillaume lake..	50,000
Croche lake..	50,000
Total distribution	1,000,000

GASPE HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Speckled Trout Finger- lings	Atlantic Salmon Fry.	Atlantic Salmon Finger- lings.
St. John river.....	30,000		650,000	62,000
York river.....	30,000		667,000	62,000
Dartmouth river.....	15,000			
First lake.....	15,000	8,600		
Third lake.....	12,000			
Fourth lake.....	15,000			
Malbaie river.....			25,000	
Grand river.....			80,000	
Grand Pabos river.....			80,000	
Port Daniel river.....			40,000	
Little Cascapedia river.....			80,000	
	117,000	8,600	1,622,000	124,000
Total distribution		1,871,600		

DARTMOUTH HATCHERY.

Subsidiary to Gaspé Hatchery.

	Atlantic Salmon. Fry.
Dartmouth river..	720 000

PORT DANIEL HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
St. Godfroi to Shigawake..	5,000,000
Port Daniel, west to east..	3,000,000
Newport to Point Macron..	6,000,000
St. Godfroi..	2,500,000
Near hatchery..	2,160,000
Total distribution..	18,660,000

HOUSE HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Lobsters.
Sandy beach..	1,285,500
Cranberry head..	2,000,000
Wolf island..	3,000,000
Red point..	6,000,000
Narrows..	6,000,000
Fletcher's cove..	3,000,000
Cape Vere..	5,000,000
Red cape..	4,000,000
Little harbour..	4,000,000
Total distribution..	34,285,500

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

ONTARIO.

SANDWICH HATCHERY.

Lake Erie—	Whitefish.
Barr point..	15,000,000
Pigeon bay..	20,000,000
Lake St. Clair—	
Mitchell's bay..	3,000,000
Detroit river—	
Bois Blanc island..	21,000,000
At hatchery..	4,000,000
Total distribution..	<u>63,000,000</u>

SARNIA HATCHERY.

Lake Erie—	Herring.	Whitefish.	Pickarel.
Bois Blanc island..	11,500,000	3,500,000	
Lake Huron—			
Along lake shore, twelve to thirty miles from hatchery	12,000,000	13,000,000	
Spawning grounds, eight to twenty miles from hatchery.. . . .	.....	.....	27,000,000
Port Frank, Aux Sables river .. . .	.....	.....	5,000,000
	<u>23,500,000</u>	<u>16,500,000</u>	<u>32,000,000</u>
Total distribution..			<u>72,000,000</u>

COLLINGWOOD HATCHERY.

Georgian Bay—	Whitefish.	Pickarel.	Herring.
Dows bay..	3,812,340	10,000,000	
Three-Mile point..	3,812,340	.....
Six-Mile point..	7,712,320	.....
Finy island..	4,163,000	.....
Nottawasaga river.. . . . .	.....	5,000,000	
Severn river.. . . . .	.....	10,000,000	
Nottawasaga bay.. . . . .	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<u>19,500,000</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Total distribution..			<u>50,500,000</u>

THURLOW HATCHERY.

Lake Ontario—	Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.
Bay of Quinte..	59,000,000	
Nicholson's island.. . . . .	.....	1,700,000
Eastern Gap.. . . . .	.....	3,147,000
Brighton.. . . . .	.....	1,840,000
	<u>59,000,000</u>	<u>6,687,000</u>
Total distribution..		<u>65,687,000</u>

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

WIARTON HATCHERY.

Lake Huron—	Salmon Trout.	Salmon Trout.
	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Providence bay...	500,000	
South bay..	500,000	
Rattlesnake harbour..	450,000	
Tobermory..	400,000	
Georgian Bay—		
Jackson's shoal..	500,000	
Presqu'île..	500,000	
Meaford..	500,000	
Vails point..	400,000	
Cameron's point..	400,000	
White Cloud Island..	400,000	
Hay island..	400,000	
Four-Mile point..	400,000	
Griffith island..	400,000	
Gravelly point..	400,000	
Cape Croker..	400,000	
Pruder's landing..	400,000	
Pound-net ground..	700,000	
Wlarton bay..	670,200	
Colpoy's bay..	.....	153,156
Ontario Government..	500,000	
	8,820,200	153,156
Total distribution..		8,973,356

PORT ARTHUR HATCHERY.

	White-fish.	Herring.	Salmon Trout Fry.	Salmon Trout Fingerlings.	Speckled Trout Fingerlings.
Black bay.....	2,000,000				
Blend river.....	4,000,000				7,370
Caribou island.....	2,000,000				
Amethyst harbour.....	2,000,000				
McKenzie river.....	2,000,000				
Mary island.....	2,000,000		400,000		
Papoose island.....	2,000,000				
Wild Goose point.....	2,000,000				
Vicinity of hatchery.....	1,790,000	13,085,000	551,000	831,900	
Rosspport and Jackfish.....			400,000		
Point Magnét.....			400,000		
Pie island.....			1,200,000		
Thunder cape.....			800,000		
Silver island.....			400,000		
Carp river.....			400,000		
Mink island.....			400,000		
Welcome island.....			400,000		
Welcome Island shoal.....			800,000		
Hare island.....			400,000		
Tee harbour.....			400,000		
Edwards island.....			400,000		
Walkers channel.....			400,000		
Barepoint.....			800,000		
	19,790,000	13,085,000	8,551,000	831,900	7,370
Total distribution.....			42,265,270		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

SOUTHAMPTON HATCHERY.

Lake Huron—	Salmon Trout. Fry.	Advanced Salmon Trout. Fry.
Chief point..	2,828,250	
Main station...	1,150,000	
Black point..	600,000	123,900
Nine-Mile point...	900,000	
Kincardine..	478,250	
Stokes bay..	478,250	
	<hr/> 6,434,750	<hr/> 123,900
Total distribution..		<hr/> 6,558,650

KENORA HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Pickarel.
Henles Point..	15,000,000	
Whitefish bay...	15,000,000	23,000,000
Bishops bay..	15,000,000	
Shoal lake..	15,000,000	10,000,000
Bay at hatchery..	498,000	833,200
Poplar bay.. . . . .	.....	10,000,000
Channel island.. . . . .	.....	10,000,000
Fraser island.. . . . .	.....	15,000,000
	<hr/> 60,498,000	<hr/> 68,833,200
Total distribution		<hr/> 129,331,200

MANITOBA.

SELKIRK HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Red River at Selkirk	<hr/> 35,500,000

GULL HARBOUR HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.	Pickarel.
Lake Winnipeg at hatchery..	50,000,000	14,992,000
Pelican lake.. . . . .	.....	224,000
Killarney lake... . . . .	.....	200,000
Max lake.. . . . .	.....	80,000
Louise lake.. . . . .	.....	4,000
Lake Winnipeg, mouth of Red river.. . . . .	.....	500,000
	<hr/> 50,000,000	<hr/> 16,000,000
Total distribution..		<hr/> 66,000,000

DAUPHIN RIVER HATCHERY.

	Whitefish
Dauphin river.	<hr/> 80,000,000

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Lake Winnipegosis, near Snake Island..	<hr/> 85,000,000

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT QU'APPELLE HATCHERY.

	Whitefish.
Lebret lake..	3,000,000
Long lake..	5,000,000
Ketepwa lake..	3,000,000
Sioux lake..	2,000,000
Upper Fishing lake..	2,920,000
Total distribution..	15,920,000

ALBERTA.

BANFF HATCHERY.

	Herring Fry.	Salmon Trout Fry.	Salmon Trout Fingerlings.	Cut-throat Trout Fry.
Johnstone lake.....	600,000			
Minnewanka lake.....	3,570,500	446,000	54,695	
Boom lake.....				10,000
Fish creek				10,000
	4,170,500	446,000	54,695	20,000
Total distribution..		4,691,195		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER HATCHERY.

	Cohoe.	Sockeye.	White-fish.	Hump-back.	Speckled Trout.	Atlantic Salmon.	Cutthroat Trout.
Salmon river.....	270,000	72,000					
Pitt lake.....	50,000	50,000					
Pitt river.....	70,000						
Dawson creek.....	20,000		10,000				
Allan creek.....	25,000						
Keanacka creek.....	28,000						
McKay creek.....	15,000						
Silver creek.....	10,000	20,600		145,000			
Kawkowa creek.....		25,000					
Ruby creek.....		20,000					
Hastings park.....		200			200		
Cilley creek.....				140,000			
Stave lake.....					5,000	25,000	
Gowichan lake hatchery.....					14,000		
Todds Inlet.....					6,000		
Shawnigan lake.....					4,000		
Lake Coma.....					26,000		
Paul lake.....					5,000		
Reices creek.....					14,800		
Errock lake.....			15,000				
Park pond.....						10,000	
Victoria.....							10,000
	488,000	187,800	25,000	285,000	75,000	35,000	10,000
Total distribution							1,105,800

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

In addition to above, the following eggs in an eyed condition were shipped:

	Cohoe.	Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.
Vancouver.....	40,000		
Hastings Park.....		50,000	15,000
	40,000	50,000	15,000

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

Sockeye salmon.. fry.	38,040,000
Cohoe salmon.. "	1,164,000
Spring salmon.. eggs.	2,540,000
Humpback salmon "	3,549,000
Total distribution..	45,293,000

All the fry were liberated in the creeks and along the shores of lakes Harrison and Cultus.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

	Sockeye.
Birkenhead river..	22,892,000
Total distribution..	22,892,000

In addition to the above, 1,000,000 sockeye eyed eggs were shipped to the provincial hatchery at Seaton lake, B.C.

STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

	Sockeye Fry.	Sockeye Eyed Eggs.
Stuart lake, Cunningham creek..	2,840,000	
Babine lake, 15-Mile creek..		2,242,000
Total distribution..		5,082,000

SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

	Sockeye.
Lakelse lake..	3,413,317
Schallabuchan creek...	700,000
Total distribution..	4,113,317

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY.

	Sockeye Fry.
Babine lake, Salmon river..	7,088,940

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

	Sockeye Fry.	Sockeye Eyed Eggs.
Owikano lake, hatchery ponds..	8,191,300	
Quarp creek..	2,500,000	
Genessl creek..	1,302,800	
Namu hatchery..		500,000
East Bella-Bella...		100,000
	11,994,100	600,000
Total distribution..		12,594,100

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY.

Anderson lake—	Sockeye.	Cohoe.
Clemens creek.. . . .	3,920,000	
Ternan creek.. . . .	158,000	197,726
	<hr/> 4,078,000	<hr/> 197,726
Total distribution.. . . .		<hr/> 4,275,726

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY.

Kennedy lake—	Sockeye Fry.	Advanced Sockeye Fry.
Irvine creek.. . . .	555,415	
Shelter bay.. . . .	1,031,485	
Beach at head of lake.. . . .	796,340	
Beach opposite hatchery.. . . .	634,760	
Hatchery pond... . .	770,000	
Beach near hatchery.. . . .	.....	97,050
	<hr/> 3,788,000	<hr/> 97,050
Total distribution		<hr/> 3,885,050

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

GERRARD HATCHERY.

	Speckled Trout Fry.	Kokanee Trout Fry.	Kamloops Trout Fingerlings.	Kamloops Trout Fry.
Lardo river.....	3,050	179,975	73,951	466,900
Big Sheep creek.....	142,000			
Meadow creek.....	40,000			
Crawford bay.....	10,000			
Blueberry creek.....	20,000			
Pass creek.....	20,000			
Beaver creek.....	30,000			
Goat river.....	30,000			
Inonoklin river.....	30,000			
Christiana lake.....				25,000
N. Forks Kettle river.....				25,000
N. Forks Salmon river.....				12,500
Harrop lake.....				10,000
	325,050	179,975	73,951	539,400
Total distribution				1,118,376

NIMPKISH HATCHERY.

Operated by British Columbia Packers' Association.

Nimpkish lake.....	Sockeye. 4,980,000
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 12.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on last season's work in connection with oyster culture in the Maritime Provinces.

RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

On the opening of navigation I had the *Ostrea* launched and prepared for sea, and after receiving instructions from your department proceeded to Richibucto, N.B.

I did not leave Charlottetown until May 29, as the season was very backward, and arrived in Richibucto on the 31st. Here I met Messrs. O'Leary and Lodge, directors of the Shemogue Oyster Company, who were about to start oyster fishing under special license, their intention being to transplant any oysters taken on specially prepared grounds in Big Shemogue harbour, N.B. On Thursday, June 1, we went up Main river in their oyster dredging boat (the *Shemogue*) and commenced dredging oysters above Chapel point. This was continued on Friday. On Saturday they took on board all oysters that had been caught by the local fishermen, and returned to Richibucto. I left Richibucto in their vessel and proceeded to Shemogue, arriving there at 7.30 p.m. As the tide was then too low to plant the oysters, this was done on the following morning (Sunday). I then examined a piece of ground which was planted last season, and found that the oysters had improved very much; the shells had hardened and had become much heavier, and the meat of the oyster had improved. There were some dead ones found amongst them, owing to the breakage of shells, which were very brittle, in transit. It was also reported that some of the oysters had been touched with frost owing to the lateness of the season and the bad weather that prevailed during the fall of the year when they were planted.

I left Shemogue and returned to Richibucto, where the *Shemogue* was then engaged in oyster fishing. The firm of O'Leary & Lodge purchased all the oysters that were caught in this river, by the local fishermen, during the month of June.

It was my intention to have inspected other areas, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, held under lease by the above company, but my services being required elsewhere, it was impossible for me to do so at that time, and during the season another opportunity never offered itself.

CARIBOU, N.S.

After finishing Richibucto I proceeded to Caribou and examined the bed which was planted there. The bottom on the eastern end appears to be a little muddy while the other portion is clean.

There are no signs of spat on this area. The oysters which were transplanted from Prince Edward Island have grown since my last visit. While there does not appear to be any sign of death amongst them, their growth is slow. I took two hauls of the dredge from this bed, and caught, in the first haul, eighty-seven large and eighteen small ones; the second haul, 105 large oysters and forty small ones.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

On the area where the American oysters were planted I took two hauls, the first one containing 83 oysters, and the second haul sixty-eight oysters. These do not appear to have grown very much and the sample was disappointing. I did not notice much death among them, the area being clean and a good current running over them. There are two small streams emptying into the harbour just above the area, and the main river runs up for miles above the bed. Oysters are found in small quantities in this river, about three miles above the reserve.

The following are the numbers of oysters taken during each examination: Prince Edward Island oysters (1913), 251 and 179; (1914), 87, 95 and 78; (1916), 87 large oysters and 18 small ones, 105 large oysters and 40 small ones. Number of American oysters caught in (1913) 115, 125 and 195; (1914), 89, 110 and 98; (1916) 83 and 63 oysters.

The samples of the American oysters were very much smaller than those obtained from the Prince Edward Island portion of the bed.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

After finishing my work at Caribou, N.S., I left Charlottetown on June 19, and proceeded to Shediac, where I was engaged in raking over and cleaning the oyster areas in the bay. There appeared to be quite a lot of sediment settled over the beds.

I continued work here until June 29, when, having received instructions to report to Inspector Matheson to assist in lobster patrol, I left for Charlottetown, arriving there on the 30th. I may say that some of the grounds at Shediac were much improved during my visit, but I did not clean all the beds in the bay.

LOBSTER PATROL.

On my arrival in Charlottetown I met Inspector Matheson, who instructed me to patrol the shores on the north side of Prince Edward Island, from North Cape to Malpeque.

The fishermen were busy taking in their gear and very little, if any, fishing was observed. Several lines were hauled; some of which had no traps on them, while others had unbaited traps which had not yet been taken in. I continued patrolling in this locality until relieved by the C.G.S. *Nelson*, which remained at this station during the remainder of the season. I left Alberton on July 24, and went into Richibucto for shelter. While here, I received instructions to proceed to Sorel, P.Q., to inspect the new oyster boat which was being built.

I left Richibucto on July 26, and returned on August 5. I then took the *Ostrea* to Charlottetown. From here I sailed to the south side of the island and patrolled around Pownal bay, Point Prim, St. Peter island, Cape Traverse and along the shores to Summerside until August 19.

LOT 10 RIVER.

Before leaving Alberton, Professor Shaw, of Charlottetown, who has been superintending the laying out of oyster areas for the Provincial Government, sent Mr. B. R. Hooper, his assistant surveyor, to accompany me in an examination of mud-digging and oyster-fishing areas in lots 6 and 10. Our joint report is as follows:—

“Upon examination we found that very little change had taken place in these areas since the examination made by Captain Kemp in 1903.

“In Trout and Foxley rivers, the following areas and beds should be reserved for fishing purposes: The Kelly bed, the Barrie bed (situated off Bryan's Point), the Rocky Point bed, the Upper and Lower Lot 6 Point beds, also the small deep-edged bed off George Bryan's shore. In Trout river the ground from Goff's bridge to, and including the Louis bed, should be reserved.

“Permission might be given the farmers to dig mud on the remainder of the public beds. Many of the beds between the Kelly bed and Clark's island are

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

becoming silted up, and contain few or no oysters. Some of these beds have a considerable depth of good mud. The ground from the Louis bed to the Rocky Point and Barrie beds also contains a large amount of mud which might still be left for the farmers. These areas should supply sufficient mud for a number of years.

"In Mill river we found that oysters are fished for on the sides of the channel and on small beds which are useless for mud-digging, while the beds from which the mud is taken contain practically no oysters.

"Respectfully submitted,

"B. R. HOOPER, *Surveyor*.

"E. KEMP, *Oyster Expert*."

The 1903 report above referred to reads as follows:—

"I proceeded to lot 10 river where I made a careful examination of the area from above Goff's bridge down to the old wharf, and find that mud has been taken from above the bridge for several years past. The beds extend nearly half a mile in length, and are about seven in number and of good size. Although they have been cut up to a considerable extent, there is plenty of mud, if judiciously worked. Mud is also found higher up the river and is being dug, but the oysters growing there are of poor quality. Some good oysters grow in the bed of the river, just above the bridge. This area seldom freezes over strong enough for a digger to work on as the current is too swift. Off John Ashton's point on the south side of the river there is a good mud-digging bottom, and on the north side of the channel there is a considerable area which could be used for mud-digging if required.

"The area reserved for fishing privileges extends from Goff's bridge down to Lot 6 point and Edward Mitchell's shore, and is well protected from strong winds. The fishing is fairly good as there are several live beds existing in this locality; some of the principal beds being known locally as Upper Lot 6 bed, Tom Kelly's bed, Rocky Point bed, Barney's bed, and on the opposite shore, Channel bed, Martin Cove bed, Burnt Point bed, McDonald Point bed (this bed was dug on last year under protest; as it is a large flat bed, with good oysters growing over its surface, it should not be permitted to be destroyed), and several smaller areas with no special names attached to them, but where oysters are fished each season.

"Among the beds examined in this river, there are some areas where mud might be obtained. One situated just above Rocky Point bed and Barry's bed, was dug on last year and might be dug up by mud-diggers. Another, found just off the shore below Rocky Point bed in front of Mr. Cole's house, just open with the woodland to the westward of his house, has a good face and plenty of mud on which to commence work, as it has never been worked on to my knowledge; while the Horse-back bed lower down the river is of very large dimensions and steep sides. The area below Lot 6 point which was given up to mud-digging, gives the farmers unbounded scope for their operations. There is quite a large bed called Gibb's bed, situated off the creek, while another is situated between Gibb's and McPhee's shores. Mitchell's Point bed and another bed above it, just below the boundary line, are also mud-digging areas.

"The Rocky Point bed, which caused so much trouble last winter, is high, with sloping sides. The fishermen find good fishing here and nine boats were fishing at the opening of the oyster season. For the present, therefore, I would not like to see this bed destroyed.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

"If the above observations were adhered to there would be no trouble whatever between the farmers and the fishermen. These beds should be dug in a more systematic way in order to yield a much larger quantity of mud. As a rule, however, the person who digs the mud seldom examines the mud-digging areas thoroughly, or make any previous arrangement until the ice is strong enough to drive over, when he cuts a hole and sounds through it. If there is good mud he commences to dig right away and often spoils a bed completely by digging into it a short distance, and then commencing again in another place; whereas if he took a strip one season he might take another strip later on, and eventually remove the whole area. As it is now, a bed that has been dug on is only a cluster of pyramids and hummocks, of little or no use to himself or the fishermen. If a dredge, like the *Prince Edward*, could be used in some of these rivers, during the winter months, in cutting down some of the beds, to a depth of twelve feet at low water, leaving a level bottom, it would be a great advantage to all concerned, as the farmers could obtain all the mud they wanted, and it would increase the oyster growing area. The price of oysters continues to advance each year, and this would enhance the value of the beds considerably and extend them as well, as they are becoming more contracted each year. I would like to see a step taken whereby some of these defunct areas could be levelled down and the fishing areas enlarged.

"In Mill River, lot 5, very little can be done, as the beds in the middle of the river have practically all been cut up, above the bridge, and are of no use as fishing areas. Oysters are now found to be growing along the sides of the river where there is no depth of mud, and are not disturbed by mud-diggers. No trouble appears to exist here between the fishermen and farmers. Below the bridge the tide runs very strong and does not freeze sufficiently over the beds, where the best oysters are found, to permit mud digging."

ASSISTING PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

I then received instructions to proceed to Cocagne, N.B., with the *Ostrea*, to assist Professor Robertson in examining several areas along the New Brunswick coast. Arriving there on August 23, we visited and examined the following places: Cocagne river and bay, Buctouche river and bay, Richibucto river and bay du Vin. Professor Robertson was unable, however, to finish his programme owing to bad weather conditions and left the boat at Chatham, N.B., on August 30.

On my return to Charlottetown I turned the *Ostrea* over to Inspector Matheson, who placed her on lobster patrol during the remainder of the season.

NEW STEAMER "OSTREA."

After handing over the old *Ostrea* to Inspector Matheson, I received instructions to proceed, with my crew, to Sorel, P.Q., where the new steamer *Ostrea* had been built at the Marine and Fisheries ship-yard. The new *Ostrea* is of composite build, single screw, and of the following dimensions: Length B.P., 77 feet; length O.A., 85 feet; breadth moulded, 18 feet; depth moulded, 7 feet; draught of water, 4 feet 9 inches. Constructed with steel framing and 5 steel watertight bulkheads, and planked with rock elm, oak and British Columbia fir.

The machinery consists of one set of compound surface condensing engines, having cylinders 10 inches and 20 inches diameter, by 12 inch stroke, built by John Ingles Company of Toronto. The boiler which is 8 feet 6 inches diameter, by 8 feet 9 inches long, with a working pressure of 120 pounds per square inch, was built at the ship-yard.

She is also fitted with a steam winch, controlled from the pilot-house, for hoisting dredges. The latter are much larger than those used on the old *Ostrea*, which were worked by hand.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

This vessel was ordered ready for sea about May, 1916, but, owing to delays in delivery of materials, on account of war conditions, was not completed until September 19. I sailed from Sorel at noon and arrived in Quebec next morning. Here we were detained for want of a standard compass and having the same adjusted, which was not completed until September 25, when we sailed from Quebec, arriving at Rimouski the next afternoon. Here I took in some bunker coal and left at midnight, arriving at Gaspé on the 28th, where we were detained by fog until noon on Friday the 29th. We arrived at Chatham on the 30th. As some minor repairs were needed we were held here until October 5, when we left for Charlottetown.

During the passage down we encountered strong winds and heavy seas, and I am glad to say that the *Ostrea* proved to be a good seaboard under all conditions.

She is roomy and fitted with all modern conveniences, and I am in hopes that much more effective work will be done in this one than in the former boat, which was much smaller.

The season being well advanced and the weather becoming very unsettled, I did not take up any active work with the boat after my arrival in Charlottetown.

BUCTOUCHE, N.B.

After my return from Sorel with the *Ostrea*, I visited Buctouche bay and river on October 24, in company with Fishery Warden Smith, in order to ascertain the condition of the oyster areas in this locality. We went over the bay and boarded several of the fifty boats which were fishing in the bay that day. All the boats averaged over a barrel of oysters a man, per day. No sediment was found or reported on these beds; the oysters caught were also very clean and uniform in size. Oysters were also caught on the grounds which have been reserved for quahaug fishing, the spat having settled and become attached to some of the shells which were lying on the surface of the bottom in that locality.

Bad weather has interfered with oyster fishing this season; only about seven days this month the men have been able to work.

Last year the quantity of oysters taken from these waters was far above the average catch, and Mr. Smith informs me that the fishing this season will come up to the average.

The oysters caught are a good sample, and the shells are full of meat.

In the river above the bridge there were thirty boats fishing, and these all averaged over a barrel a man a day. There was no spring freshet in the river this year, consequently, the oysters taken are in much better condition than last year, and the surface of the beds was clean.

Mud-digging in the bay does not affect the oyster beds, as it is only allowed on dead beds, which are quite a distance from the live ones, while in the river only inferior beds are allowed to be dug on, and these are at the upper part of the river.

Although the channel approaching Buctouche has been deepened during the past summer, by the Public Works Department's dredge, the sediment arising from the digging does not appear to have spread over the oyster beds, but settled in the channel where the current is strongest.

Some of the beds in this bay have only about 18 inches of water over them at low water, and it would be impossible for me to work over them in the *Ostrea*.

There were several reports that starfish are making their appearance at the lower part of the bay.

Fishery Warden Smith pays special attention to this branch of the Fisheries, and spends much of his time on the grounds among the fishermen. He is always anxious to obtain any information from fishermen, packers and others regarding the oyster fisheries. He says that an improvement in the public oyster fisheries has been noticeable of late years, and the beds appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 13.

INSPECTION OF PICKLED FISH AND FISH CANNERIES.

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE FISH INSPECTION ACT, 1916.

To the Deputy Minister
of the Naval Service.

SIR,—During the season of 1916, the second in which inspection has been undertaken, there were 7,213 barrels of herring, alewives and mackerel presented for the brand. Of that number 2,688 were refused the brand because of either poor quality of fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the previous year, 1,328 barrels were presented for the brand, of which 117 were rejected.

The brand was taken advantage of by seventy-three different packers, as against sixteen in the preceding season.

The summer and fall herring fishery on the Atlantic was little better than a failure last season, otherwise the increase in the number of packers applying for the brand and the number of barrels presented would, without doubt, have been much greater.

In the course of the year sixty-seven merchants and packers, including a number of individual fishermen, applied for and received instruction in curing herring in the Scotch style.

As a result of the failure of the fishery, however, not more than thirty packers actually cured their herring by that method. Of these, twenty-two presented their pack for inspection and the brand.

Fifteen cooperages applied for and received instruction in Scotch barrel-making. These were located as follows: One in London, Ont., one in northern New Brunswick, one in southern New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia, eastward of Halifax, and eight in Nova Scotia westward of Halifax, including one in Kings county.

In addition to these a number of scattered individual coopers, who make a few barrels for split herring, were also visited, when they could be located, and instruction given them.

It should be noted that the foregoing does not nearly represent the amount of work done by the inspecting officers.

Many more packers than those whose fish were presented for the brand, received instruction in curing, and endeavoured to pack their fish in accordance with the requirements of the Inspection Act.

But, as inspection is not obligatory, and as the demand for almost any kind of fish is abnormal under present conditions, it frequently happened that a packer, after having benefited by the visits of our officers and the instruction given, would ship off his fish without giving the officer a chance to return and brand them. I found this the case with several packers, to whom I myself had given practical instruction during the summer. It is scarcely possible, therefore, to measure the amount or value of the inspecting officer's work by the actual number of barrels presented to them for the brand.

In the beginning of the year the Department had printed special instructions in barrel-making and curing in the Scotch method, which were distributed by the inspecting officers.

Before the opening of the fishing season, and during its progress, each officer visited packers, barrel-makers and fish dealers, within his district, for the purpose of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

keeping before them the merits of the inspection system and inducing packers to cure their fish in accordance with the needs of the Act.

The details of the work of branding in each of the districts are as follows: In the district of H. H. Mann, Cape Breton island, there were 305 barrels presented for the brand, of which thirty-one were rejected. These were made up of 255 barrels of Scotch cured herring, all of which were branded; seventeen barrels of split herring, all of which were rejected, owing to poor packages; twenty-three barrels of mackerel, nine of which were branded, and fourteen rejected, also because of poor packages. The district of this officer is extensive, with some parts of it difficult to reach frequently. He, however, systematically visited each of the four counties of which it is composed, calling on fishermen, packers and coopers.

In the district of R. Gray, Halifax, Guysborough and Antigonish counties, particularly, but the Maritime Provinces, generally, there were presented for the brand, in the three counties named, 1,493 barrels, of which 575 were rejected. These were made up of 1,202 barrels of Scotch-cured herring, 676 of which were branded, and 526 rejected, because of bad grading and too light salting; 281 barrels of split herring, of which 236 were branded, and forty-five rejected for bad grading; ten barrels of mackerel, of which six were branded, and four rejected, for barrels not being in accordance with requirements.

This officer, being an expert cooper as well as curer, was equipped with cooper's tools and instructed to visit barrel-makers throughout the Maritime Provinces, especially those who proposed making barrels for the Scotch style of curing, and spend a day or two at each cooperage making sample barrels in the presence of the coopers. This he did during the spring and early summer much to the satisfaction and benefit of the coopers, some of whom are now producing a really good barrel as a result of his teaching.

As curing in the Scotch style was to be carried on along the south shore of Nova Scotia, chiefly, I directed this officer to give his attention entirely to the district eastward of Halifax, during the curing season, the coast to the westward of Halifax being attended to by myself and the officer for that district.

In the district of A.R. Hiltz, Lunenburg county westward and round to Kings county, there were presented for the brand 1,744 barrels, of which 238 were rejected. These were made up of 787 barrels of Scotch-cured herring, of which 589 were branded, and 198 rejected, because of the milt and roe not being fully developed in the fish; 957 barrels of split herring, of which 917 were branded, and 40 rejected for bad grading. It was ultimately discovered in Halifax that 400 barrels of the branded split herring had become deteriorated in quality, in some way, and after a re-examination the brand was removed before final shipment.

This officer diligently visited packers and coopers, not only throughout the season but previously to it.

In the district of T. Doyle, Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties, in Nova Scotia, there were 91 barrels of mackerel presented for the brand, of which 29 were branded, and 62 rejected because of poor quality and bad grading.

This officer devoted much time, especially at the Magdalen islands, endeavouring, by practical demonstration, to improve the fishermen's methods of splitting, cleaning, and curing their mackerel, and while improvement undoubtedly resulted from his efforts he found the fish generally, were not entirely up to the standard necessary to secure the brand.

In the district of C. Hubbard, Restigouche county to Kent county, N.B., there were 1,817 barrels presented for the brand, thirty-one of which were rejected.

These were made up of eighty-eight barrels of Scotch-cured herring, all of which were branded; 126 barrels of split herring, of which 112 were branded, and fourteen rejected owing to inferior packages; 173 barrels of round herring, all of which were

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

branded; 1,430 barrels of alewives, 1,413 of which were branded, and seventeen rejected, because of the poor quality of the fish.

This officer kept in close personal touch with fishermen, packers and coopers throughout his district both before and after the packing season opened.

In the district of A. O. H. Wilson, Charlotte, St. John, Albert and Westmorland counties, N.B., there were presented for the brand 1,763 barrels, of which 1,720 were rejected. These were made up of sixty-three barrels of Scotch cured herring of which forty-three were branded, and twenty rejected, because of the leaky barrels; 1,700 barrels of alewives, all of which were rejected owing to fish being in poor condition.

The comparatively small number of barrels branded in this district is mainly due to the fact that the barrels supplied to packers of alewives were so poorly made and leaky that the inspector, who has a practical knowledge of the business, found it impossible to brand any. I know that the inspector was most persistent in his efforts to get the coopers to produce a barrel of the standard requirements, but they made the excuses that owing to the rush of fish and the immediate demand for barrels anything in the shape of stave-wood had to be utilized. Having no power to enforce compliance with the requirements of the Act the officer could only plead with the coopers to make standard barrels.

I visited the cooperages and discussed the question of the barrel with the proprietors. They ultimately turned out a much better barrel, both for alewives and Scotch-cured herring, but by that time the season for packing alewives was about over.

Personally, my time and attention were divided throughout the summer and fall between superintending and guiding the work of the inspecting officers, the fishing operations of the herring drifter *Thirty-three*, in exploring the fishing grounds, and the fisheries statistical and other work of the office here. I was enabled, however, to spend a good deal of time giving practical demonstrations, in the curing places and cooperages, in the district to the westward of Halifax, N.S., besides paying visits to Cape Breton, N.S., Miscou, Shippegan and Grand Manan, N.B., where the curing of herring in the Scotch style was being attempted.

Notwithstanding the increased number of brandings and the more wide-spread use of the official brand, in a season in which the herring fishery practically failed, I fear that until inspection is made compulsory, progress towards the attainment of the object of the Act, namely the general adoption of improved methods in curing and barrel-making, will be extremely slow.

One rather bad feature of the present voluntary system is that an officer, after having induced a packer to submit his fish for inspection, naturally finds it hard to abide strictly by the regulations and refuse to brand the fish if they fall somewhat below the requirements, because, in the first place, the officer is anxious to make as big a showing of branded fish as possible, and in the second place the carrying out of an inspection involves some extra work for the packer, and in the event of the fish being refused the brand the officer may find it impossible to induce that packer to again agree to submit his fish for inspection.

The view is being freely expressed by trade papers, by packers, by dealers in this country and by buyers abroad, that although the Act in itself is an excellent one, it will largely fail in its mission unless official inspection and supervision of barrel-making and fish-packing are made obligatory. Stress is laid specially on the matter of barrel-making, as therein lies the secret of more than half the troubles that arise after the fish have been marketed.

I, therefore, think the time has come when the question of making the Act compulsory should be seriously considered.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. COWIE,

General Inspector.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

INSPECTION OF FISH CANNERIES.

To the Deputy Minister
of the Naval Service.

SIR,—Under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act a systematic inspection of all establishments in which fish of various kinds, including shell-fish, are canned was carried out during the season of 1916-17.

On the Atlantic coast the inspection was undertaken by the department's fishery overseers, and on the Pacific coast partly by the fishery overseers and by two specially appointed inspectors.

The requirements of the Act, so far as the canning of fish is concerned, are covered by the following section:—

“12. All articles prepared for food in any establishment and packed in cans or similar receptacles, or in any package whatever, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing; and all such packages shall be marked with:—

(a) the initials of the Christian names, the full surname, and the address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address of the packer or of the first dealer obtaining them direct from the packer, who sells or offers the said articles for sale; and such dealer shall, upon the request of an inspector appointed under this Act, disclose the name of the packer of such article;

(b) a true and correct description of the contents of the package:

Provided, however, that if it be established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that such marking would hinder the sale of any said articles in foreign markets or in the markets of the United Kingdom, he may exempt such articles from the provisions of this section.

13. All fish, fruit, or vegetables used in any establishment where these articles are prepared for export, shall be sound, wholesome, and fit for food; and any such articles or products thereof in the said establishment, unsound or unwholesome, shall be confiscated and destroyed as provided by the regulations.

14. An inspection and close supervision of the sanitary conditions of all establishments shall be maintained, and they shall be conducted under such conditions, sanitary and otherwise, as may be prescribed by the regulations.”

As the information before the department indicated that the labelling of such canned fish as lobsters and salmon intended for the export trade would seriously interfere with their sale owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers in Europe desire the product to be shipped unlabelled, authority of Council was obtained, as provided for in section 12 of the Act, to exempt canners from compliance with the requirements of the labelling clauses.

The duties of the inspecting officers, as in previous years, consisted of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment and the utensils used therein; the cleanliness of the employees; and the condition of the fresh fish previous to canning and the manner in which the product is handled.

In the course of the year 1916-17, there were in operation, on the Atlantic coast, 601 canneries canning lobsters, and fourteen canneries canning other fish such as sardines, herring, haddock, mackerel, and clams; while on the Pacific coast there were in operation seventy-seven canneries canning salmon; a grand total of 692.

Of these, 1,993 inspections were made and reported on, and while there were no serious evasions of the requirements of the Act discovered, several minor defects in buildings and utensils were found and remedied; also in several instances the canning of unsound fish was prevented.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. COWIE,

General Inspector.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 14.

REPORT ON HERRING FISHING OPERATIONS.

STEAMER "THIRTY-THREE."

1916.

To the Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service.

SIR,—The herring drift-net operations of 1916 having been placed under my direction I now beg to submit to you my report and observations thereon.

It has long been regarded as a matter of course that large bodies of herring of good quality, such as inhabit the waters off the coasts of Europe, are to be found, during the summer months, some distance off the Atlantic coast of Canada.

In Canadian waters, however, the places where herring gather offshore are as yet not very well known, largely because herring fishing is carried on close to the shore by means of fixed or anchored gear. That this mode of fishing is still in vogue is no doubt due to the fact that the value of herring and the demand and outlet for them in Canada has not been sufficient in the past to induce fishermen or fishing companies to go to the expense of outfitting vessels for the purpose of locating the herring schools offshore and prosecuting that fishery alone.

In European waters the offshore haunts of the herring are well marked by reason of the fact that fishing has been carried on for very many years in sea-going vessels with what are called drift-nets, which may be operated in a different locality each night and at any distance from the land. The proximity of the North sea to the great consuming centres of the continent of Europe and the enormous demand for herring that has always existed there were the main factors in the development of a deep-sea drift-net fishery on the European side of the Atlantic.

With a view, therefore, of adding something of practical use to our knowledge regarding the herring schools off our shores and of finding out whether it is possible to bring to land catches of the proper quality and size of fish, in sufficient quantities to not only overcome the handicap of an uncertain bait supply under which the cod-fishing fleets work each summer but to supply the growing demand for herring as a food as well, the department's steamer *Thirty-three* was fitted out with drift-nets and sent to sea at the beginning of last season.

Drift-net fishing takes place at night time, and the number of nets that may be carried by a vessel and put in the water at one time varies from 30 to 70 in accordance with the size and suitability of the vessel.

The nets are tied the one to the other, top and bottom, so as to form an unbroken string of netting when in the water. On arrival at the desired fishing ground one end of the fleet of nets is thrown overboard loose, and while the vessel moves ahead at the rate of about three miles an hour the whole fleet is gradually put out. The vessel is then stopped and the near end of the nets made fast to her. Both vessel and nets are thus allowed to drift or move with the tide or current; hence the name drift-net fishing.

Just before sunrise the nets are hauled on board and all speed made for land in order that the fish may be discharged in the best possible condition.

Drift-net fishing was successfully carried on in the gulf of St. Lawrence during the summers of 1906-07 by this same steamer, and for that reason the exploration

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

work of the past year was confined to the open Atlantic coast. The field of operations covered by the steamer in the course of the season extended eastward along the coast of Nova Scotia from Halifax to cape Smoky in Victoria county. Four or five trips were made through the Gut of Canso to George bay; besides one trip westward to Shelburne county. The work began early in May and ended late in August. The catches were sold for curing, kippering and baiting purposes in the port nearest to the various fishing grounds, where buyers were prepared to handle them. Much foggy and rough weather intervened which on many nights prevented the setting of the nets.

The fleet of nets used consisted partly of new Scotch drift-nets of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meshes, and partly of Norwegian nets, with meshes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ down to 2 inches extended measurement which were used during the preceding season.

Unfortunately the latter were found to be defective as fishing instruments owing to the fact that the netting was laced to the cork rope in such a way that when the nets were in the water the meshes would close instead of open by any weight on the foot rope.

My duties in connection with the introduction and operation of the Fish Inspection Act called me to other parts of the coast during most of the time that the steamer was at work, consequently I saw very few of the catches landed.

A record was kept on board the steamer, however, of the places where and the dates when fishing was carried on, the temperature of the water, the number of nets set on each occasion, the quantity of fish taken and the quality and size of the herring. In addition to this the buyer of each catch furnished information concerning the size and quality of the fish; all of which is embodied in the following table:—

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Fishing Ground.	Date.	Weather Conditions.	Temper- ature of water.	Number Nets Net.	
				Herring.	Mackerel.
VICTORIA AND CAPE BRETON COUNTIES.					
			° F.		
5 miles off Sydney Harbour.....	May 23	Moderate East wind	48	26	
5 " off St. Ann Bay.....	" 25	" with fog	48	42	
5 " "	" 26	Strong E. wind with fog and rain.	48	31	
12 " ENE. off Sydney Harbour	" 29	Fine; wind variable . . .	52	39	
5 " off St. Ann Bay.....	" 30	Moderate NE. wind . . .	46	40	
10 " off Cape Smokey.....	June 1	Strong NE. wind.....	43	30	
off St. Ann Bay.....	Aug. 2	SW. wind. Moderate ..		42	
RICHMOND AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES.					
10 miles SE. of Liscomb.....	May 8	South wind. Foggy.	39	24	
13 " E. of Canso.....	" 12	NW. wind. Clear .	39	35	
7 " off Point Michaux..	" 16	Fine....	43	35	
12 " SSW. of Whitehead.....	June 5	Light SW. wind. Fog...	43	31	6
12 " "	" 6	NE. wind. Fog and rain.	43	31	6
12 " "	" 9	Light E. wind	46	55	6
8 " "	" 12	Moderate E. wind. Fog and rain.	45	56	6
8 " "	" 13	" "	46	51	6
8 " "	" 14	Moderate E. wind. Clear.	46	51	6
6 " "	" 22	Moderate SW. wind....	53	44	8
15 " E. of Canso.....	" 23	Wind variable. Clear..	49	44	8
15 " E. of Point Michaux.....	" 27	"	52	55	2
12 " E. of Canso.....	" 28	Strong S. wind. Fog and rain.	48	55	2
14 " ESE. of Isaacs Harbour	July 10	SW. wind with fog .	50	44	
15 " E. of Canso	" 28	Variable wind.....	55	25	
Mouth of Country Harbour....	Aug. 7	Fine....	58	33	
10 miles SSE. of Isaacs Harbour....	" 8	Moderate E. wind . . .	57	39	
15 " E. of Canso .	" 9	Fine....	57	44	
Off Green Isle	" 22	Strong NW. wind...	56	25	
15 miles ESE. of Canso....	" 29	Stiff SW. breeze...	54	32	
ANTIGONISH COUNTY.					
7 miles off Cape George.....	July 12	Fresh W. wind. Clear....	52	56	8
7 " "	" 14	Strong N. wind. Heavy sea.	52	56	8
7 " "	" 27	Strong NE. wind	57	52	
7 " "	Aug. 21	Strong W. wind . . .	57	24	
7 " "	" 24	Variable wind. Clear...	57	32	
HALIFAX COUNTY.					
10 miles off Egg Island.....	June 15	Variable wind. Clear....	52	46	6
8 " off Musquodoboit Light....	" 30	Moderate N. wind. Clear	48	40	2
8 " "	July 7	Strong SW. wind. Thick fog.	48	40	
10 " SSW. of Jeddore Rock. . .	" 20	SW. wind. Fog	52	42	
8 " off Jeddore Rock. . . .	Aug. 15	" "	56	35	
Off Owl's Head. . . .	" 17	" "	56	9	
SHELBURNE COUNTY.					
6 miles ESE. of Lockeport Light...	July 5	East wind. Fog.....	49	40	

NOTE:—Two baskets equal one barrel of fresh fish.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Quantity of Fish Taken.		Quality and Size of Herring.
Herring.	Mackerel.	
35 baskets....		Spring fish; about 18% large full; 65% full; 17% medium full.
56 " "		" " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% spent..
29 " "		" " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
40 herrings		" " " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
10 baskets....		" " " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
5 " "		" " " 20% " 40% " 30% " 10% "
No herring		Quality poor; mixed sizes.
		No appearance of fish either on 2nd or 3rd August.
38 herrings..		Quality fair, but fish small.
3 baskets....		" " mixed, medium and large.
3 " "		" " poor " " small.
40 " "		" " good; about 65% large full; 35% full.
69 " "	23 mackerel..	" " " 50% extra large full; 25% large full; 25% full.
9 " "		" " " 50% " 25% " 25% "
1 basket....	3,750 mackerel	Dogfish present.
7½ baskets..	141 "	Quality good; about 60% large fat fish; 25% medium fat fish, without milt or roe; 10% full, and 5% very small.
7 " "	472 "	Quality good; about 50% large fat fish; 35% medium fat fish, without milt or roe; 15% full.
21 " "	22 "	Quality good; all large, fat fish, without milt or roe.
38 " "	13 "	" " all medium fat fish, without milt or roe.
37 " "		" " mixed, large and medium; the former full, the latter with no milt or roe.
2 " "		" " " " " " " "
3 " "		Quality fair. Dogfish abundant.
2½ " "		" " good; large full fish.
32 " "		" " 60% large full fish; 40% full.
No herring		
	76 mackerel...	
155 baskets....	116 mackerel..	Quality very good; 50% large full; 50% full.
No herring...	320 "	
12½ baskets....	19 "	" " fairly large, fat fish, without milt or roe.
8 baskets....		" " large full and full.
No herring...		
14 baskets	670 mackerel..	Quality good; mixed, large and medium fat, without milt or roe. Many dogfish.
29½ " "		Quality good; 75% extra large and fat; 25% large and fat, without milt or roe. Many dogfish.
70 " "		Quality good; all large and fat; milt and roe forming.
85 " "		" " 50% extra large full; 25% large with roe forming; 25% large empty. Evidence of large body of fish.
No herring		
4 baskets ..		Quality good; mixed, large full and full. Dogfish very abundant.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

In explanation of the terms used to describe the kind and size of the fish it may be mentioned that in this case "extra large full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 14 to 15½ inches; "large full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 12 to 14 inches; "full" represents fish that were full of either milt or roe and measured from 11 to 12 inches; and "medium full" represents fish that were full of milt or roe and measured from 10 to 11 inches. The measurements are from the point of the head to the end of the tail fin in each instance.

For convenience in noting and comparing the composition of the catches the fishing results of each district or county are shown together in the table, beginning with the date on which the nets were first set in the most easterly county or district and not with the date on which fishing first started.

At the outset three sets were made on May 8, 12 and 16, off Guysborough and Richmond counties; but very few herring were caught. Apparently it was too early in the season to find summer herring there. It was decided, therefore, to move east and fish off the shores of Cape Breton and Victoria counties at the southerly edge of the spring schools of the gulf, until the beginning of June.

The spring fish caught there, although all full of milt or roe, and of a somewhat smaller size than the summer fish, were, as was expected, quite devoid of fat.

The north shore of Cape Breton county and eastern shore of Victoria county roughly form a right angle. Into this angle drift ice had been driven and kept there, until an unusually late date, by continued easterly and northeasterly winds, which interfered with the setting of nets to such an extent that the spring herring fishery, to shore fishermen, was little better than a failure. These conditions also hampered the steamer's operations to some extent. The characteristics of spring herring are so well known that little need be said about them here.

In the beginning of June the steamer returned to the westward, and the first herring of good quality to be landed were got about 12 miles S.S.W. of Whitehead in Guysborough county. Operations were continued during the month between that point and a point 15 miles east of Point Michaux in Richmond county, with the exception of two occasions when the waters off the Jeddore district in Halifax county were tried.

A peculiarity in the composition of the catches taken from the Guysborough and Richmond County waters during June has to be noted. From the 5th to the 9th the fish were large, of good quality and full of milt or roe. On the 13th and 14th, 85 per cent of the catch consisted of large and medium fat fish without milt or roe. On the 22nd and 23rd the fish were all fat and without milt or roe.

Then on the 27th and 28th the large fish were full while the medium contained no milt or roe.

The fish taken off the Jeddore district on the 15th and 30th of the month were fat and without milt or roe. In a catch taken from the same fishing ground on July 7, the fish were found to be all large and fat, with the milt and roe forming, while on the 20th the catch contained 50 per cent of fish that were completely full of milt or roe, 25 per cent in which the milt or roe was forming and 25 per cent without any milt or roe.

One try was made off Lockeport, in Shelburne county, on July 5, and although some full herring were got, operations were discontinued because of the number of dogfish that happened to be there at that time.

Some difficulty was experienced in locating the fish off Guysborough county during July, and on the 12th the waters of George bay off Antigonish county were tried when the best catch of the season, consisting of fish of excellent quality and all full of milt or roe was made. But, strange to say, on July 27 a catch from the same place consisted of fairly large fat fish without any milt or roe; then a catch on August 21 consisted again of large fish full of milt or roe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

After the month of July the fish seemed to move close in to the shore and none could be located during August off shore from Halifax eastward.

Some nets were set at the mouth of Country Harbour on August 7, when fish of good quality and full of milt or roe were taken. The catch made on the 21st in George bay was the only other one landed during August.

As the trade knows, herring were extremely scarce last summer all over the south shore of Nova Scotia; in fact, at most places the fishing could only be characterized as a failure. This made it rather hard for the drifter working alone to follow the movements of the fish. Had there been three or four boats working together they would possibly have kept in touch with the schools right up till spawning time.

There has been too little practical investigation, such as this, carried out as yet along our very extensive coastline to warrant any one making definite statements concerning the distribution of the herring-masses and the localities at which a drift-net fishery might or might not be established. Such accurate knowledge as would be of value to the trade can only be gained, speedily, by the operations of not one boat, but of several—not necessarily steamers—covering a series of years.

The work of the past season, however, would seem to indicate that a drift-net fishery could be successfully prosecuted off the shores of the counties of Halifax, Guysborough and Richmond during June and July at least; and in George bay, Antigonish county, during July and probably August. But, while it is important simply to know where and when herring can be got during summer, it is of much more importance to know exactly where and when fish of the most desirable age and quality may be caught in reasonably large quantities.

Looking at the information given under the heading "Quality and Size" in the record of the steamer's operations, and keeping in mind the measurements of the various classes of fish named, it will be found, by making use of the table on page 19 of Dr. Hjort's preliminary report on his investigations into the herring in Canadian waters, that the approximate ages of the fish taken were as follows:—

Those caught off the shores of Richmond and Guysborough counties consisted of 70 per cent that were over 10 years old, and 30 per cent that were from 4 to 5 years old. Those caught off the shores of Halifax county were all over 10 years old, with the exception of one catch in the middle of June which was made up of herring over 10 years old and herring from 4 to 5 years old in about equal proportions. Those caught in George bay were from 6 to under 10 years old, except the catch of July 27, which was made up of fish that ran from 6 to over 10 years old.

It will thus be seen that by far the greater proportion of the season's landings consisted of herring that had not only reached but passed the age of 10 years. Now while herring of that age may be perfectly suitable for use as bait, they are much too old and overgrown to suit the requirements of the trade for food purposes, by reason of two facts: (1) that large fish do not retail well; and (2) that the flesh of the larger fish is tougher and not so finely flavoured as that of the smaller ones.

For the Scotch-cured herring trade fish that are from 3 to 6 years old, are wanted; for the split-herring trade the demand is growing greater for medium and less for large fish; and for both the kippered and canned herring trade medium fish, being the more delicious, are preferred by consumers.

In the course of my travels round the coast last summer I found evidence of the fact that herring of that desirable age do frequent the coast of Nova Scotia.

For instance, early in July I saw herring taken in traps in the Pubnico and Woods Harbour districts, the majority of which were not more than 5 years old and which were either without milt or roe, or just showing the formation of such.

At Lockeport on the 19th of July I saw about 20 barrels of small herring landed that were not more than one year old. At Port Mouton on two occasions in the middle of August, I saw a similar quantity of one-year-old herring landed.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

But, at these same places and about the same time I also saw herring landed that were very old and large.

Doubtless there are many other places on the coast where young herring can be found. I know that the Caraquet and Shippigan cod fishermen get young fat herring in the few nets they carry to secure bait when fishing in the gulf off Gloucester county, N.B., in June and July.

The fishing problems that remain to be solved then are:—Where—outside of the Bay of Fundy—can herring that are from 3 to 6 years old be got in large quantities? At what season of the year are they in best condition for commercial purposes? Until these problems are solved progress in building up a herring industry for food purposes on the Atlantic coast will be slow. Dr Hjort in his interesting and instructive Preliminary Report on the investigations into the natural history of the herring in Canadian waters, 1914, tells us that scientific investigations off the coast of Norway have resulted in the formation of a general idea that all herrings on the open coast of Norway belong to the same race; that their spawning resort is on the southwestern coast, from where the young fry are distributed over the whole length of the coast by the northerly set of the current. These on reaching the age of from 3 to 6 years are known as "fat herring" and are taken during summer mainly in the Nordland and Tromsø districts in the northern part of the coast. As they begin to fill with milt or roe, they move southwards and mingle with what are known as "large herring," which are taken in greatest quantities in the fall off the coast of Romsdal. Finally, they pass to the southwest coast, there to spawn in spring and replenish the northern waters.

From this it would seem that the waters off the Norwegian coast are peculiar in this respect, as no such general movement along shore towards one great spawning centre is found in the western part of the North sea nor on the Atlantic side of the British Isles, and I do not think that any similar movement can be traced in Canadian waters, or that the herring supply is maintained by any one large spawning area, because it is known, definitely, that there are herring shoals spawning at points along the whole Atlantic coast from the Bay of Fundy to the Labrador boundary, at about the same time of the year.

From information obtained by interviewing fishermen, Dr. Hjort is led to state, at page 11 of the report referred to, that all herring north of a line drawn easterly along the north shore of Cape Breton are spring spawners, and that all herring south of that line are fall spawners.

The fact, however, is that the limit of the inshore spring spawning schools is found as far south as the island of Scatarie on the open Atlantic, and, for all that we yet know to the contrary, may extend to the nearer banks off the whole south and west coast of Nova Scotia.

Anyway this is certain, that north of the Scatarie line and throughout the gulf there are masses of fall spawners, as well as spring spawners; both of which spawn in the same localities, with the difference perhaps that fall spawners do not come so close to the shore as spring spawners. Dr. Hjort possibly secured sufficient quantities of herring during his 1915 investigations to make this clear to him, and his final report may shed more light on the spawning habits and distribution of herring in our waters.

In any case, it may be interesting and useful to review here the results of the fishing operations carried on in the gulf by the steamer *Thirty-three* during the season of 1907.

From May 16 to June 6 off the eastern end of Prince Edward Island, from July 6 to July 20 off the Magdalen islands; and from August 16 to September 12 in Chaleur bay the steamer caught in all 1,670 baskets or 835 barrels.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Of the total 340 barrels were taken off the east end of Prince Edward Island. These were spring spawning fish. About 80 barrels consisted of young fish which would measure about 8 inches; while the balance was made up of fish of the following approximate ages:—40 per cent were from 6 to 10 years old; 40 per cent from 4 to 5 years old; and 20 per cent from 3 to 4 years old, in all of which the milt or roe was fully developed.

From 8 to 30 miles southwards of Entry island, Magdalen islands, 264 barrels were taken during two and a half weeks' fishing, after the spring schools had spawned and the spring fishery had finished. From the 6th to the 13th of July the fish taken were large, fat and without milt or roe. On the 16th and 17th a few were observed to be full of milt, and on the 19th and 20th most of the fish were full of milt. These fish would probably have spawned in September. About 75 per cent of the Magdalen Islands fish were over 10 years old; 15 per cent were probably 8 to 9 years old; and 10 per cent were 5 to 6 years old.

The Chaleur bay operations resulted in 231 barrels being taken. These fish had the roe and milt fully developed, but on August 20th some spent fish were observed, and again on the 27th and 28th. Afterwards full fish were got till September 12, when they spawned and disappeared. About 50 per cent of the herring taken in Chaleur bay were upwards of 10 years old; about 30 per cent were from 6 to 7 years old; and about 20 per cent were from 4 to 5 years old.

Having had a record of the size of the herring taken during 1907 the age was found by using the table on page 19 of Dr. Hjort's preliminary report previously mentioned.

In conclusion I would direct attention to the quantities of mackerel taken in the few mackerel nets carried by the steamer during the past season. These afford substantial evidence that a boat equipped with a full fleet of mackerel drift-nets could secure large quantities of mackerel off the Nova Scotia coast during the month of June.

J. J. COWIE.

APPENDIX 15.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL STATIONS
OF CANADA, 1916.

To the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The work of the two stations at St. Andrews, N.B., and Departure Bay, B.C., was carried on with great activity during the past year, under the supervision and direction of the Biological Board, composed of representatives of the various Canadian universities and presided over by Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. No less than fifteen valuable reports on researches, completed by various members of the scientific staffs, have been handed in with a view to publication. The authors in many cases have presented other reports to scientific societies, or published condensed versions in technical and fish-trade journals. In addition to these a series of reports, nine in number, have been published as a scientific supplement to the fiftieth annual report of the Fisheries Branch, Naval Service Department, and these, in collected form, will be included in the "Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1915-16," illustrated by nine plates, sixteen text figures and a map. A large staff of thirteen eminent specialists carried on fishery and other investigations for varying periods, some of them from June to the middle of September.

Professor A. B. Macallum, secretary-treasurer of the board, spent some time at St. Andrews, various executive matters occupying his attention for the most part; but *en route* to the Pacific coast, he visited the well known Quill lakes, in Saskatchewan, and arranged for plankton and other work to be done in those saline prairie waters. The information desired was to form the basis for carrying out a scheme of stocking these lakes with suitable fish, if at all feasible. The suggestion has been urged many times upon the Department, which referred it to the Biological Board for report.

During the season (1916) the scientific staff, besides Professor Macallum, included Professor J. P. McMurrich, Toronto University, Rev. Father Vachon, Laval University, and Professors A. Willey, McGill University, J. W. Mavor, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., L. W. Bailey, Fredericton, Prince, Ottawa, Dr. Huntsman, Toronto, and Messrs. Wilfred Sadler, Macdonald College, H. T. White, Toronto, D. B. Wilson, Toronto, and Miss Fritz and Miss Currie, McGill University. External scientific work was carried on by Professors Knight and MacClement, of Queen's University, assisted by Mr. D. A. MacKay, M.A., and Mr. A. B. Dawson, B.A., Acadia University, at the Pictou Lobster Hatchery and Long Beach, N.S., where remarkable researches on the conservation of the lobster have been completed. Professor Knight's important report, "Lobster Conservation in Canada," has been issued as a special appended report. Professor A. D. Robertson, Western University, Ont., continued his oyster investigations, and in addition to his labours in Richmond bay, Prince Edward Island, he made a tour of the oyster beds all along the Atlantic shores of Canada. Mr. J. D. Detweiler, M.A., now of St. Andrews College, Toronto, who has been previously on the staff at St. Andrews, N.B., completed an elaborate study of the freshwater clam—or pearly mussel—resources of Ontario, in connection with the button industry. He spent some time at the inland United States laboratory at Fairport, Iowa, and was most kindly assisted by the advice and aid of Director Shira and the expert staff there.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

On the Atlantic coast, various lines of work were pursued by the skilled staff mentioned, including the life-history and growth of cod, pollock, and important economic fishes, growth of the herring, bacterial destruction of plankton or fish-food in the sea, value of starfish as fertiliser, bacteriology of cured fish, disease in parent salmon on the Miramichi, and numerous other problems. Very valuable experiments on improving the quality of smoked fish, especially "finnan haddies," cured after the Scottish manner, were continued, and weekly tow-netting trips (summer and winter) and weekly or monthly plankton gatherings, at a series of fixed stations, were made. Professor Prince was able to make a further test of the fish-elevator at St. George, in spite of the fact that no salmon ascended the Magaguadavic river. In connection with Professor Knight's lobster work in Nova Scotia, some lobster mating tests were carried out at St. Andrews, and on Campobello island.

At Professor Willey's suggestion the staff held social gatherings in the "Residence," on Tuesday evenings, when addresses were given by Professor Prince on "Fish Eggs and Larvæ"; Professor Macallum on "The Origin of the Sea"; Professor McMurrich on "Plankton," and Professor Willey on "Evolution." These meetings were most successful.

The Library and Fishery Museum received many notable additions, and some improvements were carried out in the large laboratory.

A double cottage residence was built, but no other extensions of the main buildings could be carried out, though increased accommodation is greatly needed. Bacteriological apparatus of the most recent type was installed, a Blauw gas system added to the station, the station's launch *Prince* was lengthened by 9½ feet and is now a most serviceable craft; while the new launch *Delphine*, 28 feet long, and some new working gear are important additions to the equipment.

Mr. Arthur Calder again proved most efficient as an official of the Station, and his willing and able assistance was greatly appreciated, and Captain Rigby carried out most successfully the various scientific trips planned by Dr. Huntsman, whose first year as scientific curator justified fully his selection for appointment by the board.

PACIFIC STATION, NANAIMO, B.C.

This station carried on its work all the year round, but the scientific staff was smaller than usual, several investigators, who had previously been there, having enlisted and gone to the front. Prof. J. B. Collip, of the University of Alberta, in addition to the resident curator, Dr. McLean Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, carried on researches at Departure Bay; but some extensive investigations were carried out away from the station by Dr. Fraser, and the important sea-lion committee, appointed by the Biological Board completed further work in the north during the season of 1916.

A valuable study on the age of the Cohoe salmon with special reference to two-year-old fish, alleged by many persons to ascend the Fraser river and return to the sea, was undertaken by Dr. Fraser. A most interesting study also was made of sock-eye salmon reared in the hatchery ponds, New Westminster, until three or four years old and studied after they had gone through spawning. The report handed in by Dr. Fraser upon these recovered sockeye salmon, which spawned in successive years, without visiting salt water, is being published, and is of unique interest.

Daily observations were made at the station upon temperature, specific gravity, etc., and were recorded without interruption; but apart from the two months' tour of the sea-lion commission, which permitted much valuable fishery and technical work to be done in distant areas, the actual amount of survey work accomplished was more limited than in previous seasons. Dr. Fraser was able to discover and report on the spawning peculiarities, season, etc., of the two species of so-called cod on the coast

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

of Vancouver island. The Cultus cod or blue cod (*Ophiodon*) and the red cod or rock cod (*Sebastes*), which are not cod at all, have been caught so extensively for market that requests have been made for rigid protection, and it was necessary to know the spawning habits before action could be taken at Ottawa. In Dr. Fraser's report it is stated that the first named fish deposits masses of white eggs (1 of an inch in diameter) under rocks, at a depth of 20 or 30 inches, late in January and early in February, and the parent cod guard the eggs and young, which are about a month in hatching out. The rock cod produces living young, and the period of reproduction is difficult to define. The conditions in both fish are such that their extermination even under excessive fishing is really remote. Fish which do not protect their eggs, or which carelessly deposit them in the sea, as many marine fishes do, are in greater danger. Such appear to be the conclusions yielded.

Much public work has been done by Dr. Fraser, by means of addresses on fish and fisheries, and the honour of the presidency of the British Columbia Academy of Sciences was conferred upon him, and he was also chosen 1st vice-president of the Pacific Fishery Society. A vast amount of information is sent out constantly from the station, in response to questions and inquiries. The library has received additions, and apart from the two lengthy reports of the sea-lion committee (composed of Dr. Newcombe, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, and Dr. McLean Fraser), more than a dozen original memoirs have been published in connection with the station's researches, while six further reports are in preparation, most of them being fully illustrated.

A long list of fishery problems has been compiled, and those more urgent will occupy the attention of the biologists, at both stations, next season (1917).

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,

*Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries
and*

Chairman of the Biological Board.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 16.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the fiscal year, 1916-17, which is embodied under the two following headings:—

1. Lobster observations made at and off coasts of the Maritime Provinces.
2. Canadian Fisheries Museum.

The lobster observations, made during the last two seasons or from the spring until the autumn of each season, resulted not only in bringing to light facts concerning that important crustacean, which heretofore were apparently unknown, but also in overthrowing certain hypotheses which were almost taken for granted to be facts, but which now turn out to be mere theories or conjectures, proved to be thoroughly erroneous and without any warrant.

The thought has long been entertained by some that the lobster is a biennial spawner. This however, at least strictly speaking, is not the case; and it is questionable if in general there are any lobsters at all which only spawn biennially. Often in nature there are exceptions to a rule, but the evidence from facts now ascertained points toward determining the lobster ordinarily to be an annual spawner. The following paragraph on the subject, the substance of which is contained in an unpublished report of mine of 1915, will speak for itself.

“A number of the lobsters retained in a compartment of the Long Beach pound since the previous year (1914), had during that year extruded their eggs, and by July 7 of this year (1915), the eggs of those lobsters were hatching. The eggs of some of them indeed by that time had hatched, and such as were just on the eve of hatching were at once distributed in St. Mary's bay, in the vicinity of the pound. But it was with the former, that is with those which had already hatched, that the thing of real interest pertained. Two of them by this date, July 7, had already extruded new eggs, and by the 29th of the same month some seven more had extruded eggs, one of which was just commencing to extrude them. Of course those eggs were not fertilized, as the females with the eggs of the previous year had been kept by themselves. The fact that lobsters had extruded eggs two years in succession was surely an important observation, as it bears on a much mooted question; not that it sets the matter at rest, for perhaps there may be gradations in the period of spawning all the way from annual to biennial, but we have now before us an incontrovertible fact, that certain lobsters extruded their eggs, and that their swimmerets were covered with them, during two successive seasons.”

The nature of my work, during the season of 1916, did not permit of my following up this interesting matter, but the subjoined table will show the disposition of such eggs as I was able to examine by the aid of a magnifying glass, from those earliest to those latest obtained during the season and at different points; and samples of eggs from mother lobsters in general were duly sent to Dr. Knight, for complete microscopic determination, in connection with his research work under the auspices of the Biological Board.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Day.	Place.	Season.	Season.	No.	Condition of Eggs.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
May 3	White Cove	1915-16		1	Eggs not far advanced.
" 15	Lunenburg....	1915-16		1	" "
" 17	Port Mouton....	1915-16		3	" "
" 23	Off Shag Harbour.....	1915-16		1	Only a few eggs on swimmerets.
" 23	"	1915-16		1	Eggs not far advanced.
June 6	Mink Cove.....	1915-16		4	Eggs holoblastic stage.
" 16	Pleasant Point.....	1915-16		1	Eggs advancing (in catch of 15th).
" 28	Skinner's Reef..	1915-16		1	Eggs advancing.
" 28	"	1915-16		1	Eggs ready to hatch.
" 29	Off Pictou Island.....		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new.</i>
July 10	Northport...	1915-16		1	Eggs advancing.
" 10	"	1915-16		1	Eggs advanced.
" 10	"	1915-16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
" 10	"		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new.</i>
" 10	"		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new, and only a few in number.</i>
" 10	"	1915-16		1	Eggs all hatched off.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>					
July 13	Shemogue	1915-16		2	Eggs developing.
" 13	"	1915-16		1	Eggs advancing.
" 13	"	1915-16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
" 13	"	1915-16		1	Eggs hatched but a few left.
" 17	Dupuis Corner.....	1915-16		1	Eggs hatching, most of them hatched.
" 17	"		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new.</i>
" 17	"	1915-16		1	Eggs advancing.
" 17	"	1915-16		2	Eggs nearly hatched.
" 17	"	1915-16		1	Eggs hatching.
" 20	Chockfish River.....		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new.</i>
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>					
Aug. 1	Cape Traverse.....		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs newly extruded.</i>
" 2	"		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs new.</i>
" 2	"	1915-16		1	Eggs nearly hatched.
" 4	Brae Harbour.....	1915-16		1	Eggs hatched.
" 4	"		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs newly extruded.</i>
" 5	Rocky Point.....		1916-17	1	"
" 7	Brae Harbour.....		1916-17	3	"
" 9	West Point.....		1916-17	5	"
" 10	Brae Harbour.....		1916-17	1	<i>Eggs newly extruded and full complement apparently not completed.</i>

As will be seen, in the above table, the eggs examined for the season 1916-17 are given in italics, and as the seasons 1915-16 and 1916-17 are set in separate columns the stages of development of the former may be more readily traced, whilst the time may be more readily noticed when those of the latter were first observed. Dr. Knight, however, may have new eggs which antedate June 29, the date when I first observed them. It will also be seen that in the 1916-17 column there were eggs observed which were not only new but newly extruded.

In such varied coasts as the Maritime Provinces present, and which are affected by temperature, latitude, particular tides, topographical features, etc., we should keep in mind the effects of differences of environments, in advancing or retarding the development of lobster eggs; but in order to gain adequate knowledge concerning this important matter such general observations as I was able to make last season, in moving about from point to point, do not suffice, as it would be necessary to carry on special research work, locally, at different parts of the coast year after year.

In elucidation of that to which the foregoing paragraph draws attention, I may say there are three separate regions of the Maritime coasts whose topographical and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

physical features so modify these respective environments of the lobster that the conditions under which it is to be obtained and the methods in vogue of obtaining it are thereby affected. Those regions are: the bay of Fundy, including St. Mary's bay; that portion of the coasts of Shelburne and Yarmouth counties, of which Shag Harbour may be considered a point from which the fishermen start in order to set traps in water areas off the coast; and the Northumberland straits, embracing coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the southern coasts of Prince Edward Island. There are other regions more or less transitional of those, but the three enumerated may be regarded as well defined and, severally, entirely different in their character.

The shores and sea-bed of the bay of Fundy are of trap formation, rugged in their character, which, with the high tide of the bay, and often the absence of breakwaters, render the use of motor-boats for the purpose of lobster fishing more or less impracticable. This is largely the reason why fishermen still, in great measure, adhere to the old time row-boats. But apart from those conditions the basaltic or trap formation reacts upon the faunal forms indigenous to the bay of Fundy and its accessory waters, including the lobster; and how other forms affect it, and a thorough research, following the preliminary observations of the season past, as to how the lobster is in those waters affected, would doubtless contribute much to our knowledge concerning it.

The areas around the shores of the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth lie beyond the influence of the high tide of the bay of Fundy, but their geographical features are also rugged and stony. There must have been a time when the lobster was plentiful inshore, but as the fishermen now fish for it in deep water they go out some eighteen or twenty miles off the coast of the mainland. This has necessitated the best equipment of motor-boats and fishing gear, and there was nothing to be seen elsewhere to match their mechanically worked trap-hoists, the general efficiency of their boats, or their methods of fishing. The faunal conditions are markedly different from those of the bay of Fundy, and in their bearing upon the lobster are there to be studied. But at this region there is also much to ascertain of a direct nature regarding the lobster itself.

The shores of the Northumberland straits are of red sandstone and limestone formation. There are many shallow places, and there appears to be nowhere any great depth. These conditions and the geographical position of the straits, as lying beyond the influence of the Arctic current, render them excellent as a breeding resort of the lobster. A menace to the lobster and especially at particular places, such as certain areas of Prince Edward Island, is the crab which thrives in the straits, and which appears to be gradually supplanting the lobster; and this question will be more fully treated of further on in this report.

The first indications of lobsters having hatched their eggs were observed at Jeddore and vicinity, Halifax county, on June 16. I began to make notes of any seen which evidenced that the eggs had very recently been hatched, but in proceeding with my observations I found that they so gradually graded back to the normal condition before eggs are again extruded, that not having sufficient time at my disposal to deliberately examine all the lobsters seen in the boats (for I could not interfere with the regular procedure of the smack on board of which I was, nor detain it as it cruised from point to point), I desisted in any attempt to minutely probe the question, but I gained sufficient information to show me that there is here a field awaiting research, under such conditions as would favour its deliberately being examined into.

There is a matter of importance to mention, which was connected with the special research work at Bay View, Pictou county, N.S., in the latter part of August. There were instances of lobsters with newly extruded eggs the shells of some of which indicated from scratches and marks that they had not moulted, whilst there were others which indicated, from the bright and fresh looking appearance of their shells, that they had moulted. The importance of this information concerns a much debated

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

question, and it is interesting as evidencing that lobsters, either with old or new shells, extrude eggs; and it further seems to indicate that sexual intercourse is not confined to soft-shelled females, although it throws no light upon the question as to whether or not the sexual function ever takes place with newly moulted lobsters.

There was little during my season's work to indicate to me that newly moulted lobsters, except rarely, enter the traps, but I find in my notes something which bears upon the question. At Shemogue, Westmorland county, N.B., on July 13, there were lobsters which the fisherman left in his traps until the shells would be properly hardened, and which, therefore, had recently moulted, and on the same occasion a soft-shelled lobster, also some very small lobsters, were released by him, and one or two lobsters were seen which indicated that they would moult soon, and there was also a number of lobsters whose shells had already beautifully hardened. On another occasion, at Cornierville, Kent county, N.B., on July 19, the fishermen, when I was out with them in their boat, instead of bringing in very small lobsters to the cannery released them, and one such lobster, of about six inches in length, was a soft-shelled lobster; and I may here say it was evident to me that the releasing of very small lobsters, although their retention is no infringement of the law, would seem to be a usual custom among fishermen in this neighbourhood.

We may compare these dates, July 13 and 19, 1916, and the time preceding these dates when the shells of the lobsters mentioned were hardening (although it should be borne in mind that soft-shelled lobsters rarely enter the traps), with what was observed at the Long Beach pond in 1915. The first instance observed, in 1915, of a lobster having moulted, was on July 23 and 24. A male was seen coming out of his shell; and moulting of both males and females was observed at intervals from July 23 until on into the month of September.

I became interested in the faunal forms which the traps contained, and would have liked to have followed up this important matter, as having its bearing upon the lobster itself, but as the lobsters accumulated, and there was work of a preliminary nature to do all around the coasts, I could not, during the season past, do it justice. It is surprising how local some of the faunal forms are. For instance, in the bay of Fundy,* near Tiverton, the waters were swarming with sea-cucumbers (holothurians), and they were so numerous at this locality, that when the traps were drawn up they could not be seen for the sea-cucumbers, for inside and outside of the trap were those holothurians, so that instead of the trap, what appeared to be a great globe, was being drawn up out of the water. At Shag Harbour, Shelburne county, on the other hand, it was the hermit crab which was greatly in evidence. The traps were full of them, and they were of great size and had selected large gastropod shells for their habitats. Passing now to the Northumberland straits, the creature which infests the traps is the ordinary crab—the regular cancer. It is there a serious menace to the lobster, and there are now in some parts of the straits, particularly along the southern parts of Prince Edward Island (that is among the places visited by me), more crabs than there are lobsters. Now, it is a law of nature that two allied species do not as a rule get along together, so that should they, through circumstances, happen to resort at the same place, a warfare for supremacy goes on between them until one or the other wins the day. That warfare does not necessarily mean that the two are engaged in actual combat, but it does mean that owing to laws that act and react, according to the conditions of the case, the eventual result is that one or the other of the two species is overcome, or as we would say “gets ousted”. It does not mean moreover that one or other of the two species in the resort is necessarily going to be altogether exterminated, and for that matter a certain balance might possibly be maintained between them, but it does mean that one of them, when the conditions are powerfully in its favour, will multiply and may even increase in size, so that in the strife it will ultimately gain the day; whilst the other, the conditions being powerfully adverse to it, will gradually become reduced in numbers, and may even diminish in size. My

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

own observations of the lobster and crab at the Northumberland straits have convinced me that this is precisely what is going on in their case, so that the fishermen there are unwittingly helping the unwelcome crab to come up, while the lobster all the while is going under. I could enter more into detail concerning this question, but perhaps what is stated above may at present suffice.

In a report of mine, of 1910, I drew attention "to the advisability of having definite areas set apart, where the lobster at all stages of its life-history would be left unmolested". The report itself concerned observations of mine, of the lobster, during a prolonged visit to Cape Breton, in the year 1909. Since then my observations of the lobster have extended over a much wider range of the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, and I am, if anything, more than ever convinced that protected areas, where it would be illegal to fish for the lobster, would tend materially to enhance its preservation.

"There are bays and harbours," to quote from the report referred to, "where formerly the lobster was plentiful, but where now it is either altogether exterminated or reduced to insignificance in numbers or in size." Yet the natural character of those bays, as a suitable environment of the lobster, has not altered, and they are still indwelt by other marine forms of life innumerable. Therefore, those beautiful bays abide with the same beds of broken shells and gravel; with the same growth of eel-grass and algae; with the same hosts of living organisms, swimming, crawling, or gliding, through the same salubrious and limpid waters; and there is no natural reason why the lobster should not be there in plenty too.

Something may be judged of, as to what I mean, by noticing what was brought to light through my taking a boat one day and lifting some traps in Gabarouse bay, which were set with the express purpose of examining in detail what the contents of each trap were.

Trap 1, one lobster 8½ inches (male), crabs, a hermit crab, and a sculpin.

Trap 2, no lobsters, crabs and two sculpins.

Trap 3, no lobsters, two crabs

Trap 4, three lobsters, 7¾ inches (male), 8½ inches (female), 9¾ inches (male), two whelk-shells.

Trap 5, one lobster, 8¼ inches (male), three crabs, a sea-urchin, and two whelks.

Trap 6, one lobster, 6½ inches (male), four crabs.

Trap 7, five lobsters, 6¾ inches (male), 7¼ inches (male), 8½ inches (male), 8¼ inches (male), 10½ inches (female), periwinkles and a crab.

Trap 8, four lobsters, 7½ inches (male), 7¼ inches (female), 8 inches (male), 10 inches (male), periwinkles and a whelk.

Thus, out of those fifteen lobsters, the contents of eight traps, six, or 40 per cent, were at that time undersized, and only three, or 20 per cent, were above nine inches in length; and still there is no natural reason why that bay should not have been full of good-sized lobsters.

Incidental to my work, during the season past, I devoted time to observations at two places at sea areas of the county of Cumberland, N.S., where there are excellent lobster-breeding places, in view of examining into this very thing as to areas being set apart as protected, viz., at Pugwash and at Wallace. These two places present, more or less, the same sort of faunal conditions, but they differ markedly in their general topographical characters. At the former place there would need to be a regular area of the sea itself protected, and at the latter the long channel (which is some miles in length) is already there for the purpose, and would simply require to be marked off with a buoy, or buoys, at the channel's mouth.

On visiting Wallace I found that the fishermen were winding up their lobster fishing for the season, so that I was unable to go out in the usual way to see traps lifted, and I, therefore, devoted the short time at my disposal to an examination of

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

this excellent channel, and was so struck with it that when again in that neighbourhood I visited the place a second time, and made a survey of it in one of the patrol-boats which happened then to be there.

What I wish to submit is to have those areas (or at least the Wallace one to begin with) persistently stocked with lobsters, both male and female, and to institute a law whereby they, and all other lobsters that have their resort there, are to be left unmolested; and also that with this object in view the areas should be regularly patrolled.

Having been directed by the department to devote time, at the close of the lobster season, to special observations connected with the Biological Board, I have to say that the material of those observations was duly handed over to Dr. Knight, and that a tabulated report, in full, of subsequent work for the Board, which I was commissioned to do in September, was prepared in Pictou and forwarded at once to him.

A tabulated report, showing the proportion of male and female lobsters and measurements of the same from tip of rostrum to posterior border of carapace (with approximate full length measurements based on the carapace measurements), as generally seen when the traps were lifted, and as exceptionally seen at the wharves or canneries, and in the instance at Jeddore, as the lobsters were collected by a fishing smack, together with the number of seed lobsters wherever they occurred in the catches, respectively, has already been published in pamphlet form; and a double leaflet entitled: *The moulting of the Lobster*, with a diagram with three figures of a lobster's claw, has also already been published; of which the following is an excerpt:—

“A very important matter bearing upon the welfare of the lobster resource, from a commercial standpoint, is that concerning the moulting period and the moulting functions of the lobster. When the lobster emerges from its shell it is a flabby yet formidable looking object, vividly coloured, and being now free from the encasement of a shell, becomes expanded. But this is only the preliminary in the function of moulting; the real vital function takes place when the lobster is in this soft state, or after it has left its shell. The flesh and muscle, although it completely fills the shell-less space, is soft and pasty and ready from the slightest cause, to go to pieces. But when in this condition carbonate of lime, which is held in solution in the soft substance, is secreted through the pores of the soft outer integument, so that gradually a new shell is formed. Then, when the soft substance has served this functional purpose, it consolidates, and on account of this draws in centrally, thus leaving an empty cavity between the flesh and muscle and the newly hardened shell. It is now just a matter of nourishment and growth and the flesh, which is the thing of interest, commercially, ultimately becomes compact and firm. Just when it is at its very best in this respect, I am not prepared to say, as I was not long enough at the maritime coast to determine that, but as the moulting season is at its height at least during the months of July and August, it must of necessity after then become more and more firm, until in the course of a few months the flesh of a good-sized lobster will be at its best as a commercial commodity. As this has its bearings as to when, in the interests of the lobster resource, the open season for legal fishing for the lobster ought to be, as based upon the lobster's own natural history, I draw attention to what I found out concerning this important matter.”

The season's work was much facilitated through the assistance which the fishery officers were always ready to render, but lest the special mention by name of any of those officials, for there were so many of them, should mean that others deserving of mention should be overlooked, I have but to say that the fishery officers generally and according to their several temperaments did all in their power to assist me and to help on the work in which I was engaged. It was largely through them that I became acquainted with the fishermen in the different localities visited, and it was gratifying

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

to find that among fishery officers, fishermen, and cannery men, there appeared to be a growing concern as to the welfare of the lobster fishery resource, and of the preservation of the lobster in the interests of commerce.

I know not how better to conclude this part of my annual report than by quoting from my published report of 1910 (dealing with my observations of the lobster during 1909), in these words: "It is somewhat humiliating that much concerning the life history of a creature, which is common in the market and on the table, is until now enshrouded in darkness, and may well seem astonishing to any who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, especially when we consider the value of the lobster as an article of commerce. The only way to dispel this lack of knowledge is by calling in the powerful aid of modern science." And it is a satisfactory sign that research work of this nature is now being entered upon.

2. CANADIAN FISHERIES MUSEUM.

Considering that most of the public institutions, such as the Victoria Memorial Museum, the National Art Gallery and the Parliamentary Library, are at this time closed to the public, the Canadian Fisheries Museum, which is open daily (including the afternoons on Sundays) forms a feature which specially attracts. According to the records there were during the fiscal year 35,066 visitors. These embraced individual persons of the general public, visitors to the city on delegations (who came more or less as bodies) and students from the schools or educational institutions. Heads and teachers of schools have been interested in having their pupils instructed, and so have brought them to the museum sometimes in sections; and when pupils have had special papers to prepare they have been encouraged by their teachers to personally visit the museum for help and information.

In so far as the collection of specimens is concerned, the acquisitions during the year have not been very many, but as the collection now contains specimens of most of our commercial fishes and many others which are of rather indirect interest in connection with the fishery resource, acquisitions in the future will not accumulate as rapidly as they did during the first few years after it was decided to build up a representative museum to supersede the old-time fishery exhibit.

Specimens of the following named species have been acquired during the fiscal year: two common sturgeon, one green sturgeon, two whitefish, two Atlantic salmon, two steelhead, three red-Canadian trout, two oulachan or candlefish, and two alewives or gaspereaux; and two specimens of the common pike are now being mounted.

A case containing bones of heads of fishes, in order to show the component parts of the skeletons of fishes' heads has been temporarily placed on exhibition until a more suitable case which is being made for the purpose is ready; and means have been taken to obtain more fish heads for skeletonizing, so that before long there will be a case on exhibition which will no doubt be something rather unique as a museum object.

A gold medal awarded to the department by the Toronto National Exhibition for 1916, for a fisheries exhibit in Toronto, is also exhibited in a case, along with two other medals which were similarly awarded in previous years.

The museum is open to visitors from 9.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., on week days, and from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m., on Sundays.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW HALKETT,
Naturalist of the Dominion Fisheries.

Canadian Fisheries Museum, Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

28	Catherino...	103	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	13
29	Catherine Burko...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
30	Cavalier...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
31	Claudia...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	Commonwealth	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	7
33	Conqueror...	95	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	10
34	Constellation...	89	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
35	Corsair...	71	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
36	Cruiser...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
37	Dorcas...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
38	Edward F. Black...	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
39	Eleanor...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
40	Eliza A. Benner...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
41	Eliza Bennett...	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
42	Elizabeth N...	102	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
43	Ellen and Mary...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
44	Elsie...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9
45	Elva L. Spurling...	49	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12
46	Emily Sears...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
47	Esperanto...	91	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
48	Esther Gray...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
49	Ethel B. Penny...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
50	Ethel Marion...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
51	Etta Millard...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
52	Eugenia...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
53	Fannie Belle Atwood...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
54	Fannie Hodkins...	83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
55	Fanny Reed...	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
56	Flavilla...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
57	Flora L. Oliver...	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8
58	Florida...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
59	Frances...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
60	Frances J. O'Hara...	83	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
61	Frances S. Grueby...	94	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
62	Georgia...	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
63	Georgiana...	87	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5
64	Georgina...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
65	Gertrude de Costa...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
66	Gladys and Nellie...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
67	Good Luck...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
68	Governor Foss...	88	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
69	Gracie Smith...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
70	Gracie Smith...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
71	Gladiator...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
72	Harry and Thelma...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
73	Harvard...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
74	Hazel R. Hines...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
75	Helen B. Thomas...	45	...	2	4	2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

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8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Nanaimo and (Outports.	Prince Rupert and Outports.	Vancouver and Outports.	Totals.	No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Nanaimo and (Outports.	Prince Rupert and Outports.	Vancouver and Outports.	Totals.
1	Aeropolis.....	11	4		1		1	89	Martha	7	3				1
2	Active	25	8		1		1	90	Mayflower	4	3				1
3	Advance	12	5		5		5	91	Mira	3	3				1
4	Agnes B	10	3		12		12	92	Morengen	17	7				4
5	Ada N.	21	8		3		3	93	Myrtle	15	5	1			4
6	Alameda....	3	3		12		12	94	Narrona	4	3				1
7	Alaska.	44	15		8		8	95	Natalie	4	3				1
8	Albatross	40	13	2			4	96	Nellie	4	3				1
9	Alphas.	4	4		1	1	1	97	New England	70	30	2			19
10	Alten....	45	15		7		7	98	Niagara	13	4				4
11	America	25	11	1	3		4	99	Norman Sunday	17	8				6
12	Annie.	11	5		2		2	100	North Cape I	5	3				1
13	Annie J. Larsen	25	11		1		1	101	North Cape II	4	3				1
14	Annie J. Larsen	14	5	2			2	102	North Pole	4	3				3
15	Arctic.	20	11		5		5	103	Olga	5	3				1
16	Argus.	4	3		1		1	104	Olympic	30	11				1
17	Arthur	4	2		1		1	105	Omaney	34	13				1
18	Astrea	4	2		1		1	106	Onah	18	5				4
19	Atlantic	25	11		6		6	107	Orient	45	13				1
20	Augusta	19	4		2		2	108	Oro	4	2				4
21	Aurora	7	4		17		17	109	Pacific	26	11				1
22	Avilda	15	8		12		12	110	Panama	34	13				4
23	Bravo....	4	3		2		2	111	Pauline	14	5				7
24	Bryan	15	5		6		6	112	Peer Gynt	13	4				3
25	Comet	68	20		1		1	113	Peggie.	4	3				7
26	Commonwealth.	60	17		3		3	114	Petrel.. ..	45	12				1
27	Constance.	53	15		6		6	115	Pioneer	45	15				10
28	Constitution	39	12		7		7	116	Polaris.	45	15				4
29	Cora.. ..	4	3		5		5	117	Presho.	14	5				7
30	Corona	19	11		14		14	118	President No. II....	22	8				3
31	Crescent	14	5		2		2	119	Progress	115	20				1
32	Daisy.	15	8	1	2		3	120	Puritan	53	17				3
33	Devora	4	3		1		1	121	Quadra	29	4				2
34	Dick.. ..	10	5		4		4	122	Rainier	4	2				1
35	Dip....	4	2		5		5	123	Raven.	4	2				1
36	Director.	12	5		17		17	124	Republic.	51	15				8
37	Dixie....	3	3		5		5	125	Road.. ..	12	3				5
38	Dolphin	7	4		11		11	126	Road Amundsen	16	5				7
39	Dora H.	15	6		4		4	127	Rolf....	6	3				7

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

[illegible]

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of United States Fishing Vessels to which *Modus Vivendi* Licenses were issued
during 1916-17.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.
Tatler.....	Gloucester.....	135	Shelburne.
Arkona.....	".....	97	Liverpool.
Onato.....	Boston.....	105	Sandy Point.
Bay State.....	Portland.....	109	"
Mary F. Curtis.....	Gloucester.....	85	Shelburne.
T. M. Nicholson.....	Bucksport.....	90	"
Thos. S. Gorton.....	Gloucester.....	92	Canso.
Atalanta.....	".....	74	Liverpool.
Ruth and Margaret.....	Boston.....	78	Canso.
Premier.....	Gloucester.....	97	Arichat.
Catherine.....	".....	103	Canso.
Muriel.....	Boston.....	83	"
A. Pratt Andrew.....	Gloucester.....	92	"
Sylvania.....	".....	99	Sandy Point.
Imperator.....	".....	99	"
Elsie.....	".....	98	Canso.
Governor Foss.....	".....	88	"
Rhodora.....	".....	81	Liverpool.
Flora L. Oliver.....	".....	71	Port Hawkesbury.
Catherine Burke.....	".....	92	Louisburg.
Conqueror.....	".....	95	Sandy Point.
Esperanto.....	".....	91	Canso.
Mystery.....	".....	78	House Harbour.
Cavalier.....	".....	96	Amherst, M.I.
Oriole.....	".....	104	House Harbour.
Gladiator.....	Bucksport.....	75	"
Republic.....	Gloucester.....	60	Canso.
Elk.....	Boston.....	83	Amherst, M.I.
J. O'Hara, jr.....	Gloucester.....	83	Sandy Point.
Jos. P. Mesquita.....	".....	78	Shelburne.
Reading.....	Boston.....	92	Yarmouth.
Ruth.....	".....	56	Sandy Point.
Hazel R. Hines.....	Gloucester.....	79	Pubnico.
Louisa R. Sylvia.....	".....	92	Liverpool.
Viking.....	Boston.....	40	"
Athlete.....	Gloucester.....	96	Shelburne.
Jas. W. Parker.....	".....	96	Tusket.
Romance.....	".....	96	Wedgeport.
Smuggler.....	".....	91	"

The amount of revenue received from *Modus Vivendi* Licenses during the year, was \$5,680.50.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

APPENDIX 18

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH.

IMPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the Chief Commercial Fish and Fish Products
Imported into Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17.

(From report of Customs Department.)

		Entered for Home Consumption.
Cod, haddock, hake and pollock (fresh).....	lbs.	1,048,033
" " (dried).....	"	7,426,077
" " (smoked).....	"	466
" " (pickled).....	"	11,900
Halibut (fresh).....	"	588,940
Herring (fresh).....	"	97,270
" (pickled).....	"	10,230,436
" (smoked).....	"	411,721
Mackerel (fresh).....	"	10,106
" (pickled).....	"	6,061
Salmon (fresh).....	"	265,774
" (smoked).....	"	22,718
" (pickled).....	"	604,724
Bait fish (salted).....	"	4,717
Lobsters (canned).....	"	55,383
Oysters (fresh in shell).....	brls.	3,464
" (shelled, in bulk).....	gals.	196,773
" (canned, one pint and under).....	cans	390,871
" (one quart and under).....	"	1,970
" (over one quart).....	qts.	1,046
" (preserved).....	lbs.	15,770
Fish oil, cod.....	gals.	147,133
" " liver.....	"	8,986
Sea oil.....	"	46,532
Whale oil and spermaceti.....	"	21,207
Other oil.....	"	105,549

The value of the imports of fish and fish products for the year 1916-17, amounted to:—

Dutiable	\$1,347,511
Free.....	1,128,768
	<u>\$ 2,476,279</u>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

	9	36,070	115,472	36,070	279,850	229,661	56,314	23,526	21,946	31,799	61,468	9,315,078
Australia	9				500	25	1	14,575				4,320
Hong Kong						27,833	2					
China						16,845	4	412				
Fiji								147				
British Straits Settlements												
Norway	3											
Alaska	1				3,040	85,529	12					30,336
Japan												
Sweden												
Chili	15											1,531,031
France												70
New Zealand												
British Oceanic, other than above												
Belgium							14	4,991				
Denmark								504				
Holland												
Mexico												
Russia-in-Europe												
British South Africa												
British India												
Dutch East Indies								35				
Ecuador												
French Oceania												
Philippines												
Dutch West Indies	3					3	1					
Uruguay												
Korea												
Argentina	25											
French Guiana	25											
Honduras												
Totals		66,076	793,921	115,472	36,070	279,850	229,661	56,314	23,526	21,946	31,799	9,315,078

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

	51	33,651	3		187,213	44,875	60,154	303	9,772	326,443	17,247	284,846
Australia.....	51	33,651	3									
Hong Kong.....	3											
China.....	34	14	3			15						
Fiji.....		8,604										
British Straits Settlements.....		10,600										
Norway.....	6											
Alaska.....				2		9						
Japan.....				710	3,097							
Sweden.....												
Chili.....		144										
France.....		55,211										
New Zealand.....	2	13,392										
British Oceania, other than above.....		1,053										
Belgium.....												
Denmark.....												
Holland.....												
Mexico.....												
Russia-in-Europe.....												
British South Africa.....												
British India.....		1,013										
Dutch East Indies.....		3,193										
Ecuador.....												
French Oceania.....		144										
Philippines.....												
Dutch West Indies.....				1								
Uruguay.....												
Korea.....												
Argentina.....												
French Guiana.....				4								
Honduras.....												
Totals.....	50,065	483,315	20	7,254	187,213	44,875	60,154	303	9,772	326,443	17,247	284,846

The value of fish and fish products (the Produce of Canada) exported during the year 1916-17, amounted to \$24,899,251.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

APPENDIX 19.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chapter 46, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries, and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council:—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels", is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, as amended by Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1911, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea fish, shall be entitled to a bounty; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets, but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of ten tons and upwards (up to eighty tons) by whatever means propelled, contained within themselves which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catching of sea fish, other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered ton-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

nage, which shall be paid to the owner or owners: provided that vessels known as "Steam Trawlers" operating "Beam," "Otter" or other such trawls, shall not be eligible for any such bounty.

6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of the Naval Service.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1916 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 26th January, 1917.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," be distributed for the year 1916-17, upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty, shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of six dollars and forty-five cents (\$6.45) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of four dollars and ten cents (\$4.10) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

For the year 1916, 15,804 claims were received, a decrease of 1,273 as compared with 1915, while the number paid was 13,593, being a decrease of 1,264.

The total number of claims for 1916 includes 263 which were late, they being received after the appropriation was apportioned. The expenditure for these is chargeable to 1917-18.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews is \$56,291.85, and boats and boat fishermen, \$103,707.95, making the total payment for the year \$159,999.80.

Bounty was paid to 849 vessels, aggregating 21,120 tons, a decrease of 92 vessels and 2,518 tons in comparison with 1915. The number of vessel fishermen is 5,473, a decrease of 634.

Bounty was also paid to 12,744 boats and 22,682 men, a decrease of 1,175 boats and 1,972 men.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid for the year 1916.

Provinces.	Counties.	NUMBER OF CLAIMS		
		Received.	Rejected.	Paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	175		175
	Antigonish.....	166		166
	Cape Breton.....	473	2	471
	Cumberland.....	1		1
	Digby.....	329		329
	Guysborough..	828	1	828
	Halifax.....	1,291	2	1,289
	Inverness.....	427	1	426
	Kings.....	57		57
	Lunenburg....	832	1	831
	Pictou.....	76		76
	Queens.....	206		206
	Richmond.....	503		503
	Shelburne.....	674		674
	Victoria.....	305		305
	Yarmouth.....	167		167
	Totals.....	6,581	7	6,574
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	450		450
	Gloucester.....	455	2	453
	Kent.....	29		29
	Northumberland.....	6		6
	Restigouche.....	1		1
	St. John.....	57		57
	Totals.....	998	2	996
Prince Edward Island.....	Kings.....	422		422
	Prince.....	478	1	477
	Queens.....	113		113
	Totals.....	1,013	1	1,012
Quebec	Bonaventure.....	987		987
	Gaspé.....	3,147	1	3,146
	Rimouski.....	65		65
	Saguenay.....	813		813
	Totals.....	5,012	1	5,011
Grand totals		13,604	11	13,593

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels and Boats for the year 1916.

Provinces.	Counties.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1916.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	4	158	39.50	36	\$ 390 20	171	268	\$ 1,269 80	\$ 1,660 00
	Antigonish.....	1	14	14.00	3	33 35	165	233	1,120 30	1,153 65
	Cape Breton.....	16	234	14.63	58	608 10	455	802	3,743 20	4,351 30
	Cumberland.....						1	1	5 10	5 10
	Digby.....	12	544	45.33	134	1,408 30	387	661	3,097 10	4,505 40
	Guysborough.....	54	832	15.40	214	2,212 30	774	1,232	5,825 20	8,037 50
	Halifax.....	88	1,634	18.56	443	4,484 35	1,200	1,630	7,883 00	12,367 35
	Inverness.....	32	448	14.00	146	1,389 70	394	802	3,682 20	5,071 90
	Kings.....	1	11	11.00	2	23 90	56	84	400 40	424 30
	Lunenburg.....	171	9,052	52.94	2,233	23,454 85	660	819	4,018 90	27,473 75
	Pictou.....						76	103	498 30	498 30
	Queens.....	15	171	11.40	45	461 25	191	311	1,466 10	1,927 35
	Richmond.....	38	944	24.85	220	2,363 00	465	763	3,593 30	5,956 30
	Shelburne.....	50	1,061	21.22	286	2,905 70	624	1,147	5,326 70	8,232 40
	Victoria.....	12	162	13.50	53	503 85	293	424	2,031 40	2,535 25
	Yarmouth.....	28	1,098	39.21	265	2,807 25	139	260	1,205 00	4,012 25
	Totals.....	522	16,363	31.34	4,138	43,046 10	6,051	9,540	45,166	88,212 10
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	19	290	15.26	66	715 70	431	675	3,199 50	3,915 20
	Gloucester.....	262	3,705	14.14	1,075	10,632 85	191	443	2,011 40	12,644 25
	Kent.....	9	94	10.33	17	203 65	20	31	147 10	350 75
	Northumberland.....	2	34	17.00	6	72 70	4	8	36 80	109 50
	Restigouche.....						1	1	5 10	5 10
	St. John.....	6	104	17.33	19	226 55	51	58	288 80	515 35
	Totals.....	298	4,227	14.18	1,183	11,851 45	698	1,216	5,688 70	17,540 15
Prince Edward Island.....	Kings.....	7	164	23.42	28	344 60	415	615	2,936 50	3,281 10
	Prince.....	7	99	14.14	27	273 15	470	1,144	5,160 60	5,433 75
	Queens.....	4	48	12.00	12	125 40	109	247	1,121 70	1,247 10
	Totals.....	18	311	17.27	67	743 15	994	2,006	9,218 80	9,961 95

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Quebec	1	15	15 00	5	47 25	986	1,771	8,247 10	8,294 35
Bonaventure	9	189	21 00	55	543 75	3,031	6,340	20,021 65	20,565 40
Caspé						65	92	442 20	442 20
Rimouski	1	15	15 00	7	60 15	655	1,285	5,923 50	5,983 65
Saguenay..									
Totals ..	11	219	19 90	67	651 15	4,737	9,488	43,634 45	44,285 60
Grand totals ..	849	21,120	24 87	5,455	56,291 85	12,480	22,250	103,707 95	159,999 80

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis:—

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one-half to the owner and the other half to the crew; boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel, \$1; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50; from 25 feet upwards, \$2. Boat fishermen, \$3.

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats the same as in 1884, with the admission of boats measuring 13 feet keel, and fishermen \$3.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen, \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulations having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 each.

	Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
1897	\$1 00 per ton.	\$6 00 each.	\$1 00 each.	\$3 50 each.
1898	1 00 “	6 50 “	1 00 “	3 50 “
1899	1 00 “	7 00 “	1 00 “	3 50 “
1900	1 00 “	6 50 “	1 00 “	3 50 “
1901	1 00 “	7 00 “	1 00 “	3 50 “
1902	1 00 “	7 25 “	1 00 “	3 80 “
1903	1 00 “	7 30 “	1 00 “	3 90 “
1904	1 00 “	7 15 “	1 00 “	3 75 “
1905	1 00 “	7 10 “	1 00 “	3 65 “
1906	1 00 “	7 10 “	1 00 “	3 75 “
1907	1 00 “	7 40 “	1 00 “	4 00 “
1908	1 00 “	7 25 “	1 00 “	3 90 “
1909	1 00 “	7 50 “	1 00 “	4 25 “
1910	1 00 “	7 60 “	1 00 “	4 30 “
1911	1 00 “	7 15 “	1 00 “	4 10 “
1912	1 00 “	6 90 “	1 00 “	3 95 “
1913	1 00 “	6 70 “	1 00 “	3 95 “
1914	1 00 “	6 40 “	1 00 “	3 65 “
1915	1 00 “	5 90 “	1 00 “	3 45 “
1916	1 00 “	6 45 “	1 00 “	4 10 “

Since 1882, 29,797 vessels, totalling 935,674 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen who received bounty is 213,008, being an average of 7.1486 per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 462,892, and the number of fishermen 826,439. Average number of men per boat, 1.7421.

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75, in 1893; the lowest, 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4.30, the lowest \$2.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1916, inclusive, showing:
 (1) Total number of fishing Bounty Claims received and paid from 1882 to 1916 inclusive.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Quebec.		Totals.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	*7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	*4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	*1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	*9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	*1,025	3,904	*3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	*1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	*1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,484	7,452	904	904	1,119	*1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
1906...	7,434	7,415	930	923	918	916	4,251	4,249	13,533	13,503
1907...	7,124	7,087	904	895	1,000	984	4,239	4,227	13,267	13,193
1908...	7,690	7,618	1,002	988	1,030	995	4,250	4,212	13,972	13,841
1909...	7,276	7,250	834	830	877	872	4,024	4,004	13,011	12,956
1910...	6,670	6,659	915	903	900	898	4,159	4,150	12,644	12,610
1911...	6,735	6,722	923	905	1,001	877	4,220	4,141	12,879	12,645
1912...	6,717	6,709	904	890	1,052	*1,142	4,299	4,223	12,972	12,964
1913...	6,962	6,942	960	957	1,169	*1,195	4,321	*4,439	13,412	13,533
1914...	7,360	7,349	1,083	1,081	1,225	1,216	4,613	4,570	14,281	14,216
1915...	7,849	7,431	1,116	1,111	1,146	1,145	5,176	5,170	14,877	14,857
1916...	6,581	6,573	998	996	1,013	1,012	5,012	5,011	13,604	13,593
Totals.	268,000	266,413	42,995	41,362	37,636	38,961	148,753	147,185	497,384	491,922

*Includes a number of claims held over from previous year

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

(2) NUMBER of Vessels, Tonnage and number of Men who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			P. E. Island.			Quebec.			Totals.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882..	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883..	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884..	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885..	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886..	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887..	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888..	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889..	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890..	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891..	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892..	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893..	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894..	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895..	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896..	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897..	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898..	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899..	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900..	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901..	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902..	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903..	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904..	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905..	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
1906..	644	20,008	4,891	273	3,753	1,066	32	732	147	8	139	33	957	24,632	6,137
1907..	612	17,041	4,178	265	3,720	1,010	41	916	178	9	154	34	927	21,831	5,400
1908..	616	17,804	4,364	269	3,672	1,034	34	643	140	6	87	25	925	22,206	5,563
1909..	591	16,180	3,919	247	3,344	935	30	572	113	6	99	26	874	20,195	4,993
1910..	588	17,567	4,294	249	3,321	976	31	612	117	8	178	37	876	21,678	5,424
1911..	664	19,555	4,931	266	3,528	1,025	27	540	115	8	177	41	965	23,800	1,107
1912..	668	20,649	4,983	255	3,336	987	33	648	131	9	267	46	965	24,900	6,112
1913..	594	18,288	4,484	235	3,970	1,074	25	466	91	6	109	30	910	22,833	6,147
1914..	614	19,008	4,789	309	4,241	1,198	20	349	78	12	213	57	955	23,811	5,679
1915..	592	18,585	4,691	315	4,407	1,252	20	379	80	14	267	84	941	23,638	6,107
1916..	522	16,363	4,138	298	4,227	1,183	18	311	67	11	219	67	849	21,120	5,455
Totals	20,291	774,044	174,414	7,668	108,610	38,416	939	24,423	4,781	899	28,587	5,397	29,797	935,674	213,008

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

(3) NUMBER of Boats and Boat Fishermen who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Totals.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,234	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,517	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,928	20,226
1903	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904	6,180	9,556	699	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905	6,398	9,822	699	1,047	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
1906	6,771	10,138	650	1,139	884	1,648	4,241	7,946	12,546	20,871
1907	6,475	9,739	630	1,158	943	1,750	4,218	7,873	12,266	20,520
1908	7,032	10,685	719	1,365	959	1,810	4,206	7,809	12,916	21,669
1909	6,659	10,163	583	1,069	842	1,583	3,998	7,314	12,082	20,129
1910	6,071	9,353	654	1,195	867	1,672	4,142	7,451	11,734	19,671
1911	6,058	9,403	639	1,048	850	1,574	4,133	7,682	11,680	19,707
1912	6,040	9,324	645	1,096	1,109	2,131	4,214	7,860	11,998	20,411
1913	6,348	9,816	672	1,151	1,170	2,237	4,433	8,353	12,624	21,557
1914	6,735	10,575	772	1,330	1,196	2,271	4,558	8,652	13,261	22,828
1915	6,849	10,869	796	1,453	1,125	2,183	5,156	10,165	13,926	24,654
1916	6,052	9,541	698	1,216	994	2,006	5,000	9,919	12,744	22,682
Totals	246,233	406,728	33,639	68,133	35,931	76,261	146,229	275,738	462,041	826,870

(4) TOTAL Number of Men who received Bounty in each year.

Year.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Totals.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895.....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897.....	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898.....	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900.....	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901.....	15,622	1,873	1,850	8,086	27,431
1902.....	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903.....	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904.....	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905.....	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
1906.....	15,029	2,205	1,795	7,979	27,008
1907.....	13,917	2,168	1,928	7,907	25,920
1908.....	15,049	2,399	1,950	7,834	27,232
1909.....	14,082	2,004	1,696	7,340	25,122
1910.....	13,547	2,171	1,789	7,488	24,995
1911.....	14,334	2,073	1,689	7,723	25,819
1912.....	14,307	2,083	2,262	7,906	26,558
1913.....	14,300	2,225	2,328	8,383	27,236
1914.....	15,364	2,528	2,349	8,709	28,950
1915.....	15,560	2,705	2,263	10,249	30,777
1916.....	13,697	2,399	2,073	9,986	28,155
Totals.....	581,060	96,549	80,052	281,135	1,039,796

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

(5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886.....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888.....	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890.....	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893.....	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894.....	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896.....	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897.....	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898.....	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899.....	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900.....	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901.....	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902.....	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903.....	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904.....	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905.....	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906.....	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907.....	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,101 35	156,113 50
1908.....	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
1909.....	95,413 60	15,480 15	8,973 85	35,354 25	155,221 85
1910.....	96,468 20	16,531 05	9,557 80	36,609 70	159,166 75
1911.....	99,424 90	15,795 00	8,669 85	36,109 95	159,999 70
1912.....	97,904 25	15,109 75	11,119 00	35,863 40	159,996 40
1913.....	93,456 00	16,385 05	11,081 85	37,738 35	158,661 25
1914.....	94,990 54	17,536 50	10,339 65	36,717 45	159,584 14
1915.....	90,611 05	17,609 95	9,513 95	41,006 10	158,741 05
1916.....	88,212 10	17,540 15	9,961 95	44,285 60	159,999 80
Totals....	3,466,698 80	546,408 62	351,663 32	1,172,414 80	5,537,185 61

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty for the year 1916-17.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
133962	Grace Darling.....	Digby...	45	Ansel Casey	Port Wade ...	15	141 75
126873	Myrtle L.....	Digby.	47	Arthur Longmire.....	Hilsburne.....	13	130 85
103711	Venite.....	Yarmouth ...	24	David Hayden	Port Wade ...		24 00
94832	Venus	Weymouth ...	42	J. W. Snow	"	4	67 80

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

111794	Volunteer.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	John Brow	Hbr. au Bouche.....	2	33 35
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CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

112376	Agnes	Arichat	15	Wm. Martell.....	Main-à-dieu.....	3	34 35
134041	Azanetta	Lunenburg	35	Daniel Fleet	Louisburg	3	54 35
134526	Blockhouse	Sydney	12	Fred. Peach.....	Port Morien	5	44 25
126561	Caberfeigh	Sydney	12	Joseph Degaust	Alder Point.....	5	44 25
122188	Charles A. II	Arichat.	10	Louis Longue	N. Sydney.....	3	29 35
116343	Eva May	"	11	Jerry Boudrot.....	Sydney	3	30 35
116348	Florence M	"	16	Wm. Gunderson	N. Sydney.....	3	35 35
126569	Madona May.....	Sydney	16	James Bonnar.....	Glace Bay	4	41 80
116915	Maggie & Esther	Pictou.....	11	George Bragg.....	Glace Bay.....	3	30 35
116350	Maggie F.....	Arichat.	15	S. Buckland.....	Glace Bay.....	5	47 25
117144	Mary E. Faulkner	Halifax	14	Angus Nicholson.....	Little Bras d'Or...	4	39 80
121803	Mary J.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Wm. Hawley	Port Morien.	4	35 80
107375	Minnie B.....	Sydney.....	10	Malcolm Prince.....	Glace Bay.....	3	29 35
134525	Muriel Peach	Sydney	12	Timothy Peach.....	Port Morien.....	4	37 80
111799	Rosie G.	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	John Gallant, sr.....	L. Lorraine.....	4	41 80
122184	Two Brothers.....	Arichat.....	19	Thos. Campbell.....	Main-à-dieu.....	2	31 90

DIGBY COUNTY.

121818	Albert J. Lutz.....	Digby	80	Howard Anderson....	Digby	20	209 00
107807	America	St. John	16	Freeman Robicheau	Meteghan	3	35 35
122109	Bella	Yarmouth	18	F. B. Comeau.....	Meteghan River....	2	30 90
126879	Dorothy G. Snow	Digby.....	80	Joseph E. Snow.....	Digby	20	202 55
126874	Dorothy M. Smart	Digby	80	Capt. H. Anderson....	Digby	23	228 35
107604	Emma D.....	Weymouth.	20	Frank S. Doucett.....	C. St. Mary.....	4	45 80
126880	Gyno	Digby.....	11	Edward Thomas.	Westport	3	30 35
130518	Lauret C.....	Weymouth...	11	Wm. L. Comeau	Comeauville	2	23 90
133963	Lila G. Boutilier.	Digby	80	A. Boutilier	Centreville.	11	150 95
121816	Loren B. Snow.	Digby..	80	Joseph E. Snow	Digby	23	228 35
116660	Nora	Yarmouth	11	Phil. Doucette	Mavillette	4	36 80
100609	Swan	Digby	57	Edwin Hains.	Freeport.	14	147 30

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

121700	Agnes E.	Yarmouth	10	Simon W. Horn.....	Dover	3	29 35
122093	Anita	Yarmouth	11	Uriah Turner.....	Marie Joseph.....	3	30 35
112016	Blanche	Canso	13	Mark Richard	Charles Cove.....	3	32 35
126106	Bonnie B.....	Lunenburg.....	19	Frank F. Hawes.....	Canso.	4	44 80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, etc.—*Concluded.*GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
112375	C. G. Munroe	Anchut	14	Vincent Richard	Charles Cove	3	33 35
117060	Dorothy Aleta	Canso	11	Daniel Pitts	Charles Cove	3	30 35
126112	Dorothy G.	Lunenburg	17	Geo. W. Rhynold	Canso	5	49 25
134467	L. Misener	Halifax	23	Nathan Misener	W. Liscomb	4	48 80
126941	Edna H.	Halifax	17	Robert I. Mosher	Canso	3	36 35
117054	Emma Jane	Canso	16	John L. George	White Head	5	48 25
117048	Evangeline	Barrington	11	Reuben Salsman	Stormont	4	36 80
117093	Florence D.	Arichat	11	Robert H. Creamer	Phillips Hbr	3	30 35
112372	Flying Cloud	Anchut	13	Samuel Richard	Charles Cove	4	38 80
107996	Green Finnett	Canso	12	Thos. Bondrot	Dover	3	31 35
126297	H. C. R.	Canso	18	Harry Kavanagh	Canso	4	43 80
122430	Hattie May	Halifax	16	John J. Berrigan	Canso	5	48 25
126294	Hornum Lee	Canso	17	Ed. Kavanagh	Canso	4	42 80
121904	Iona and Maggie	Barrington	11	Harvey Munroe	White Head	3	30 35
126292	Irisa	Canso	17	Thos. Hearn, Sr	Canso	6	55 70
116747	Jesse W.	Halifax	12	Jacob Manuel	Canso	5	44 25
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf	Arichat	11	Joseph H. Richard	Charles Cove	4	36 80
117097	Lizzie May	Ar. L.	12	Wm. C. Richard	Charles Cove	7	57 15
117028	Lottie M. Beatrice	Arichat	17	David Turner	Marie Joseph	3	36 35
117100	Louisa Ellen	Arichat	11	Amos Feltmate	White Head	4	36 80
137994	M. H. Morris	Arichat	19	Wm. Morris	Fenn. Seum	3	28 35
126294	Margaret Kathleen	Canso	16	John Poudroit	Dover	6	54 70
111909	Margaret May	Arichat	12	Stephen C. Richard	Charles Cove	5	44 25
130525	Marona	Halifax	25	Daniel Casey	Port Felix	5	57 25
126300	Mary Edna	Canso	15	Lorris Richard	Charles Cove	4	40 80
112379	Mary S.	Arichat	18	Alonzo Feltmate	Canso	3	37 35
126295	Mary W. Catherine	Canso	13	Wm. Feltmate	Port Felix	5	45 25
100450	Minto	Canso	18	H. A. Richard	Charles Cove	4	43 80
126296	Mary R. Munroe	Canso	21	Thirle Munroe	White Head	6	59 70
131168	N. A. F.	Lunenburg	24	J. Kennedy, Sr	Canso	5	56 25
126299	Nina Clare	Canso	16	Charles O'Hara	Drum Head	3	35 35
134502	Owen A. Munroe	Canso	12	Norman A. Munroe	White Head	3	31 35
126298	Petawawa	Canso	2	Frank Johns	Canso	5	65 25
122333	R. H. Milford	Barrington	13	Harold Barbo	Drum Head	4	28 80
112024	Rosa S.	Canso	13	Wm. Shuster	Canso	2	25 90
126342	Sakotis	Barrington	11	A. I. Laddington	Drum Head	5	43 25
126472	Sheloh	Halifax	22	Chas. A. Mosher	Canso	4	47 80
111412	Sandra	Lunenburg	13	Alden Munroe	White Head	3	32 35
112022	Silver Bell	Canso	14	S. J. Paine	Larry's River	3	33 35
112025	Squanto	Halifax	12	Frederic Gray	Charles Cove	2	25 90
122317	Stanley Hubley	Lunenburg	17	Jos. J. L. Leman	Canso	4	42 80
116887	T. Lilly	Arichat	10	Levi W. Fisher	Quebecport	2	22 90
117055	Thelma	Canso	17	Geo. Ryan	Canso	5	47 25
134501	Thomas J. Conway	Canso	17	Jos. M. Conway	White Head	5	49 25
116532	Togo	Lunenburg	14	Wm. Fortin	White Head	3	33 35
130352	True Darling	Arichat	18	John Bellfountain	Port Felix	3	37 35
107904	True Love	Canso	10	David Walsh	Canso	2	29 35
130351	Verde May	Arichat	17	Thos. L. Richard	Charles Cove	2	20 90
130721	Winifred Marr	Lunenburg	17	Martin Mosher	Canso	3	36 35
122000	Zoraya	Lunenburg	16	L. Munroe	White Head	5	48 25

HALIFAX COUNTY.

122422	Annie G. W.	Halifax	17	Edward Markin	Solber Island	3	36 35
122302	Albata	Lunenburg	20	Is. Westover	Solber Island	3	39 35
94632	A. C. Greenwood	St. Pierre	17	John Bayler	Serv. Bay	3	34 35
135096	A. Hubley	Halifax	70	Ansley Hubley	Hackett's Cove	16	173 20
130952	Adamantine	Lunenburg	10	Thomas Covey	Indian Harbour	2	22 90
116526	Adelaide	Lunenburg	13	J. F. Gray	Pennant	4	38 80

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

HALIFAX COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
133802	Adonia S.....	Lunenburg.....	18	Chas. Flemming.....	Ketch Harbour..	7	63 15
134410	Alamandine.....	Lunenburg.....	13	A. Fralick.....	Hackett's Cove....	3	32 35
138246	Alice H. L.....	Lunenburg.....	10	Fred. Morash.....	West Dover.....	3	29 35
130578	Alice M. C.....	Lunenburg.....	11	Creighton Covey.....	Indian Harbour....	2	23 90
126380	Annie Hilton.....	Halifax.....	10	John May, Jr.....	Owl's Head.....	3	29 35
133665	Arena.....	Halifax.....	12	E. S. Marryatt.....	Pennant.....	3	31 35
116824	Avis Pauline.....	Barrington.....	12	Willis Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	3	31 35
130571	Brenda C.....	Lunenburg.....	11	Arthur Zinck.....	Halifax.....	4	36 80
130574	C. L. Miller.....	Lunenburg.....	10	A. Zinck.....	West Dover.....	3	29 35
121999	Cavalier.....	Lunenburg.....	13	L. W. Scott.....	East Dover.....	4	38 80
130954	Comet G.....	Lunenburg.....	11	Herbert Little.....	Terence Bay.....	5	43 25
126033	D. C. Mulhall.....	Halifax.....	42	Geo. Pelham.....	Herring Cove.....	14	132 30
130585	Edith Adele.....	Halifax.....	33	Frank Martin.....	Ketch Harbour....	10	97 50
130568	Ella M. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	12	Maynard Young.....	West Dover.....	3	31 35
90726	Ellen Maud.....	Halifax.....	16	Richard Drew.....	Terence Bay.....	6	54 70
117141	Etha May.....	Halifax.....	11	Geo. Johnson.....	West Dover.....	3	30 35
130565	Ethel M. G.....	Lunenburg.....	10	Arthur Johnson.....	Indian Harbour....	2	22 90
134060	Eunice F.....	Lunenburg.....	15	R. W. Flemming.....	Ketch Harbour...	8	66 60
130687	Eva E. L.....	Lunenburg.....	10	Manuel Morash.....	West Dover.....	3	29 35
133680	Eva G.....	Halifax.....	11	Caleb Gray.....	Sambro.....	3	30 35
133668	F. C. Twohig.....	Halifax.....	10	Andrew Twohig.....	Pennant.....	3	29 35
100247	Fairy Queen.....	Halifax.....	11	Geo. H. Nickerson...	Pennant.....	3	30 35
122282	G. M. Stephens...	Shelburne.....	12	Lindsay Zwicker.....	Indian Harbour....	2	24 90
130584	Gladys E. B.....	Halifax.....	24	Walter Brown.....	Herring Cove.....	5	56 25
111432	Gladys Elena.....	Halifax.....	16	Chas. Twohig.....	Pennant.....	5	48 25
126817	Gladys G. Hart...	Halifax.....	27	J. L. Hart.....	Sambro.....	7	72 15
116731	Grand Desert.....	Halifax.....	65	M. Julien et al.....	Grand Desert.....	16	168 20
116287	Handy Andy.....	Halifax.....	15	J. P. Westhaver.....	Sheet Harbour Pass	5	47 25
112129	Hattie.....	Lunenburg.....	12	R. Beck.....	East Dover.....	3	31 35
130472	Hattie M. J.....	Lunenburg.....	12	Richard Cooleen.....	East Dover.....	3	31 35
126374	Hazel Levy.....	Halifax.....	14	Cyrus Levy.....	Owl's Head.....	4	39 80
134400	Helen M. Coolen...	Lunenburg.....	80	Lindsay Coolen...	Hubbard's Cove....	18	196 10
100544	Helen Maud.....	Halifax.....	26	Howard Jennox.....	East Jeddore.....	9	84 05
133678	Helen Viola.....	Halifax.....	13	Howard Gray.....	Sambro.....	4	38 80
131072	Howker.....	Halifax.....	12	Hiram Marryatt.....	Pennant.....	3	31 35
130594	I Wonder Y.....	Halifax.....	16	W. S. Henneberry.....	Sambro.....	5	48 25
126373	Ideal.....	Halifax.....	16	A. Schnare.....	Pennant.....	3	35 35
130577	Irene L.....	Lunenburg.....	11	W. Carter Slaunwhite.	Terence Bay.....	4	36 80
121910	James U. Thomas.	St. John.....	53	Moulton Bissett, Ltd.	Halifax.....	10	117 50
126825	Joseph Earle.....	Lunenburg.....	29	R. A. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay.....	9	87 05
126136	Kathleen W.....	Halifax.....	22	R. L. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay.....	12	99 40
133675	Leone V.....	Halifax.....	11	John J. Smith.....	Sambro.....	4	36 80
126915	Lola B.....	Halifax.....	10	C. Boutilier.....	Spry Bay.....	3	29 35
131078	Lola R.....	Lunenburg.....	13	Jas. Reyno.....	Herring Cove.....	3	32 35
130570	Lottie B. L.....	Lunenburg.....	11	Oscar Frederick.....	Indian Harbour....	2	23 90
131075	Margaret E.....	Lunenburg.....	11	Jas. Truman.....	Sambro.....	3	30 35
130592	Margaret M. Gray.	Halifax.....	23	Angus Gray.....	Pennant.....	3	42 35
126916	Marion R.....	Halifax.....	22	Wm. C. Power.....	East Jeddore.....	4	47 80
133667	Marjory N.....	Halifax.....	11	H. W. Nickerson.....	Pennant.....	3	30 35
85664	Mary E.....	Halifax.....	14	Harvey Zinck.....	West Dover.....	4	39 80
133669	Mary R.....	Halifax.....	12	W. H. Henneberry....	Devil's Island...	2	24 90
131071	Mary Maud.....	Lunenburg.....	10	Geo. Johnson.....	West Dover.....	3	39 35
130676	Matilda H.....	Lunenburg.....	11	J. A. Findley.....	Sambro.....	4	36 80
131064	Mattapex.....	Lunenburg.....	11	David Burke.....	East Dover.....	3	30 35
130821	Mianus.....	Lunenburg.....	15	Morris Duggan.....	East Dover.....	3	34 35
103539	Neva.....	Halifax.....	11	M. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	5	43 25
130955	No Tow.....	Lunenburg.....	15	Harvey Richardson...	Indian Harbour....	2	27 90
122427	Oriole B.....	Halifax.....	33	Wallace Mitchell.....	Oyster Pond.....	10	97 50
103583	Oswald.....	Halifax.....	20	J. O. Christian.....	Upper Prospect...	5	52 25
131167	Ovila.....	Lunenburg.....	23	A. Henneberry.....	Sambro.....	6	61 70

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

HALIFAX COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner, or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
130727	Pearl Beatrice H.	Lunenburg	32	Wm. Hubley	Indian Harbour	7	77 15
116745	Perseverance	Halifax	12	F. A. Boutilier	Indian Harbour	3	31 35
130563	Phoebe M.	Lunenburg	11	David Morash	West Dover	2	23 90
130951	Rakwana	Lunenburg	11	Russell Garrison	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
116749	Reliance	Halifax	14	Jas. Howard	Terence Bay	6	52 70
96806	Rising Sun	Halifax	28	Richard Christian	Upper Prospect	7	73 15
126823	Rosie L.	Lunenburg	20	Geo. Little	Terence Bay	10	84 50
122307	Sadie H.	Lunenburg	17	Horton Beaver	Harrigan Cove	1	23 45
130722	Tacoma	Halifax	11	A. J. Wambolt	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
130949	Titus McLeod	Lunenburg	11	Jas. Berringer	West Dover	3	30 35
133661	Una E. Hart	Halifax	21	J. L. Hart	Sambro	6	59 70
122429	Uncas	Halifax	11	Alex Cook	Sambro	4	36 80
131171	Valerie S.	Lunenburg	15	J. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	7	60 15
130579	Victor S.	Lunenburg	11	Elias Wambolt	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
133666	Village Leaf	Halifax	78	Gilbert Gaetz et al	Seaforth	18	194 10
126912	Viola G. Hartlin	Halifax	25	Peter Hartlin	East Jeddore	8	76 60
126917	Violet C.	Halifax	14	Jas. H. Smith	Sambro	3	33 35
130566	Violet F.	Lunenburg	11	Irvin Richardson	Indian Harbour	2	23 90
116283	Vixin	Gerrard's Island	15	H. McKenzie	Gerrard's Island	3	34 35
126478	Willetta	Halifax	15	Joseph Gray	Sambro	6	53 70
130600	Willie Roy	Halifax	13	Mathew Duggan	Upper Prospect	3	32 35
138244	Xantippe	Lunenburg	12	Harvey Covey	Indian Harbour	2	24 90

INVERNESS COUNTY.

138042	Carrie M	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Lewis Reynolds	Pt. Hasting	3	32 35
126575	Cheticamp	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Leonie Chiasson	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
103325	Elizabeth Ann	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	David Bourgeois	Eastern Harbour	4	36 80
130781	Flora Matthews	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	48 25
130945	Gladys Irena	Lunenburg	16	D. A. Cormier	Grand Etang	5	48 25
126573	Great Dipper	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	J. R. Doucet	Grand Etang	4	35 80
126577	Gros Ours	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Emilien LeBlanc	Grand Etang	6	52 70
126579	Hattie L. B.	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
130785	J. S. M.	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	J. S. Muise	Cape Rouge	5	48 25
116823	Jessie Roy	Barrington	12	Harry Muise	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
130782	Karina H.	Pt. Hawkesbury	21	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	53 25
126101	Lantana	Lunenburg	17	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	5	49 25
103316	Laura	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
116203	Laurel	Halifax	16	C. LeBlanc	Belle Cote	3	35 35
126574	Laurent Aucoin	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Laurent Aucoin	Point Cross	4	35 80
103315	Lillie	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
126104	M. Unity	Lunenburg	26	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	6	64 70
126576	M. C. G. Boudreau	Pt. Hawkesbury	22	Leo Bellfontaine	Eastern Harbour	5	54 25
130789	M. P. Delaney	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	M. P. Delaney	Grand Etang	6	50 70
121940	Manetto	Halifax	21	Dominion Fisheries, Ltd	Halifax	5	53 25
117056	Margaret	Canso	16	Matthews & Scott	Eastern Harbour	6	54 70
96771	Marie	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
103314	Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	Wm. R. Doucet	Grand Etang	5	42 25
111797	Mermaid	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Thos. Harris	Plateau	4	38 80
126580	Paul V.	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	39 80
130790	Perouche	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	S. P. Cormier	Grand Etang	4	37 80
111792	St. Aubin	Pt. Hawkesbury	15	Robin Jones & Whitman	Eastern Harbour	4	40 80
130786	St. Clements	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	" "	Eastern Harbour	5	44 25
122238	Violet & Annie	Halifax	12	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	37 80
96773	Virgin	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
126571	Warbler	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	35 80
130783	Zambuk	Pt. Hawkesbury	17	" "	Eastern Harbour	4	42 80

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.
KINGS COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
130253	Thelma G	Windsor	11	F. W. Greene	Kingsport	2	23 90

LUNENBURG COUNTY. (See note.)

138241	A. H. Whitman...	Lunenburg.	80	C. Iverson.....	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
130675	A. L. Conrad.....	"	11	Albert Conrad.....	Rose Bay.....	3	30 35
130947	Abacena.....	"	80	Joseph Conrad.....	La Have.....	20	209 00
131173	Accrescent.....	"	11	Ewen Smeltzer.....	Lunenburg...	2	23 90
130739	Ada M. Westhaver	"	80	E. F. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg...	21	215 45
138247	Agnes G. R.....	"	10	Robt. Rafuse.....	Blandford.....	2	22 90
130956	Alfarata.....	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd..	Mahone Bay....	19	202 55
134046	Allison H. Maxner	"	80	E. F. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg...	19	202 55
130475	Alma M.....	"	15	Henry Miller.....	Lunenburg.....	3	34 35
130942	Amy B. Silver....	"	80	Harry W. Adams...	Lunenburg.....	23	228 35
116522	Anita.....	"	16	Wm. Cleversey.....	W. La Have..	4	41 80
133816	Anita P.....	"	12	C. Publicover.....	Blandford.....	2	24 90
126585	Annie L. Spindler	"	80	Chas. Ritcey.....	Riverport.....	21	215 45
134047	Aranoka.....	"	80	Robt. Hiltz.....	Mahone Bay....	17	189 65
130818	Araucania.....	"	80	M. Rodenhizer.....	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
131165	Araminta.....	"	80	E. F. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg...	20	209 00
131176	Arcola.....	"	80	Harry W. Adams...	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
134058	Ard.....	"	11	Francis Mason.....	Eastern Point...	3	30 35
130737	Asaph F.....	"	14	C. Cleveland.....	Blandford.....	3	33 35
131163	Associate.....	"	80	J. E. Backman.....	Riverport.....	21	215 45
126587	Assurance.....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	22	221 90
138242	Attacama.....	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay....	21	215 45
130468	B. C. Smith....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	21	215 45
126830	Benevolence.....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg...	21	215 45
131061	Bernice.....	"	10	Jas. Langille.....	Tancook.....	3	29 35
130679	Bessie A. P.....	"	11	M. Publicover.....	Blandford.....	3	30 35
137878	Betty B.....	"	10	H. Publicover et al.	Blandford.....	3	29 35
131070	Blanche L. G....	"	11	Henry Gates.....	Blandford.....	4	36 80
131080	Blanche S.....	"	10	Noah Baker.....	East River Pt.	2	22 90
138249	Bleucher C.....	"	11	Stephen Cross.....	Tancook.....	3	30 35
137887	C. M. Walters....	"	80	E. Walters.....	La Have.....	17	189 65
130953	Cantow.....	"	13	E. Publicover.....	Blandford.....	3	32 35
134054	Carl S.....	"	80	A. V. Conrad.....	Park's Creek	20	209 00
134052	Carranza.....	"	80	Harris Conrad.....	Vogler's Cove....	24	234 80
126119	Carrie L. Hirtle.	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	19	202 55
126586	Cecil L. Beck....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	18	196 10
130957	Cecil P. L.....	"	11	H. & C. Slaughen- white.....	Tancook.....	3	30 35
130944	Cento.....	"	80	J. D. Fralick.....	Pleasantville....	18	196 10
134405	Clark L. Corkum..	"	80	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall.....	19	202 55
138245	Clayton W. Walters	"	80	E. Walters.....	La Have.....	21	215 45
122315	Clintonia.....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
130731	Daisy Z.....	"	11	Solomon Zinck.....	Blandford.....	3	30 35
126824	Dan Patch.....	"	12	Robt. Levy.....	Lunenburg...	2	24 90
131177	Delawana.....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg....	20	209 00
130948	Delia H.....	"	11	Joseph Hirtle.....	Tancook.....	3	30 35
134403	Donald A. Creaser	"	80	E. Creaser.....	Riverport.....	19	202 55
130562	Donald L. Silver	"	80	Wm. Arenburg.....	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
130729	Dora C.....	"	12	Hugh Cleveland	Blandford.....	3	31 35
137885	Doris L. Corkrum	"	80	E. F. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg...	22	221 90
130463	Doris V. Myra....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg...	19	202 55
134406	Dorothy Adams...	"	80	Harry W. Adams...	"	19	202 55
137872	Dorothy P. Sarty	"	77	J. W. Sarty.....	Pleasantville..	23	225 35
134408	Douglas B. Conrad.	"	76	Joseph Conrad.....	La Have.....	21	211 45

—NOTE.—Vessels whose tonnage is given as 80 have in almost every instance a larger capacity, but were paid bounty on 80 tons only, which is the maximum.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
133805	E. B. Walters	Lunenburg	80	Cyrus Walters	La Have	24	234 80
122009	Earl Grey	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	18	196 10
134395	Elsie Birdette	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay	17	189 65
130690	Elsie C	"	10	Wm. Cross	Tancook	4	35 80
130827	Elsie L. Corkum	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	22	221 90
134404	Elsie M. Hart	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130819	Elsie Porter	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	20	209 00
131079	Elsie S	"	10	Robt. Schnare	Upper Blandford	2	22 90
134059	Elva M. Y	"	11	M. Young	Tancook	3	30 35
137873	Emily E. Selig	"	80	Adam Selig	Vogler's Cove	16	183 20
126814	Evelyn V. Miller	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130728	F. M. Toro	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
130575	Foreman F.	"	14	Obad Fleet	Blandford	3	33 35
107350	Forrester	"	21	A. Westhaver	Martin's Brook	2	33 90
134399	Francis W. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130825	Frank J. Brinton	"	80	Wm. Gilfoy	Lunenburg	19	202 55
134397	Frank L. C	"	11	S. Cleversey	Pleasantville	3	30 35
130464	Gigantic	"	80	A. V. Conrad	Park's Creek	19	202 55
134049	Golden West	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	19	202 55
122003	Grace Darling	"	64	A. A. Lantz	Mahone Bay	14	154 30
137188	Grace Hilda	"	80	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall	20	209 00
133810	Granite	"	80	Wm. Richard	La Have	23	228 35
116527	Guide	"	73	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	182 65
138248	Gwendolyn H	"	12	Stephen Heisler	Indian Point	2	24 90
131068	H. Mason	"	10	C. Mason	Eastern Point	3	29 35
133807	H. H. MacIntosh	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	18	196 10
138250	Harry P	"	11	Harry Publicover	Blandford	2	23 90
130461	Harry W. Adams	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg	20	209 00
126392	Hawance	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
137883	Hazel R	"	12	Obadiah Richard	Pleasantville	2	24 90
130684	Hollo	"	11	Ozem Hubley	Bayswater	4	36 80
131077	Hosie	"	10	S. Wilneff	Tancook	3	29 35
133813	Howard Stanley	"	15	S. Langille	Tancook	4	40 80
130673	Hughie V. L	"	10	Rogers Levy	Lit. Tancook	2	22 90
130950	Hurrah	"	13	Otis Stevens	Tancook	5	45 25
126813	Itaska	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
126584	J. B. Young	"	80	John B. Young	Lunenburg	21	215 45
130943	J. D. Hazen	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
134053	J. W. Margeson	"	79	Joseph Conrad	La Have	22	220 90
133819	James B. Cook	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	22	221 90
134407	James Douglas	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130467	Jeanie E. Duff	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	19	202 55
126822	Jennie E. Ritecy	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130735	Jennie P. S	"	34	Wm. H. Publicover	Blandford	5	66 25
133804	John Parker	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	189 65
134043	Lauretta Frances	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130473	Lavina B	"	11	M. Bonthier	Mill Cove	3	30 35
131170	Leone G	"	11	Alex. Creek	Lunenburg	2	23 90
130959	Leta J. Swartz	"	80	John H. Swartz	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130462	Lewis H. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	202 55
130815	Lillian B. Corkum	"	80	Wm. A. Corkum	Lunenburg	19	202 55
133817	Lillian G	"	11	David Graves	Chester	4	36 80
133820	Lobelia L	"	24	D. Young	Tancook	5	56 25
131065	Luis M. C	"	1	Alvin Cross	Tancook	3	31 35
130688	Lottie M. Blanche	"	1	David Moland	East Chester	2	24 90
134055	Loyola	"	80	Dawson Fralick	Pleasantville	19	202 55
130814	Lucille B. Cresset	"	80	Arthur Cresset	Riverport	19	202 55
137896	Lucille M. Colp	"	80	Maynard Colp	Lunenburg	24	244 80
137881	Lucille M. Smith	"	80	Abbott Beck	Lunenburg	19	202 55
131074	Lunenburg	"	10	Geo. Baker	Cross Island	2	22 90
130732	M. M. Gardner	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	20	209 00

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17 — Nova Scotia — *Continued.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.		No. of Crew paid	Amount
							\$ cts.
130477	Madge A. P.	Lunenburg..	10	A. Strum.....	Oakland....	3	29 35
131180	Malada	"	21	Harris Fleet..	Blandford.	4	46 80
130822	Matanzas.	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg...	20	209 00
121862	Marina	"	78	W. N. Reinhardt....	La Have.....	18	194 10
130829	Marion A. Silver...	"	80	A. Himmelman.	Lunenburg....	19	202 55
130816	Marion Adams ..	"	80	Harry W. Adams	Lunenburg...	20	209 00
134407	Marion Helena	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd..	Mahone Bay.	16	183 20
126820	Marion Mosher-	"	80	M. Rodenkizer.....	Lunenburg..	21	215 45
134396	Marjorie E. Backman..	"	80	David Backman	Riverport	22	221 90
134402	Marjorie McGlashan.....	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg...	20	209 00
126829	Mark Twain..	"	11	Wm. Wight ...	Eastern Point.....	3	30 35
131169	Mary D. Young.	"	80	John B. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
133803	Mary F. Fleming..	"	80	C. Iverson.....	Lunenburg.....	18	196 10
121854	Mattawa.....	"	80	E. F. Zwicker.	Lunenburg	21	215 45
133818	Mildred Baker.	"	10	Howard Baker	Herman's Island	4	35 80
126107	Minnie M. Mosher	"	73	J. E. Backman	Riverport	19	195 55
134051	Monarchy	"	80	Josiah Lohnes.....	Pleasantville	18	196 10
126113	Muriel B. Walters..	"	80	Angus Walters	Lunenburg	18	196 10
130733	Muriel E. Winters..	"	80	F. Anderson	Lunenburg.....	20	209 00
130573	Muriel L.	"	15	Peter Lowe	Mahone Bay.	3	34 35
137889	Myrtle C.....	"	10	Clyde Cleveland.....	Blandford.....	3	29 35
134044	Norma P. Coolen ..	"	80	J. McLean & Sons.	Mahone Bay....	18	196 10
130572	Otokia.....	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd..	Mahone Bay....	18	196 10
131067	P. C. Mason.	"	10	Phineas Mason.....	Eastern Point.....	2	22 90
133801	Pasadina	"	80	J. Ernst & Son, Ltd.	Mahone Bay....	18	196 10
130828	Phyllis L. West-	"	80	M. Rodenhizer.....	Lunenburg ...	20	209 00
130817	R. L. Borden.....	"	80	G. Himmelman.	Rose Bay	20	209 00
130569	Rebecca M. L.	"	11	Nat. Levy.....	Little Tancook...	3	30 35
130674	Reggie P. P.	"	11	Ephraim Rafuse....	Martin's Point..	3	30 35
126114	Revenue....	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	19	202 55
130478	Review.....	"	74	Gordon Romkey.....	West Dublin.....	18	190 10
130946	Ronald C.....	"	14	C. Tanner.....	Black Rocks	4	39 80
130689	Rosanna T.....	"	10	I. Tanner.....	Eastern Point.....	3	29 35
130685	S. F. Levy.....	"	11	Clifford Levy.....	Little Tancook...	2	23 90
130580	Sadie Evelyn.....	"	11	M. Publicover.....	Blandford.	2	23 90
130724	Sealer.....	"	11	Amos Levy.....	Cross Island.....	3	30 35
133808	Selma M.....	"	11	Albert Mason.....	Tancook.....	2	23 90
126582	Sesame....	"	15	Joshua Ernst.....	Pleasantville.....	2	27 90
130474	Shant Alee.....	"	11	Robt. Wight (Wm.)..	Eastern Point.....	3	30 35
130471	Skip.....	"	11	Arthur Mason.....	Eastern Point.....	4	36 80
134050	Tancook.....	"	37	E. Covey.....	Tancook	7	82 15
131161	Thelma C.....	"	13	I. Boutilier	Northwest Cove...	2	25 90
134409	Tipperary.....	"	80	W. N. Reinhardt....	La Have.....	17	189 65
126590	Uda A. Saunders	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	21	215 45
122306	Undaunted	"	13	Clifford Whynot.....	Vogler's Cove.....	3	32 35
131179	Vera E. Himmel-	"	80	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	20	209 00
130681	Verna L.....	"	12	E. Corkum.....	East La Have	3	31 35
131063	Vernie S..	"	10	A. Knickle.....	Blue Rocks...	4	35 80
137880	Violet B. Wynaht	"	10	Nat. Wynaht.	Lunenburg...	3	29 35
137882	Vivian P. Smith..	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg...	20	209 00
131174	W. C. McKay.....	"	80	E. F. Zwicker	"	22	221 90
131172	W. G. Robertson	"	80	J. W. Publicover.	East La Have	19	202 55
130824	W. H. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg....	17	189 65
131175	W. T. White.....	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg.....	21	215 45
130682	Warren G. C.....	"	10	Joseph Levy....	Feltzen South	2	22 90
126120	Warren G. Winters.	"	80	F. Anderson	Lunenburg	18	196 10
126818	William C. Smith	"	80	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg...	20	209 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ & Cts.
122579	Amerite	Yarmouth	12	Ralph Leslie	Eagle Head	3	31 35
130677	Cunner	Lunenburg	10	Thos. Smith	Port Mouton	3	29 35
122235	Eva A	Port Medway	12	W. S. Leaman	Port Medway	2	24 90
126345	Eva S	Liverpool	10	L. Wynot	Liverpool	3	29 35
121877	Florence C	Liverpool	15	Wm. Croft	Western Head	3	34 35
116352	G. B. Zwicker	Port Medway	12	Roy Hiltz	Port Medway	3	31 35
130247	Gaetta	Port Medway	15	Stanley Parke	Port Medway	3	34 35
122239	Hilda Brannen	Liverpool	10	M. F. Pentz	Bench Meadows	2	22 90
121887	Lena	Yarmouth	11	Walter Fraser	Port Mouton	4	36 80
122105	Lottie G.	Yarmouth	10	Max. Clattenburg	Port Medway	3	29 35
117050	Olive R	Port Medway	14	Bert Payzant	Port Medway	3	33 35
131205	Oliver Twist	Liverpool	10	Alex. Huskins	Port Mouton	4	35 80
121207	Rhoda C	Liverpool	10	Wm. Wagner	Summerville	3	29 35
130725	W. Baker	Lunenburg	10	J. A. McDonald	Port Joli	3	29 35
121656	Zilpha	Clark's Hbr	10	J. F. McDonald	Port Joli	3	29 35

RICHMOND COUNTY.

130740	Albert A. Young	Lunenburg	80	L. N. Poirier	D'Escoisse	23	228 35
116657	Alice M.	Arichat	28	Thos. R. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	5	60 25
111472	Annie May	Arichat	17	Peter Landry	Petit de Grat	4	42 80
130787	Cora Wells	Hawkesbury	13	Daniel Sampson	Petit de Grat	5	45 25
130355	E. L. Comeau	Arichat	19	A. A. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	5	51 25
121866	Eldora	Lunenburg	79	F. J. Poirier	D'Escoisse	17	188 65
116520	Evelyn	Lunenburg	17	Chas. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	5	49 25
116290	Flora M. J.	Halifax	78	Chas. Boudreau	Riv. Bourgeois	16	181 20
80829	Florence B	Arichat	32	A. N. Baker	Poirierville	10	96 50
107993	Florence May	Canso	10	H. L. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	3	29 35
117049	H. C. Philipps	Barrington	11	Alfred LeBlanc	Martinique	3	30 35
126346	Hobo	Barrington	12	Jas. Marchand	Petit De Grat	2	24 90
137993	Joseph A.	Arichat	15	A. J. Boudrot	Petit De Grat	3	34 35
111795	Katie J	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	R. G. McDonald	Janvin Harbour	3	30 35
111480	Lady Laurier	Arichat	12	Paul LeBlanc	Poulinmond	1	18 45
117092	Less of Gowrie	Arichat	16	Joseph Pettipas	Arichat	2	28 90
130560	Lawrence B	Arichat	11	R. Sampson	Louisdale	3	30 35
137991	Lena S	Arichat	11	Elias Sampson	Petit De Grat	3	30 35
137992	Lena	Arichat	10	B. Marchand, Jr	Louisdale	4	35 80
111798	Mari C	Hawkesbury	18	A. R. Boudreau	Martinique	4	43 80
130784	Marie H. LeBlanc	Pt. Hawkesbury	25	J. A. McDonald	D'Escoisse	3	44 35
116345	Mary Alice	Arichat	10	P. E. Sampson	L. L'Ardoise	3	29 35
111479	Mary Atlanta	Arichat	15	Annabelle Burke	Riv. Bourgeois	4	40 80
117099	Mary Jane	Arichat	33	Simon Goyetche	Riv. Bourgeois	9	91 05
103462	Maud	Arichat	20	Henry Duon	Arichat	2	32 90
72067	Minnie	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	John Pelham	West Arichat	2	38 90
121869	Petite	Lunenburg	61	A. P. Poirier	Poirierville	17	170 65
100474	R. Beatrice	Charlottetown	19	Isaac Dugas	West Arichat	3	38 35
130561	Right Away	Lunenburg	19	Wm. J. Martell	Petit De Grat	6	57 70
117097	Rodind Grace	Arichat	17	Hubert Birrette	L. L'Ardoise	3	36 35
116272	Rose M. B	Halifax	75	Anselme Sampson	Riv. Bourgeois	16	178 20
137995	S. B. B.	Arichat	10	A. Bouchie	Cape Angaut	4	35 80
116889	St. Dominique	Arichat	21	Henry Fougere	Poulinmond	5	53 25
130958	Sharon	Lunenburg	21	Alcide Goyetche	Cape Angaut	5	53 25
96562	Starise	Yarmouth	18	Clas. Fougere	Riv. Bourgeois	5	50 25
122190	Virginia	Arichat	16	E. V. Landry	Petit De Grat	7	61 15
116292	Wilma Fraser	Charlottetown	13	Daniel Sampson	Riv. Bourgeois	3	32 35
100812	Wyvern	Barrington	25	Jas. D. Walker	Walkerville	2	37 90

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount \$ cts.
121802	Abbie May.	Barrington.	10	Jas. Rollison	Birchtown.	3	29 35
116235	Alcyone	Digby...	52	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	Lockeport	9	110 05
121890	Annie Smith	Yarmouth	13	A. Publicover.....	East Jordan.....	2	25 90
100612	Ardella	Shelburne....	10	E. Crowe	Sandy Point...	4	35 80
138034	Audrey A.....	Barrington Pass	10	C. D. Atkinson	Stoney Island....	4	35 80
138036	Avery L. C.....	Barrington.....	10	C. Crowell.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	35 80
130508	Blanchard C.....	Shelburne	11	A. Swansburg.....	Little Harbour...	3	30 35
121694	Columbia	Yarmouth	10	L. C. Hines.....	Lockeport	3	29 35
121683	D. E. Nickerson..	Yarmouth.....	10	John Hemeon.....	Sandy Point.....	4	35 80
121791	Eddie C.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Joseph Homer.	Barrington.....	5	42 25
130504	Ella M. Rudolph..	Shelburne.	54	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport.....	12	131 40
116353	Elnora T. Bonney..	Port Medway..	19	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport	6	57 70
122467	Enterprise.....	Yarmouth.	10	Oscar Gardner.....	Point La Tour	3	29 35
121901	Eva M	Barrington	11	Calvin Ringer.....	Shelburne	3	30 35
122146	Flirt	Yarmouth	16	E. V. Smith.....	Port La Tour...	3	35 35
122106	Florence M	Yarmouth.....	10	E. Ross.....	Stoney Island	2	22 90
138033	Florence M. Nick- son.....	Barrington Pass	11	Herbert Nickerson.	Stoney Island	4	36 80
138035	Gertrude Ross....	Barrington Pass	10	Chas. M. Ross	Stoney Island....	7	42 25
112138	Gladiator	Shelburne.	12	Hugh McAlpine.....	Lockeport	4	37 80
130507	Gladys Thorburn..	Shelburne	55	John Thorburn.....	Sandy Point.....	12	116 40
121797	Hattie and Ina...	Shelburne.....	10	Arnold Doane.....	Jordan Ferry.	2	22 90
122139	Hazel	Yarmouth	10	Geo. H. Crowell.....	Doctor's Cove...	3	29 35
131094	Helen G. McLean..	Shelburne	33	Fred C. McLean.....	Port Saxon.....	7	78 15
122237	Helena Maud.....	Barrington Pass	11	Chas. Pyke.....	Barrington.....	3	30 35
122141	Hillside	Yarmouth.....	10	Edward McKay.	West Green Hbr.	2	29 35
126347	Ida M. Cunning- ham	Barrington	16	E. W. Day.....	Lockeport	4	41 80
117131	Ilona and Ida.....	Yarmouth.	13	H. H. Brannen.....	Stoney Island	6	51 70
138201	Jane Cox.....	Shelburne..	80	Geo. A. Cox	Shelburne.....	12	157 40
134174	Jellicoe	Shelburne..	22	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport	9	80 05
122138	Jennie L.....	Yarmouth	10	Ross Enslow.....	Green Hbr.....	3	29 35
121795	John L.....	Yarmouth.	11	Jerome Noble.....	Sandy Point...	3	30 35
121692	Josephine	Yarmouth.	10	H. F. Snow.....	Villagedale	2	22 90
126670	Julie Opp.....	Shelburne..	38	H. R. Swim	Lockeport	8	89 60
122290	Kernwood	Yarmouth.	80	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	Lockeport	18	196 10
130627	Lily M. Hodge. .	Yarmouth.	31	Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	Lockeport	9	89 05
122455	Lizzie A.....	Yarmouth...	33	H. R. L. Bill.....	Lockeport.....	8	81 60
116854	Mariana	Shelburne	33	F. W. Sutherland	Lockeport.....	13	116 85
83434	Mary May.....	Shelburne	20	A. J. Firth.....	Shelburne	4	45 80
138032	Micha	Barrington Pass	12	Seaton Powell.....	Upper Port La Tour	3	31 35
121687	Monitor	Yarmouth...	10	Ernest Holmes.....	Sandy Point.....	3	29 35
126661	Nellie J. Banks	Shelburne....	35	F. W. Sutherland	Lockeport	10	99 50
117132	Nema D	Yarmouth...	10	Geo. S. Firth.....	Shelburne.....	1	16 45
131096	Ohio.....	Shelburne....	42	Jas. R. Bower.....	Shelburne	14	132 30
131099	Opitz	Shelburne....	41	H. R. Swim.....	Lockeport	15	137 75
130766	R. L. McKenzie.	Shelburne	33	Ralph McKenzie	Lockeport	10	97 50
116448	Togo	Shelburne	18	E. C. Locke.....	Lockeport	5	50 25
121792	Twin Sisters	Yarmouth...	10	Wm. Connell	Clark's Harbour.	4	35 80
117143	Valmore	Halifax..	11	C. Collupy.....	Lockeport	2	23 90
121877	Viola S	Yarmouth...	16	C. Van Amburg....	Lockeport	3	35 35
122464	Willie M.....	Yarmouth...	14	H. R. L. Bill.....	Lockeport.....	7	33 35

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—Nova Scotia—Continued.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
117028	Anna F.	Sydney	14	Jas. G. Brewer	South Ingonish	5	46 25
126028	Beatrice Donovan	"	18	Robin, Jones & Whitman.	Halifax.	5	50 25
130369	Edna R. Hines....	"	18	Angus J. Hines....	Ingonish Ferry....	6	56 70
131213	Elizabeth Donovan	"	11	Thos. W. Donovan....	South Ingonish....	4	36 80
126562	Hawley Brothers..	"	11	Jas. Hawley.	Ingonish Ferry...	4	36 80
122120	Julia F. C.	"	12	Thos. A. Young...	South Ingonish....	6	50 70
126563	Katie Margaret	"	15	J. W. Dunphy.....	South Ingonish.....	3	34 35
107355	Mary E.	"	10	Allen McIntyre	Ingonish Ferry....	5	42 25
131214	Phoebe Jordon.	"	15	Chas. J. Williams	South Ingonish...	3	34 35
134527	Pride of the North	"	10	Geo. McDonald	Ingonish Ferry...	3	29 35
126567	T. W. J. Whittier	"	15	Chas. Mauger	South Ingonish...	4	40 80
130363	V. F. Williams.....	"	13	Vincent Williams.....	South Ingonish.....	3	32 55

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

103066	Abel A.	Digby	23	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	10	87 50
116898	Agnes M.	Yarmouth	11	Geo. Doucette	Tusket	2	23 90
126808	Agnes Pauline	Yarmouth.....	71	R. N. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	12	148 40
111879	Annie B.	Yarmouth.	20	Theodore D'Entremont	West Pubnico	8	71 60
121695	Arone S.	Yarmouth	10	L. A. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	2	22 90
122586	Aspinet	Yarmouth	14	Thos. McComiskey	Lower E. Pubnico	2	26 90
122288	Buena	Shelburne	36	Daniel Ryder	Lower Argyle	6	74 70
137871	Capola	Lunenburg.....	73	Adolphe D'Entremont	West Pubnico....	10	137 50
100605	Dawn	Yarmouth	51	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	16	154 20
116205	Eddie James.	Yarmouth	79	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	12	156 40
126807	Elizabeth D.	Yarmouth	79	S. D. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico	15	175 75
121872	Francis A.	Yarmouth	80	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth	18	196 10
116204	Larry J.	Yarmouth	65	Julien D'Entremont	West Pubnico	17	174 65
103709	Lizzie I.	Yarmouth	19	E. J. Ellis	Port Maitland	4	44 80
130625	Louis P.	Yarmouth	60	L. P. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	13	143 85
122140	M. L. Nickerson	Barrington	10	Wm. H. Nickerson.	Argyle Sound	1	16 45
116658	Mabel A.	Yarmouth	15	E. B. Hargott	Yarmouth.	3	34 35
121879	Matilda.	Yarmouth	10	Wm. C. Hatfield.....	Yarmouth	4	35 80
126187	Nathalie	Yarmouth	28	Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd.....	Yarmouth	7	73 15
111875	Nelson A.	Yarmouth.	72	H. A. Amiro	Yarmouth.	11	142 95
131095	Ronald B.	Shelburne	40	Chas. Wyman	Shelburne	14	130 30
140709	Roseway	Shelburne	37	Roseway Fish Co.	Shelburne	16	140 20
117044	S. B. Millard.....	Barrington	20	A. Amiro	West Pubnico	4	45 80
121894	Vice Rene	Shelburne	12	H. McManus	Yarmouth	4	37 80
122165	White Wing	Yarmouth	11	Joseph Harris	Yarmouth	1	17 45
121812	Wilfred L. Snow..	Yarmouth.	51	Yarmouth Trading Co., Ltd.....	Yarmouth.	12	18 40
126348	William H. Ryder.	Barrington	70	D. Smith	Wood Harbour	14	160 30
134167	Yalco	Yarmouth.....	31	Yarmouth Fishing Co	Yarmouth	9	89 05

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
92517	Ada..	St. Andrews...	10	Wm. Matthews.	Letete...	3	29 35
122573	Bohemia	St. Andrews...	10	Gordon Calder.....	Campobello.....		10 00
122250	Bonita.	St. Andrews...	15	Isaiah Carter..	Seeley's Cove.....	3	34 35
111522	Elizabeth.....	Digby.....	21	Fred Avery....	North Head.....	3	40 35
111527	Etta H.	Digby.....	10	Geo. Justason....	Black Harbour.....	3	29 35
130428	Fannie May	St. Andrews...	25	Silas McLellan ...	Campobello.....	7	70 15
107906	Flora.....	St. Andrews...	14	G. Cook.....	Back Bay.....	4	39 80
130424	Glendale	St. Andrews...	14	Thos. Mitchell..	Campobello.....	5	46 25
107910	Grace and Ethel...	St. Andrews...	16	A. Ingersoll.....	Woodwards Cove...	5	48 25
111839	Harry C.....	Digby.....	16	Lewis Matthews..	Letete.....	4	41 80
122248	Hattie B.	St. Andrews...	10	Wilnot Benson.....	Seal Cove.....	2	22 90
103121	Island Girl	St. Andrews...	17	B. Lambert.....	Woodwards Cove ..	5	49 25
122591	Jennie T.	St. Andrews...	31	Jas. F. Nesbitt.....	North Head.....	3	50 35
116673	Juanita..	St. Andrews...	14	Willard Johnson.....	Woodwards Cove...	3	33 35
122571	Lita C.....	Yarmouth....	13	C. B. Cross ...	Beaver Harbour....	2	25 90
112101	Lizzie B....	Yarmouth....	18	Gordon Tucker.	Letete	4	43 80
116897	Myrtle S.	Yarmouth....	12	H. Green.....	Grand Harbour.....	3	31 35
100548	Violetta...	Digby...	11	Wm. Tucker.....	Letete	4	36 80
97149	Winnie	St. Andrews....	13	Herbert Holland.....	Seeley's Cove	3	32 35

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

107051	Bertie C.	Barrington...	13	John Holland...	St. Martins..	3	32 35
126802	Dandy K.....	St. John.	12	W. D. Wilson	Lorneville	1	18 45
122092	George M. Smith..	Yarmouth	13	Geo. M. Smith.....	West St. John.....	5	45 25
88273	Lillian E.....	St. Andrews ..	13	David McAdam...	St. Martins.....	5	45 25
134181	Olive Murry.....	St. John.	22	Patrick Murry...	Dipper Harbour....	1	28 45
103704	Whisper	Yarmouth.....	31	Chas. Harkins.....	Dipper Harbour. ...	4	56 80

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

130658	Abutilon	Chatham	19	Joseph LaCroix.	Caraquet	4	44 80
72099	Adelina.....	"	12	A. S. Lanteigne ..	"	5	44 25
103081	Albatross.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	"	4	38 80
138282	Albina.....	"	20	Léandre Chiasson ...	Island River.....	4	45 80
130985	Alexisna...	"	17	R. A. Noel.....	Little Lameque.....	6	49 80
122057	Alice.....	"	15	Ssèvre Duguay.....	"	5	47 25
130332	Alika P.....	"	15	P. G. Hébert.....	"	3	34 35
112162	Alma.....	"	12	A. Duguay.....	Lameque.....	4	37 80
92419	Anna	"	12	J. S. Aché.	"	4	37 80
100960	Annie M....	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.,Ltd	Chatham.....	5	43 25
137912	Anonciade.....	"	20	T. Gallien.....	Caraquet.....	5	52 25
96739	Argeline.....	"	14	J. B. Chiasson...	"	5	46 25
134332	Arseneau Brothers.	"	10	J. E. Arseneau ...	Inkerman.....	2	22 90
138281	Astra	"	12	Joseph Baudin...	Pigeon Hill..	3	31 35
130988	Aviator.....	"	17	P. S. Lanteigne....	Caraquet	4	42 80
103072	Ben Hur.....	"	11	A. LeClere.....	"	5	43 25
100299	Blanchard ...	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whit- man..	"	4	37 80
103589	Blenheim.....	"	13	"	"	4	38 80
130657	Bolina	"	20	"	"	4	45 80
137919	Bouvet.....	"	10	Romain Godin ...	Mizonette	3	29 35
103780	Britannia.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet...	4	38 80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Can.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
100780	Britannic	Chatham	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	37 80
111465	C. R. C.	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80
100988	Caesar	"	10	G. P. Chiasson	Caraquet	4	35 80
100774	Calliope	"	12	Raphael Hébert	Caraquet	5	44 25
134324	Canna	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	2	26 90
130339	Caraquet	"	19	Philias Doiron	Caraquet	5	51 25
130996	Castalenna	"	28	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	53 80
134005	Catch Me	"	17	P. E. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	49 25
138058	Cavel	"	22	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	54 25
103585	Cedric	"	14	Henri Chénard	Caraquet	4	35 80
103271	Celia	"	11	Adélard Aché	Miscou Centre	5	43 25
100784	Charlotte	"	13	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	4	38 80
103948	Cora	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	37 80
103083	Corsair	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Lamèque	3	29 35
133920	Cute	"	12	Noé Chiasson	Island River	3	31 35
100913	Daffodil	"	10	J. J. B. Duguay	Shippegan	4	35 80
130998	De Grace	"	10	Jas. De Grace	Shippegan	2	22 90
103076	Dipper	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	37 80
130982	Dit-on	"	12	H. M. Léger	Caraquet	5	31 35
112155	Dora	"	10	Séraphin Doiron	Miscou Harbour	3	29 35
122053	Dorie	"	10	A. G. Chiasson	Island River	4	35 80
100999	Dove	"	11	Chas. L. Robichaud	Caraquet	5	43 25
137917	Due de la Marine	"	22	A. P. Chiasson	Caraquet	5	54 25
100998	Eagle	"	10	Alfred Gauvin	Mizonette	4	35 80
116979	Elie Anne	"	17	J. J. Doiron	Caraquet	4	42 80
103590	Eliza	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80
100293	Eliza	"	15	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	5	47 25
130986	Emerencienne	"	17	Théophile Noël	Lamèque	4	42 80
137913	Emilie Blanchard	"	22	Patrick Blanchard	Caraquet	5	54 25
134009	Emily J.	"	18	John Luce	Island River	4	43 80
100941	Empetor	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	3	29 35
100786	Empress	"	12	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	31 35
133925	En Avant	"	11	A. A. Aché	Lamèque	3	30 35
100772	Estelle	"	13	Victor Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	38 80
100787	Ethel	"	11	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	1	17 45
133916	Etoile d'un Marin	"	20	Octave Noël	Lamèque	4	45 80
112058	Evangeline	"	10	V. Frigault	Mizonette	4	35 80
103077	Fame	"	10	F. R. Goupil	Shippegan	4	35 80
138051	Fée	"	18	Z. Paulin	Lamèque	5	50 25
122621	Fillera	"	18	N. J. Griset	Caraquet	3	37 35
130654	Fish Seeker	"	20	G. J. Gallien	Caraquet	3	39 35
100298	Fisher	"	12	A. D. Chiasson	Lamèque	4	37 80
111468	Fleetwing	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Lamèque	6	52 70
112165	Flying Cloud	"	13	Wilfred Robichaud	Shippegan	4	38 80
112151	Flying Foam	"	18	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	43 80
116479	Fortuna	"	10	Xavier Poirier	Mizonette	3	29 35
111467	Four Brothers	"	13	Henri Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
134007	Fred L.	"	18	Fred Lanteigne	Little Shippegan	5	50 25
100778	Gambetta	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	38 80
100954	Gazelle	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
111464	Gazelle	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	38 80

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
96733	Geni	Chatham. . . .	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet . . .	5	44 25
103766	Genista . .	"	12	P. P. Chiasson .	Island River . .	4	37 80
116980	Georgina . .	"	15	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham . . .	4	40 80
130356	Gilbert B.	Aricnat	14	Frank Rail	Miscou Harbour....	5	45 25
130336	Ginger.	Chatham	19	L. L. Friolet . .	Caraquet	4	44 80
111848	Gipsy	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd . .	Caraquet . . .	4	40 80
107775	Gold Seeker..	"	13	Robin, Jones & Whitman .	Caraquet . . .	4	38 80
122491	Good Intent .	"	10	A. D. Chiasson.	Lameque... .	4	35 80
112157	Grass Hopper . .	"	16	P. A. Paulin	Caraquet . .	4	41 80
92418	Grip . .	"	18	Gustave Chénard	Caraquet . .	4	43 80
137928	H. L. Friolet..	"	10	H. L. Friolet	Caraquet... .	3	29 35
111849	Happy Home... .	"	16	M. Chénard . . .	Caraquet... .	4	41 80
100956	Harold N	"	12	Philias Mallet .	Shippegan.....	5	44 25
107771	Heron .	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet . . .	4	38 80
138059	Hibiscus	"	10	Lazare Farrant... .	Caraquet... .	3	29 35
103765	Hirondelle	"	11	T. H. LeBoutillier	Caraquet... .	5	43 25
103939	Hope	"	11	John Michon	Caraquet... .	4	36 80
117181	Ida	"	16	J. J. Savoy	Lameque .	5	48 25
103931	Irene	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet . . .	5	44 25
96724	Isabel	"	11	J. B. Hébert.....	Caraquet . .	5	43 25
131000	J. L. B. . .	"	13	Frank Baudin	Miscou Harbour.	3	32 35
103289	Jersey Lily	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd . .	Caraquet	4	37 80
100958	John B	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham . . .	4	36 80
130991	Joseph Marie G	"	22	Chas. Gauvin . .	Little Lameque . .	5	54 25
100965	Josephine	"	11	J. X. Chénard	Caraquet .	4	36 80
112169	Kathleen	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd . .	Caraquet . .	5	47 25
111466	King Edward . . .	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	39 80
103949	Kingfisher	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd. . . .	Caraquet	5	45 25
103288	Kite	"	10	Gervais Plourde	Caraquet	4	35 80
107774	Klondyke .	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman .	Caraquet	4	39 80
103283	Koh-i-noor..	"	13	J. A. Doiron	Caraquet	4	38 80
103984	L'Acadie	"	17	L'Ange Aché	Lameque. .	4	42 80
130337	L'Acadienne	"	18	J. S. Noel	Lameque .	5	50 25
130987	L'Assomption	"	18	J. J. Z. Chiasson	Caraquet .	5	50 25
107773	L'Étoile	"	15	Prudent Gallien	Caraquet .	4	40 80
138054	La Dauphin	"	12	T. H. LeBoutillier.	Caraquet . .	5	54 25
111461	Ladysmith	"	17	Hippolyte Chiasson	Little Lameque.....	4	42 80
130988	Lamocca	"	19	Camille Aché	Lameque .	5	51 25
103003	Lark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd . .	Caraquet .	4	35 80
137918	Lea Léger	"	19	Nazaire Léger	Caraquet .	5	51 25
137924	Leontine	"	21	A. D. Chiasson	Lameque .	6	59 70
122059	Letty Jane	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet... .	4	29 80
138057	Levi Albert	"	13	Levi Albert	Caraquet	5	32 35
112152	Lillian . .	"	17	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet . .	4	40 80
134001	Lily Florence	"	20	" . .	Caraquet . .	4	45 80
130981	Lobelia.	"	21	" . .	Caraquet . .	4	46 80
126601	Loze	"	13	A. LeClair	Caraquet .	5	45 25
137915	M. J. Albert.....	"	20	J. S. Albert.....	Caraquet .	4	45 80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
116977	Mabel...	Chatham	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	41 80
116480	Maggie.	"	10	L. Lanteigne	Caraget	4	35 80
134326	Magloire	"	10	Jean Léger	Mizonette	4	35 80
100955	Majestic...	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
134333	Malbaie	"	11	Pierre Lanteigne	Miscou Centre	6	49 70
134325	Mallet	"	10	Joseph Mallet	Shippegan	1	16 45
112158	Maple Leaf	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraget	5	45 25
116978	Margaret	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	3	35 35
112163	Margaret Ann	"	13	John Jones	Little Lameque	5	45 25
72100	Marie	"	11	Napoléon Albert	Caraget	4	36 80
107779	Marie	"	15	Gaspard Savoy	Robichauds Landing	4	40 80
103278	Marie Celia	"	13	G. J. Chiasson	Caraget	4	38 80
138076	Marie Chiasson	"	21	Augustin Chiasson	Caraget	4	46 80
133919	Marie Delphine	"	16	Jas. H. Savoy	Lameque	4	41 80
117182	Marie Etoile	"	20	Joseph LeBoutillier	Caraget	4	45 80
100295	Marie Joseph	"	12	Pierre P. Noel	Little Lameque	4	37 80
133994	Marie Justine	"	24	J. A. Doiron	Caraget	5	56 25
134000	Marie LeBoutillier.	"	19	E. O. LeBoutillier	Caraget	4	44 80
100295	Marie Louisa	"	18	J. A. Paulin	Caraget	6	56 70
116471	Marie Louise	"	10	T. H. LeBoutillier	Caraget	4	35 80
134003	Marie Noela...	"	11	Chas. G. Cormier	Caraget	4	36 80
137921	Marie Raquette...	"	12	Navier Mainville	Caraget	4	37 80
111847	Mary	"	14	David Albert	Caraget	4	39 80
130655	Mary E. Rive	"	21	Theodore Lanteigne	Caraget	5	53 25
103084	Mary Emma	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraget	4	26 80
130995	Mary J. Margaret.	"	25	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraget	4	50 80
92413	Mary Jane	"	14	J. P. Morais	Caraget	4	39 80
130994	Mary M. Florence.	"	32	Henn J. Chiasson	Caraget	5	64 25
116478	Mary O	"	11	F. D. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	30 35
100957	Mary R	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	44 25
116475	Mary Rose	"	17	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraget	5	49 25
112161	Mary Star...	"	15	Hyacinthe LeBoutillier	Caraget	5	47 25
112150	Mary Star of the Sea	"	15	Luc Friclet	Caraget	5	47 25
111844	Mary Star of the Sea	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraget	4	39 80
116477	Mary Star of the Sea	"	20	Martin Savoy	Robichauds Landing	4	45 80
103768	Mary Thaw	"	13	Honore Cormier	Caraget	4	38 80
130997	Medaille d'Or	"	24	H. Lanteigne	Caraget	4	49 80
100777	Merrill	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	30 35
112164	Merry Christmas.	"	13	Lucien Jean	Little Lameque	5	45 25
133921	Mervell	"	12	Arthur J. Aché	Lameque	2	24 90
100100	Mikato	"	15	M. Theriault	Caraget	4	38 80
130679	Mildred Elsie	"	20	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraget	5	52 25
134966	Miscou	"	10	A. L. Léger	Caraget	3	29 35
134340	Miscou Belle	"	21	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraget	5	53 25
134001	Mizonette	"	13	Prosper Bondeur	Caraget	4	38 80
134002	Mona Lisa	"	17	M. LeBoutillier	Caraget	5	49 25
133922	Morning Dew	"	10	Mark Bondeur	Inkerman	3	29 35
88660	Morning Star	"	12	Guillaume Groulx	Inkerman	1	18 45
117188	Morning Star	"	14	Alexis Noel	Lameque	4	36 80
134321	Noelle	"	18	D. Noel	"	4	43 80

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount
							\$ - cts.
122055	Olive	Chatham.	14	T. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	39 80
103004	Oriole	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	4	76 80
103005	Osprey	"	10	Thomas Mallet	Shippegan	3	29 35
133917	Overseer	"	20	Wilfred Chiasson	Lameque	5	52 25
130656	P. A. L.	"	17	X. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	42 80
100297	Palma	"	14	Amédée Aché	Lameque	4	39 80
100776	Patrick	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	36 80
112125	Pearl	"	14	P. A. Doiron	Caraquet	5	46 25
103778	Pelican	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.	Caraquet	4	38 80
133923	Pembina	"	17	"	Caraquet	5	49 25
103764	Petrel	"	12	Philorome Ross	Caraquet	3	31 35
122623	Pride of the Fleet	"	24	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	4	49 80
116974	Providence	"	18	M. L. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	50 25
96740	Providence	"	13	J. J. O. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	4	28 80
100775	Red Gauntlet	"	11	J. H. LeBoutilier	Caraquet	5	43 25
137914	Reine Marie	"	20	P. E. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	52 25
134322	Remon	"	14	J. G. Robichaud	Shippegan	4	39 80
103586	Remus	"	17	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	42 80
103078	Reward	"	13	L. B. Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
130661	Richibuéto Pearl	"	10	S. G. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	29 35
97191	Rita	"	12	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet	2	24 90
103946	Robin	"	12	"	Caraquet	4	37 80
103587	Romulus	"	19	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	44 80
92404	Rosa	"	17	Frédéric Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	42 80
100908	Rosalie	"	10	P. G. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	42 25
103592	Rosamond	"	18	Philorome Frigault	Miscou Centre	6	56 70
110773	Rupert	"	12	E. L. Albert	Caraquet	4	37 80
116972	St. André	"	14	Auguste Noel	Lameque	4	39 80
116473	Ste. Anne	"	14	Celestin Chiasson	Lameque	4	39 80
117187	Ste. Anne	"	13	Luc Noel	Lameque	5	45 25
117189	Ste. Cecilia	"	13	Widow Gilas Aché	Little Lameque	4	38 80
111469	St. John	"	13	John Aché	Lameque	4	38 80
112167	St. Joseph	"	10	Rapheal Gionet	Caraquet	4	35 80
103008	St. Joseph	"	12	Eugène Gauvin	Lameque	4	37 80
122051	Ste. Julie	"	12	Marcelin Noel	Lameque	4	37 80
107776	St. Peter	"	12	J. G. Chiasson	Caraquet	3	31 35
130660	St. Sauveur	"	18	Isaie Chiasson	Lameque	4	43 80
134338	St. Simon	"	16	Philorome Chiasson	Caraquet	5	48 25
134010	St. Urbain	"	21	Patrice Chiasson	Lameque	4	46 80
133915	Samuel LeGrand	"	14	S. J. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	33 35
74401	Sara	"	11	F. S. Doiron	Caraquet	5	43 25
100907	Sarah	"	10	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	29 35
117190	Saturn	"	10	D. Blanchard	Mizonette	4	35 80
134335	Sauvegarde	"	11	Jas. A. Aché	Lameque	3	30 35
103584	Saxon	"	13	Joseph Beaudin	Caraquet	3	32 35
126254	Sea Duck	"	16	Lazare Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	41 80
138055	Sea Fish	"	10	J. D. Doiron	Caraquet	4	35 80
100901	Sea Flower	Chatham	12	J. P. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	37 80
100914	Sea Flower	"	11	Vital Doiron	Island River	4	36 80
96731	Sea Star	"	13	Patrick Albert	Caraquet	4	38 80
133913	Sclonia	"	11	A. Chiasson	Chiasson	4	36 80
130993	Shippegan's Best	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	35 80
133914	Shippegan's Pearl	"	10	M. C. Robichaud	Shippegan	3	29 35
133928	Sillery	"	12	Jos. F. Aché	Lameque	3	31 35
100961	Silver Moon	"	14	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	39 80
100788	Sir Charles	"	11	N. E. Gionet	Chatham	4	36 80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, 1916-17—New Brunswick—Con.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
100963	Stanley	Chatham.	10	A. D. Gionet	Caraquet	4	35 80
103087	Stanley	"	10	D. D. Chiasson	Island River	4	35 80
133912	Star of Shippegan.	"	11	M. D. Chiasson.....	Shippegan.....	3	30 35
103767	Stella Maris	"	19	Robin, Jones & Whitman.....	Caraquet...	4	44 80
122060	Spark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd.....	Caraquet	5	42 25
137916	Summer Home..	"	18	Clement Lanteigne ..	Lameque	5	50 25
122056	Sunbeam	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet ..	4	39 80
111845	Superior.....	"	14	Robin, Jones & Whitman	Caraquet ..	4	39 80
133995	Supple Jack	"	11	T. C. Russell	Shippegan	4	36 80
103947	Swallow ..	"	13	Marcin Doiron..	Caraquet	4	38 80
103006	Swallow...	"	11	J. J. B. Robichaud....	Shippegan	4	36 80
103762	Swan	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co., Ltd	Caraquet	4	39 80
134008	T. H. B.....	"	18	T. H. LeBoutilier..	Caraquet	5	50 25
100777	Tautonic	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham.....	4	36 80
137920	Théophile	"	10	Wm. Boudreau	Caraquet	3	29 35
96738	Three Brothers..	"	12	J. N. E. Lanteigne.	Caraquet	4	37 80
117184	Three Brothers....	"	15	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	40 80
100918	Tickler ..	"	12	Jas. Jean	Caraquet	5	44 25
134337	Tracadie Pride	"	11	J. A. Babin	Tracadie ..	1	17 45
134323	Tuxedo	"	12	Hector DeGrace	Shippegan ..	3	31 35
112159	United Empire..	"	17	T. O. LeBoutilier.....	Caraquet	5	49 25
137911	Valeriana	"	18	Alex. Frigot	Caraquet	5	50 25
103285	Valkyrie	"	12	Hubert Chiasson	Caraquet	4	37 80
103775	Victoria	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	5	48 25
133921	Vika	"	29	Max. Paulin	Little Lameque	6	67 70
117183	Vma	"	14	Amedee Noel	Lameque	4	39 80
134328	Vitaline	"	11	Philip Gagnon	Inkerman ..	3	30 35
100995	Voltaire	"	10	Luc Mailloux	Caraquet	3	29 35
100966	Von Moltke.	"	11	P. J. Frigault	Caraquet	4	36 80
103588	Vulture	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.	Chatham	4	38 80
122054	White Fish..	"	13	Eutrope Chiasson	Lameque.....	5	45 25
100953	White Wings	"	10	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	3	29 35
137922	Wing	"	10	Gedeon Sivret	Island River	4	35 80
100973	World's Fair	"	11	Desire Doiron	Caraquet	5	43 25
103075	Wren	"	11	J. Z. Chiasson	Caraquet	4	36 80
100920	Zephan	"	12	G. J. Gionet	Caraquet	4	37 80

KENT COUNTY.

103663	Herb Curwin..	Richibucto	10	John Curwin.....	Richibucto	2	29 90
130662	Jardineville	"	10	Thos. Legooft.....	Richibucto	1	16 45
116689	Joseph Doucett	"	10	Albert Dangle	Little North West..	2	22 90
130664	Lapewahm	"	10	Mrs. Jos. Doucett	Rexton	2	22 90
126777	Samuel G.	"	10	A. & R. Loggie.....	Richibucto	3	29 35
116685	Sea Adder.....	"	10	W. E. Forbes.....	Richibucto	2	22 90
130667	Silver Fox...	"	13	J. V. Caisey.....	Bouctouche.....	2	25 90
126778	303	"	10	W. E. Forbes	Richibucto.....	1	16 45
126774	Wawota.	"	11	Wm. Long	Richibucto..	2	23 90

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

137930	H. P. Albert.....	Chatham	21	Henry Albert ..	Negusac	5	53 25
103511	Maple Leaf	Chatham.....	13	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church.....	1	19 45

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
PRINCE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Tessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
103279	Alice Maud...	Chatham....	10	Joseph Gallant ..	Ebbfleet.	3	29 35
107766	Annie M...	Charlottetown ..	20	Peter Perry... ..	Palmer Rd. North..	4	45 80
134334	Cleaver...	Chatham.....	12	Anthony Perry ..	Peterville.....	3	31 35
103823	Dagon ...	Lunenburg.....	12	Joshua Hutt..	Alberton.....	4	37 80
122010	Ena T...	Lunenburg.....	16	Geo. McBeth..	Alberton.....	5	48 25
116513	Laurie H	Lunenburg....	16	Wm. C. Leavitt ..	Alberton	5	48 25
134204	William P	Charlottetown..	13	Henry Perry.....	Palmer Road.....	3	32 35

KINGS COUNTY.

117096	Alaska.....	Charlottetown..	10	J. A. Harding.....	Souris	3	29 35
112021	Annie M...	Canso.....	29	Arthur White ..	Murray Harbour.	3	48 35
122081	Frank.	Charlottetown..	10	J. M. Cheverie ..	Souris	4	35 80
116740	Hilda M. Horton	Halifax.....	29	A. A. McDonald ..	Souris		29 90
107751	Minnie Laura.	Charlottetown..	31	Reuben Penny..	Murray Harbour....	6	69 70
131091	Nellie Viola.....	Shelburne.....	40	H. D. McLean.....	Souris.....	8	91 60
115392	Nyanza.....	Sydney.....	15	John McKenzie.....	Murray Harbour....	4	40 80

QUEENS COUNTY.

100445	Carrie O.	Canso.....	12	Thos. Hiscott.....	Stanley Bridge.....	4	37 80
117059	Fortuna	Canso.....	14	Jonathan Delaney....	French River.....	3	33 35
126819	Laura M. Levy....	Lunenburg	11	E. Marshall.....	North Rustico.....	3	30 35
130343	Libby P.....	Charlottetown..	11	J. N. Pineau.....	North Rustico.....	2	23 90

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount
							\$ cts.
103830	Annie Bennett.....	Paspebiac..	15	Michael Bennett....	Black Cape ..	5	47 25

GASPE COUNTY.

85405	A. C. Newhall..	Magdalen Islds	32	J. E. Gaudet ..	Grindstone	8	83 60
111440	M. A. Josey..	Halifax ..	17	R. J. Leslie & Co	Amherst..	5	49 25
100656	Marion Emerson...	Magdalen Isds.	30	Onesiphore Theriault..	House Harbour.....	8	81 60
85460	Minnie M ..	Magdalen Isds.	13	Honore Cormier...	Amherst.....	5	45 25
85499	Minnie May. .	Magdalen Isds	10	Wm. Boudreau. .	Amherst ..	4	35 80
85408	Onato	Magdalen Isds.	35	Nelson Richard.....	House Harbour.....	9	93 05
92571	Primrose .	Halifax	14	Fortune Cormier. .	Amherst	3	33 35
111430	Shamrock	Halifax.....	23	A. V. Vigneau	Amherst..	5	55 25
107188	Stella. .	Charlottetown.	15	Phidime Despres...	Grindstone	4	40 80

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

116525	Gatherer	Lunenburg ..	15	John Stubbett	Bluff Harbour	7	60 15
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APPENDIX 20

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, amounted to \$893,155.89.

The total net fisheries revenue from rents, fines, sales and license fees (including *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels) for the same period amounted to \$104,310.17.

The following is a summary of the sums appropriated and those expended for the various services during 1916-17:—

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1916-17

Service.	Appropriation		Expenditure.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries and Disbursements of Fisheries Officers.....	305,000	00	243,878	02
Fish Breeding.....	400,000	00	275,166	53
Fisheries Patrol Service.....	190,000	00	157,412	73
Cold Storage and Transportation of Fresh Fish.....	125,000	00	80,042	33
Dogfish Reduction Works.....	60,000	00	31,472	82
Canadian Fisheries Museum.....	8,000	00	5,248	56
Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.....	30,000	00	4,564	78
Legal and Incidental Expenses.....	4,000	00	3,027	16
Oyster Culture.....	6,000	00	5,003	74
Customs Officers <i>re</i> Modus Vivendi Licenses.....	900	00	364	20
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	5,000	00	3,877	84
Compassionate allowances.....	3,000	00	3,000	00
Building Patrol Boats, Atlantic Coast	30,000	00	33,495	13
Toronto Exhibition.....	10,000	00	8,594	09
Inspection of Canned and Pickled Fish..	25,000	00	12,007	96
Marine Biological Board.....	26,000	00	26,000	00
Totals.....	1,227,900	00	893,155	89
Fishing Bounty.....	160,000	00	159,999	80
Pelagic Sealing Treaty "Awards," etc.....			9,000	00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

The following summaries show the salaries and disbursements of the fishery officers in the several provinces, the expense for maintenance of fish-breeding establishments throughout Canada, also the expense of the Fisheries Patrol Service.

Details will be found in the Auditor General's Report under the proper heading.

SALARIES and Disbursements of Fisheries Officers, 1915-16.

Province.	OFFICERS.		GUARDIANS.		Miscella- neous.	Total.
	Salaries.	Disburse- ments.	Wages.	Expenses.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	17,900 48	18,647 64	25,139 23	196 53	347 90	62,231 78
New Brunswick..	11,060 83	8,691 48	28,499 77	5,439 08	469 00	54,160 16
Prince Edward Island	3,187 47	2,575 03	3,079 65	80 72	529 92	9,452 79
Quebec.....	3,661 66	3,403 92			26 81	7,092 39
Manitoba.....	6,266 07	1,153 29	3,982 17	1,763 66	62 98	13,228 17
Saskatchewan.....	7,703 28	2,893 86	2,702 40	2,632 76	70 47	16,002 77
Alberta.....	4,000 00	1,255 44	6,808 00	2,912 70	110 00	15,086 14
British Columbia	37,638 18	5,045 07	6,836 20	646 38	2,199 79	52,365 62
Yukon.....	1,425 00	54 50			3 15	1,482 65
General Account.....	3,290 00	1,396 79			8,088 76	12,775 55
Total	96,132 97	45,117 02	77,047 42	13,671 83	11,908 78	243,878 02

FISH BREEDING—FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.

Hatcheries.	Salaries. and labour.	Maintenance.	Total expenditure of hatcheries.	Total expenditure of provinces.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Antigonish.....	980 00	990 11	1,970 11	
Arichat.....	1,482 25	1,329 99	2,812 24	
Bayview ..	1,618 00	2,048 67	3,666 67	
Bedford.....	2,320 00	603 79	2,923 79	
Canso.....	1,451 00	976 81	2,427 81	
Inverness.....	1,081 50	1,517 84	2,599 34	
Isaac's Harbour...	1,293 36	1,064 06	2,357 42	
Lindloff ..	91 38	279 75	371 13	
Little Bras d'Or.	1,184 00	673 75	1,857 75	
Long Beach Pond.	339 10	833 09	1,172 19	
Margaree.....	2,107 60	1,153 97	3,261 57	
" Pond....	2,511 60	311 54	2,823 14	
Middleton.....	1,847 89	1,188 00	3,035 89	
Windsor.....	1,636 50	628 34	2,264 84	
				33,543 89
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Charlottetown ..	1,170 00	1,579 13	2,749 13	
Georgetown.	1,300 50	785 62	2,086 12	
Kelly-Pond.....	1,568 34	807 59	2,375 93	
				7,211 18
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Buctouche.....	1,227 75	1,142 29	2,370 04	
Grand Falls.....	1,572 50	963 34	2,535 84	
Miramichi	2,628 17	6,185 35	8,813 52	
Nipisiguit....	278 00	65 43	343 43	
New Mills Pond.....	1,155 37	2,222 31	3,377 68	
Restigouche.....	2,451 87	1,466 28	3,918 15	
St. John	1,325 25	1,342 21	2,667 46	
" Pond.....	2,471 25	5,183 63	7,654 88	
" Shad.....	333 00	428 86	761 86	
Shemogue.....	1,119 50	1,619 88	2,739 38	
Shippegan.....	1,036 35	1,228 16	2,264 51	
Sparkle.....	101 75	176 47	278 22	
Tobique.....	52 75	209 84	262 59	
				37,987 56
QUEBEC.				
Dartmouth.....	85 00	199 21	284 21	
Gaspé.....	1,762 30	1,919 88	3,682 18	
House Harbour.....	1,368 68	1,477 08	2,845 76	
Port Daniel.....	920 50	2,077 94	2,998 44	
Tadoussac.....	3,018 50	1,445 05	4,463 55	
				14,274 14
ONTARIO.				
Collingwood. ...	3,386 14	4,066 22	7,452 36	
Kenora.....	4,209 69	4,723 75	8,933 44	
Kingsville....	1,832 25	24,128 08	25,960 33	
Port Arthur..	4,191 00	2,707 85	6,898 85	
Sandwich	1,848 33	1,622 34	3,470 67	
Sarnia.....	3,659 29	3,439 50	7,098 79	
Southampton ..	2,279 01	2,101 20	4,380 21	
Thurlow.....	5,372 61	10,529 47	15,902 08	
Warton.....	3,056 96	2,768 93	5,825 89	
				85,922 62
MANITOBA.				
Dauphin River.....	3,346 18	1,857 53	5,203 71	
Dauphin Spawn Camp...		1,806 91	1,806 91	
Gull Harbour.....	3,053 42	859 31	3,912 73	
Selkirk.....	3,254 48	3,512 92	6,767 40	
Winnipegosis	4,848 75	3,211 14	8,059 89	
				25,750 64

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

FISH BREEDING—FISCAL YEAR 1916-17—*Concluded.*

Hatcheries.	Salaries and labour.	Maintenance.	Total expenditure of hatcheries.	Total expenditure of provinces.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Qu'Appelle	2,609 23	2,288 74	4,897 97	4,897 97
ALBERTA.				
Banff	2,395 95	1,541 29	3,937 24	
Permis Creek		68 75	68 75	
Spray Lake.....		537 10	537 10	
				4,543 09
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Anderson Lake	2,586 16	1,719 88	4,306 04	
Babine Lake	3,131 42	2,574 24	5,705 66	
Cowichan Lake.....	3,503 87	1,657 00	5,160 87	
Gerrard....	2,988 03	1,470 71	4,458 74	
Granite Creek.....	119 00	9 60	128 60	
Harrison Lake	4,434 71	2,241 73	6,676 44	
Kennedy Lake.....	2,432 50	1,212 56	3,645 06	
New Westminster.	1,500 00	749 87	2,249 87	
Pemberton..	4,762 75	3,109 87	7,872 62	
Pitt Lake	1,317 10	904 66	2,221 76	
Rivers Inlet.....	4,210 67	2,697 29	6,907 96	
Skeena River.....	3,476 84	1,848 88	5,325 72	
Stuart Lake..	561 85	394 43	956 28	
				55,615 62
GENERAL ACCOUNT	2,575 00	2,844 82		5,419 82
Totals	133,834 70	141,331 83		275,166 53

FISHERIES REVENUE for fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

Province.	Amount collected	Refunds	Net Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	808 70		808 70
Quebec	6,981 14		6,981 14
New Brunswick	15,137 19		15,137 19
Nova Scotia.	7,178 70	2 00	7,176 70
Prince Edward Island....	3,605 18	8 00	3,597 18
Manitoba.	8,252 27		8,252 27
Saskatchewan	3,103 25		3,103 25
Alberta	5,993 40	23 00	5,970 40
British Columbia	47,330 84	3 00	47,327 84
Yukon	275 00		275 00
Totals.	98,665 67	36 00	98,629 67
Modus Vivendi Licenses.....	5,680 50		5,680 50
Grand Total.....			104,310 17

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.—Expenditure Fiscal Year 1916-17.

Names of Vessels.	Total.	Pay lists.	Board or provisions.	Fuel.	REPAIRS.		SUPPLIES.		Clothing.	Sundry.	
					Hull.	Engine.	Engine.	Deck.			
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Alcedo	9,302 45	5,100 00	2,044 00	1,004 00	23 00	269 65	251 49	303 62	301 39		5 30
Bonilla	2,209 15	775 01		645 28		39 92	144 19	309 66			295 09
Bradbury	19,122 24	6,960 50	1,944 69	5,106 83	1,210 71	272 72	700 50	2,191 08	187 96		547 25
Coboe	2,309 65	1,474 88		679 24		44 70	31 34	79 49			
Egret	1,010 48	713 23		122 98			83 50	73 70			17 07
Elk	2,153 66	2,040 00				49 18	30 50	33 98			
Fispa	6,583 32	2,937 95	536 80	1,787 60	89 35	126 24	208 86	427 74	37 70		431 08
Foam	3,669 71	33 60		25 50	29 00	126 55	19 26	79 15			30 25
Gannet	1,982 70	1,176 25		366 77		75 57	136 97	155 19			71 95
Gull	695 45	285 00		336 53		64 17	3 75	6 00			
Hawk	1,987 30	1,330 00		430 65	30 00	3 00	73 79	82 03			37 83
Heron	1,141 97	504 00		238 78	26 85	7 50	52 25	161 69			150 90
Hodge L. M.	10 00										10 00
Hudson	4,759 43	2,181 40		1,463 47	289 31	226 82	64 79	206 29	176 65		150 70
Troquois	110 00										110 00
Jelly H F. Tug	512 48			242 48							
Kayex	2,007 83	1,120 00		344 59	229 75	47 04	91 92	163 03			270 00
Kingfisher	565 15	308 47		115 86		9 60	28 39	78 58			11 50
Lady of Lake											14 25
Linnet	2,055 58	552 50		348 00		18 15	1,058 87	41 65			36 41
Merry Sea	6,487 67	2,743 11	620 80	1,900 84	328 30	286 72	178 12	150 08	12 00		267 70
Merlin	2,054 86	510 00		257 55		105 15	1,071 57	86 59			24 00
Nelson	4,884 34	2,370 48		558 47	2 03	1,216 06	24 65	447 22	200 01		65 42
New Power Skiff, B.C. No. 1	377 83						2 50	14 66			360 67
Ostrea	398 88	319 15					36 85	7 88			35 00
Patrol Boat A	4,608 56	2,725 60	139 05	760 09	86 93	271 28	158 61	183 05	112 31		171 64
" B	5,169 43	2,650 00	148 80	577 55	72 74	1,095 70	190 42	156 15	112 76		165 31
" C	3,182 56	1,750 00	40 56	226 32	212 58	155 80	363 02	303 79	126 95		3 54
" D	3,818 87	2,437 39		683 50	45 79	130 88	96 42	175 40	98 46		151 03
" E	3,952 85	2,164 25	15 60	840 85	275 61	152 01	82 58	242 97	77 70		101 28
" F	2,817 60	2,120 31		340 61	9 55	23 69	54 97	83 73	106 12		78 60
" G	4,821 87	2,625 50		929 06	862 75		122 50	175 66	104 95		1 45
Phalarope	5,722 70	3,003 50		1,936 59	34 14	83 47	214 93	173 18	138 30		138 30
Princess	23,284 84	10,850 97	3,784 68	5,005 42	645 01	667 30	401 52	555 83	567 16		826 95
Raven	2,753 23	2,115 00		339 88	57 55	23 90	40 04	71 26			105 60
Richmond	1,078 17	714 00		241 46	16 18	27 82	49 32	13 64			15 75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Sea Gull	1,117 21	422 00		121 12 1	40 93	393 66	91 13			
Seabirds	1,527 85	780 00		400 00			22 25			4 55
Seamanship	1,956 98	1,738 39			2 77		22 25			325 00
Seaweed	3,632 06	3,211 61			62 73	139 42	4 84			5 75
Thames Ferry	1,215 49	646 55	280 50	210 55		220 54	10 22			36 40
Acadia	42 00					19 10	2 10			27 80
Waldron W.	3,071 63	1,245 00								42 00
General Account	7,246 70	1,343 81		2,349 03			152 71		5 30	1,824 00
										3,143 69
Total	157,412 73	79,305 81	9,555 48	30,937 45	4,683 56	6,393 31	6,352 84	7,653 44	2,366 01	10,164 83

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of

	1896-97		1897-98		1898-99	
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
1 General Account Fisheries...	2,198 47		2,389 66		2,632 12	
2 Nova Scotia.....	23,682 33	5,239 55	21,683 91	5,317 08	25,248 11	4,668 22
3 New Brunswick.....	21,671 92	10,110 77	17,073 58	11,511 85	22,922 50	10,430 08
4 Prince Edward Island.....	3,744 36	2,032 25	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,822 85	2,242 24
5 Quebec.....	12,913 80	7,876 12	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71
6 Ontario.....	21,592 40	32,814 66	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85
7 Manitoba.....	1,908 14	1,719 00	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,757 85
8 Saskatchewan.....						
9 Alberta.....						
10 British Columbia.....	8,841 64	39,888 82	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75
11 Yukon.....						
12 N. W. Territories.....	3,181 58	344 13	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50
13 Hudson Bay.....						
14 Fish Breeding.....	27,330 73		28,002 32		34,522 57	
15 Fisheries Protection Service.....	99,357 41		97,170 05		105,133 27	
16 Miscellaneous.....	62,777 30	7,585 15	59,626 90	6,923 91	23,207 73	9,062 75
Total.....	289,197 08		275,131 41		258,142 16	
Fishing Bounty.....	154,389 77		157,504 00		159,459 00	
Grand Totals.....	443,586 85	1107,610 45	432,635 41	2114,379 75	417,601 16	86,011 95
	1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
17 General Account Fisheries...	1,362 11		1,314 75		2,261 66	
18 Nova Scotia.....	30,003 01	3,685 75	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43
19 New Brunswick.....	27,664 34	10,593 20	25,253 16	11,887 19	35,876 38	11,395 84
20 Prince Edward Island.....	7,320 96	1,983 42	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25
21 Quebec.....	7,619 67	4,670 64	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39
22 Ontario.....	4,500 43	2,578 48	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15
23 Manitoba.....	2,789 74	4,002 70	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00
24 Saskatchewan.....						
25 Alberta.....						
26 British Columbia.....	15,133 65	56,904 34	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50
27 Yukon.....	1,400 00	240 00	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00
28 N. W. Territories.....	7,317 49	922 50	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97
29 Hudson Bay.....		10 00		10 00		10 00
30 Fish Breeding.....	109,286 07		149,419 24		209,279 78	
31 Fisheries Protection Service.....	204,654 66		462,082 12		249,876 37	
32 Miscellaneous.....	56,828 18	10,165 50	105,892 97	10,672 00	194,993 61	14,568 16
Total.....	475,880 31		822,360 46		810,079 35	
Fishing Bounty.....	158,943 70		157,228 24		158,546 65	
Grand Totals...	634,824 01	95,756 53	979,588 70	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69
	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
33 General Account Fisheries...	4,540 84		9,392 19		11,563 48	
34 Nova Scotia.....	45,800 42	7,749 60	49,540 37	5,912 65	45,828 11	6,730 00
35 New Brunswick.....	41,593 46	12,996 84	42,708 01	13,902 15	45,136 31	15,192 52
36 Prince Edward Island.....	9,415 09	2,499 63	9,116 56	2,477 50	8,890 15	2,927 96
37 Quebec.....	7,695 49	5,336 61	10,558 70	6,044 75	9,784 38	8,095 79
38 Ontario.....	7,125 37	280 25	20,255 96	658 45	4,332 25	548 74
39 Manitoba.....	7,163 36	8,137 75	7,152 24	6,334 00	6,862 15	6,039 00
40 Saskatchewan.....	7,597 87	1,246 00	8,587 31	1,304 75	17,413 00	4,268 50
41 Alberta.....	7,867 27	698 50	8,537 07	709 00		
42 British Columbia.....	40,314 16	45,846 70	37,028 05	44,898 51	45,826 40	48,824 50
43 Yukon.....	1,964 95	907 50	2,094 75	203 25	1,909 83	342 00
44 N. W. Territories.....						
45 Hudson Bay.....		100 00				
46 Fish Breeding.....	220,727 66		235,699 52		283,793 43	
47 Fisheries Protection Service.....			92,666 65		86,843 18	
48 Miscellaneous.....	199,762 00	15,076 50	150,519 90	13,785 00	193,774 07	13,500 00
Total.....	601,567 94		683,857 28		761,956 74	
Fishing Bounty.....	159,166 75		159,999 70		159,996 40	
Grand Totals...	760,734 69	100,875 88	843,856 98	96,230 01	921,953 14	106,469 01

¹ Including refund of \$1,140.90. ² Including refund of \$1,276.25. ³ Including refund of \$509.10. ⁴ Including refund of from the year 1911-12 is for the Fisheries Patrol Service. † From 1911-12 to 1914-15 Alberta is included with Saskatchewan

APPENDIX 21.

SPECIAL LOBSTER FISHERY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing, by districts and counties, the quantity of lobsters canned and shipped in shell: also the number of canneries and traps used in the industry since the year 1897.

LOBSTERS CANNED AND SHIPPED IN SHELL.

BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897.		3,800		1,553		20		5,373
1898.		6,390		1,535		187		8,112
1899.		5,980		1,515				7,495
1900.		6,080		1,838				7,918
1901.		12,215		895		248		3,358
1902.		2,114		1,545		500		4,159
1903.		2,310		2,448		641		5,399
1904.		1,848		362		810		3,020
1905.		22,485		485		760		3,730
1906.		31,884		1,560		854		4,298
1907.		41,824		6,004		678		8,506
1908.		52,068		5,533		679		8,280
1909-10		63,315		7,170		493		10,978
1910-11.		71,430		12,985		244		14,659
1911-12.		81,690		2,934		219		4,843
1912-13.		92,237		1,146		128		3,511
1913-14		102,033		1,824		136		3,993
1914-15.		111,703		1,767		196		3,666
1915-16		122,695	480	1,566		262	480	4,323
1916-17.		132,011		1,104		217		3,332
Totals		56,112	480	55,569		7,272	480	118,953

¹100 cwts from Albert Co. ²200 cwts from Albert Co. ³300 cwts from Albert Co. ⁴400 cwts from Albert Co. ⁵250 cwts from Albert Co. ⁶300 cwts from Albert Co. ⁷100 cwts from Albert Co. ⁸120 cwts from Albert Co. ⁹125 cwts from Albert Co. ¹⁰90 cwts from Albert Co. ¹¹90 cwts from Albert Co. ¹²54 cwts from Albert Co. ¹³51 cwts from Albert Co.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Continued.*

DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Totals.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897	27,072	113,521	101,904	15,470	128,976	128,991
1898....	29,424	223,222	108,072	12,766	137,496	235,988
1899	27,408	20,794	105,696	11,125	133,104	31,919
1900	48,500	51,165	99,552	9,539	148,052	60,704
1901	129,735	67,091	109,440	8,732	239,175	75,823
1902	123,150	18,707	68,676	8,654	192,186	27,361
1903	131,226	19,681	99,800	7,180	231,026	26,861
1904	121,576	21,732	38,200	7,324	159,776	29,056
1905	186,614	19,100	90,240	9,775	276,854	28,875
1906	172,464	10,838	80,236	7,080	252,700	17,918
1907	153,298	7,845	54,412	7,077	207,710	14,922
1908.....	167,584	8,116	31,968	5,362	199,552	13,478
1909-10....	113,780	8,810	32,640	7,231	146,420	15,942
1910-11	95,664	11,661		6,456	95,664	18,117
1911-12	121,776	10,864		6,969	121,776	17,833
1912-13.....	162,624	14,748		10,298	162,624	25,046
1913-14	128,544	12,278		9,808	128,544	22,086
1914-15	139,776	14,775		7,724	139,776	22,499
1915-16.....	139,680	14,427		6,591	139,680	21,018
1916-17	169,488	14,672		4,580	169,488	19,252
Totals	2,389,743	684,047	1,020,836	169,642	3,410,579	853,689

SOUTHWESTERN COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shelburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897..	130,784	11,475	139,968	4,018	320,730	60,040	529,036	25,422	1,126,518	100,955
1898..	148,128	1,053	160,464	3,616	439,968	55,170	653,976	18,100	1,402,536	77,919
1899..	129,448	704	146,880	3,257	294,860	48,879	676,000	16,690	1,247,188	69,530
1900..	154,640	545	89,276	30,100	434,512	48,480	673,000	17,451	1,351,428	96,576
1901..	118,086	531	137,472	30,750	625,794	9,870	617,800	17,650	1,499,152	58,781
1902..	135,775	643	83,506	680	543,370	44,562	1,027,200	34,320	1,789,851	80,205
1903..	122,032	1,122	193,968	1,310	547,344	12,970	986,736	30,000	1,850,080	45,402
1904..	117,670	1,151	164,880	2,834	621,562	12,580	1,122,768	31,892	2,026,880	48,457
1905..	103,280	1,496	153,280	2,700	618,662	31,567	907,968	20,000	1,783,190	55,761
1906..	124,460	1,906	91,920	3,245	610,316	24,556	807,520	22,100	1,634,216	51,807
1907..	140,608	2,166	116,160	4,685	645,478	11,047	689,660	31,200	1,591,886	49,092
1908..	139,776	1,123	141,000	3,393	573,008	23,876	597,936	34,882	1,451,720	62,275
1909-10..	115,000	878	149,648	3,797	536,952	25,222	658,656	21,134	1,459,656	51,024
1910-11..	106,176	411	103,728	4,130	463,920	16,543	610,080	36,548	1,283,904	57,632
1911-12..	164,352	496	103,440	4,374	488,400	23,912	940,800	40,407	1,696,992	69,189
1912-13..	42,960	3,754	100,512	2,776	406,080	18,748	692,736	14,841	1,242,288	40,119
1913-14..	116,976	8,913	133,008	2,873	473,664	22,889	837,120	20,684	1,560,768	55,379
1914-15..	57,912	2,294	77,088	2,522	416,976	18,913	666,384	23,753	1,217,760	47,392
1915-16..	53,568	8,882	93,840	8,415	431,424	21,345	736,320	27,596	1,315,152	69,274
1916-17..	58,256	1,564	119,904	1,564	566,528	14,120	765,312	20,943	1,308,000	38,194
Totals	2,283,287	51,011	2,499,942	121,058	9,858,328	545,247	15,197,008	504,614	29,839,165	1,221,930

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—Continued.

SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	537,552	12,197	933,572	1,140	406,148	98	1,877,272	13,435
1898	590,352	18,063	915,956	811	368,530	552	1,874,838	19,426
1899	473,384	13,073	825,936	2,282	348,622	3,641	1,647,942	18,996
1900...	480,520	9,222	901,028	3,930	406,152	3,308	1,787,700	16,460
1901	440,784	12,842	672,240	3,168	324,284	902	1,437,308	16,912
1902	416,854	12,305	588,496	2,392	189,970	2,883	1,195,320	17,580
1903	432,624	9,563	543,196	2,673	255,160	1,344	1,230,980	13,580
1904	453,624	13,810	533,852	2,009	270,152	1,283	1,257,628	17,102
1905	407,380	21,541	494,500	9,895	237,518	2,168	1,139,398	33,604
1906	379,632	7,141	487,220	2,551	151,656	2,176	1,018,508	11,868
1907	322,488	11,297	401,848	3,429	119,678	587	844,014	15,313
1908	363,360	3,709	402,116	3,600	164,880	496	930,356	7,805
1909-10	252,508	4,588	298,436	2,982	132,404	445	683,348	8,015
1910-11.....	295,248	4,832	343,824	3,691	173,520	586	812,592	9,109
1911-12	273,312	7,853	347,472	6,688	175,824		796,608	14,541
1912-13.....	226,080	10,963	361,440	3,769	195,120	459	782,640	15,191
1913-14	331,776	11,949	317,952	4,031	165,552	323	815,280	16,303
1914-15	338,160	5,583	240,720	3,907	103,152		682,032	9,490
1915-16	154,992	11,169	222,816	7,239	149,664	1,170	527,472	19,578
1916-17	156,336	9,769	261,600	6,511	191,040	1,276	608,976	17,556
Totals	7,326,966	211,489	10,094,220	76,718	4,529,026	23,657	21,950,212	311,864

EAST COAST, CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Cape Breton.		Victoria.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897	492,552		176,664		669,216	
1898	413,308	4,000	134,516		547,824	4,000
1899	477,072	23,066	120,436	151	597,508	23,217
1900	586,512	2,517	144,216	90	730,728	2,247
1901.....	430,720	959	122,560	11	553,280	970
1902	188,980	1,376	90,364		279,344	1,376
1903	325,256	5,945	177,014	81	502,270	6,026
1904	389,366	2,912	216,312	70	605,678	2,982
1905...	224,740	15,035	163,140	4,061	387,880	19,096
1906	234,608	10,422	137,208	10	371,816	10,432
1907.....	212,656	2,631	106,644	27	319,300	2,658
1908	271,280	2,175	93,456	23	364,736	2,198
1909-10	132,176	5,152	104,264	159	236,440	5,311
1910-11	256,080	1,432	148,032	36	404,112	1,468
1911-12	339,168	408	133,536	4	472,704	412
1912-13	331,776	55	138,624	20	470,400	75
1913-14	318,000	2,591	144,720	61	462,720	2,652
1914-15	265,056	49	112,368		377,424	49
1915-16	246,048	4,631	87,312	61	333,360	4,692
1916-17	281,040	103	154,560	26	435,600	129
Totals.....	6,416,394	85,099	2,705,946	4,891	9,122,340	89,990

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—Continued.

STRAIT COAST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Cumberland.		Colchester.		Pictou.		Antigonish.		Inverness.		Total.	
	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	l lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897.	490,952		20,688	165	495,816		207,860		298,872	33	1,514,188	198
1898.	505,524	24	14,400		417,236		164,256		259,256		1,355,672	24
1899.	489,168		20,208	410	419,376		130,848		257,756		1,317,356	410
1900.	399,000	72	36,722	150	500,832		158,036	688	250,834		1,345,424	910
1901.	488,352	40	39,120	110	479,080		136,128	1,441	240,864	761	1,383,548	1,591
1902.	435,792	38	49,872	190	413,184		128,256	493	222,075	493	1,249,179	1,890
1903.	447,648	315	33,552		462,432		166,032		329,492		1,439,156	808
1904.	402,216	130	37,248		457,920		175,816		272,492	938	1,345,692	1,068
1905.	375,936	405	36,480		512,740		182,384		312,526	5,660	1,420,066	6,065
1906.	363,972	193	33,264	4	470,536		137,328		393,712	400	1,398,812	597
1907.	463,296	1,154	38,976		432,912		171,888		254,756	1,535	1,361,828	2,089
1908.	515,325	187	53,856		532,560		159,168		224,302	528	1,485,214	715
1909-10	511,152	230		20	472,320		156,810		160,916	882	1,301,198	1,132
1910-11	457,920	555			531,888		145,488		200,496	217	1,364,064	772
1911-12	506,832	475	23,424	25	548,640		184,128		280,800		1,543,824	500
1912-13	357,072	354	15,120	45	481,392		208,608		346,848		1,409,040	399
1913-14	392,016	627	19,776	20	347,504		215,616		302,064		1,276,976	547
1914-15	450,768	530	12,192	10	467,952		229,200		304,944	12	1,465,056	552
1915-16	474,240	503	8,304	51	426,720		219,504		329,424	228	1,458,192	782
1916-17	392,352	127	12,144	30	521,040		260,448		347,280	14	1,533,264	171
Totals	8,914,536	5,859	533,618	1,230	9,392,080		3,537,802		5,589,713	13,830	27,967,749	20,919

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—Continued.
EAST COAST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Restigouche.		Gloucester.		Northumberland.		Kent.		Westmorland.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897	37,400	360	1,351,400	570	108,600	130	414,100	305	400,000	1,420	2,311,500	2,785
1898	22,550	490	902,000	500	118,000	130	462,600	250	500,000	1,250	2,005,150	2,620
1899	26,000	220	686,700	650	107,200	200	443,110	500	808,400	1,290	2,071,410	2,860
1900	22,600	235	618,020	655	93,600	270	418,600	450	786,320	2,500	1,939,140	4,110
1901	20,100	1,130	568,200	640	75,500	280	325,000	358	743,800	4,250	1,732,900	6,658
1902	27,000	1,080	707,120	875	99,200	280	318,500	3,550	744,800	4,300	1,896,620	10,085
1903	37,072	1,475	792,040	1,150	123,500	400	363,260	730	721,000	4,300	2,036,872	8,055
1904	60,000	350	865,400	1,230	140,000	400	350,500	630	601,000	5,100	2,016,900	7,710
1905	28,000	260	877,000	1,150	187,600	400	437,600	2,750	629,000	1,700	2,159,200	6,260
1906	30,000	250	804,720	1,225	194,800	270	441,904	470	869,200	1,710	2,340,624	3,925
1907	38,000	310	948,800	1,050	200,000	250	488,500	440	1,000,500	1,459	2,676,600	3,500
1908	37,800	300	948,000	1,100	211,000	230	533,300	377	954,900	880	2,685,000	2,887
1909 10	28,280	1,265	718,840	1,130	220,100	285	374,300	2,712	705,500	3,250	2,047,020	8,642
1910 11	14,736	105	608,448	780	188,880	250	353,232	2,765	511,392	2,950	1,676,688	6,550
1911 12	16,800	46	670,944	500	218,016	250	353,232	2,765	514,368	1,496	1,807,872	2,512
1912 13	10,806	60	519,648	288	165,456	80	387,744	230	319,200	191	1,358,640	883
1913 14	11,904	60	340,128	444	154,800	60	296,256	264	377,040	4,106	1,180,128	4,875
1914 15	17,181	114	375,312	633	194,112	75	391,680	200	415,872	517	1,394,160	1,539
1915 16	18,768	94	463,248	836	243,504	50	419,624	798	304,848	628	1,449,992	2,406
1916 17	23,280	122	693,512	2,319	336,960	974	682,272	1,509	362,976	480	2,098,800	5,404
Totals	529,470	8,326	14,459,280	17,725	3,380,828	5,254	8,245,522	19,493	12,270,116	43,768	38,885,216	94,566

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Lobsters Canned and Shipped in Shell—*Concluded.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Year.	Kings.		Queens.		Prince.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897...	775,236		708,005		1,183,441		2,466,682	
1898	642,944		546,776	39	1,150,300	35	2,340,020	74
1899	778,260		545,948	12	1,096,936	34	2,421,144	46
1900	716,448		499,804	75	1,007,460	60	2,223,712	135
1901.....	751,692		520,992		1,113,386	32	2,386,070	32
1902....	754,368		484,944	90	800,291	134	2,039,603	224
1903	903,024		557,952	285	874,424	115	2,335,400	400
1904	1,024,656		606,234	1,700	870,210	33	2,501,100	1,533
1905	931,248		742,624	50	508,752	300	2,182,624	370
1906	911,496		482,064	350	892,728	90	2,289,288	440
1907	1,027,008		674,544	300	1,137,937	420	2,839,489	720
1908	1,120,416		647,568	510	1,330,460	20	3,098,444	530
1909-10.....	904,752		448,848	300	1,022,298	1,550	2,255,898	1,850
1910-11	822,864		560,208	350	797,712		2,180,784	350
1911-12	847,776		610,464	621	1,023,024	12	2,481,264	633
1912-13..	1,038,336		795,504		796,464		2,630,304	
1913-14	695,040		399,312		689,280		1,783,632	
1914-15	892,800		478,752	25	747,984		2,119,536	25
1915-16	811,920		458,592	20	762,432	167	2,032,944	187
1916-17	1,032,240		580,512	99	1,055,808		2,668,560	99
Totals	17,385,524		11,149,647	4,626	18,741,327	3,002	47,276,498	7,628

MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QUEBEC.

Year.	Magdalen Islands		Gaspé.		Bonaventure.		North Shore.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	703,656		226,552		64,666	94	41,328		1,036,202	94
1898	612,290		200,202	85	89,520	116	165,046		1,067,058	201
1899.....	639,500		190,854		92,628	125	136,676		1,059,658	125
1900.	595,568		132,600		91,930	80	202,008		1,022,106	80
1901...	449,518		92,548		72,936	70	210,169		825,171	70
1902.....	429,826		67,228		63,972	55	146,992		708,018	55
1903...	666,208		104,004	18	60,300	90	147,922		978,434	108
1904.	588,572		86,286		46,770	120	127,006		848,634	120
1905	885,646		97,720		72,370	183	90,676		1,148,412	183
1906....	547,067		107,332		54,624	87	89,777		798,800	87
1907.	588,109		104,928		62,592	90	64,094		819,723	90
1908	513,024		77,328		45,525	80	60,599	127	696,476	205
1909-10..	686,186		100,968	75	59,528	373	85,938	600	941,620	1,048
1910-11..			*799,584	735	81,408	250	89,661	70	970,656	1,055
1911-12...	827,568	60	118,800	45	52,608	145	87,120	110	1,086,096	360
1912-13..	694,080		133,536	57	48,480	72	90,576	18	966,672	145
1913-14..	615,600		58,080	40	40,320	30	77,280	30	791,280	100
1914-15..	442,464		38,592	50	26,256	70	36,528	50	543,840	150
1915-16...	443,376		56,496	14	28,800	55	35,424	15	564,096	84
1916-17...	542,304		57,792	750	38,400	100	30,864	14	669,360	864
Totals.	11,470,562	60	2,862,430	1,867	1,193,633	2,263	2,015,687	1,032	17,542,312	5,222

* Include pack from Magdalen Islands.

Lobster Canneries and Traps.

BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	Canner-ies.	Traps.	Canner-ies.	Traps.	Canner-ries.	Traps.	Canner-ies.	Traps.
1897		10,900		7,925				18,825
1898		10,700		6,500				17,200
1899		13,200		3,550				16,750
1900		10,000	2	7,900			2	17,900
1901		10,000		4,525		947		15,472
1902		5,250		9,100		991		15,341
1903		5,090		7,800		1,064		13,954
1904		5,050		5,500		1,192		11,742
1905		119,650				1,252		20,902
1906		25,425		9,400		1,722		16,547
1907		34,905		11,755		1,875		18,535
1908		45,400		12,950		1,785		20,135
1909-10		54,455		15,850		1,725		22,030
1910-11		65,568		17,900		1,177		24,645
1911-12		75,345		12,420		1,177		18,942
1912-13		86,710		8,915		600		16,225
1913-14		96,727		9,500		630		16,857
1914-15		106,105		8,500		665		15,270
1915-16		117,095		9,875		955		17,925
1916-17		125,680		10,170		1,125		16,975

¹ 200 in Albert Co. ² 300 in Albert Co. ³ 300 in Albert Co. ⁴ 500 in Albert Co. ⁵ 500 in Albert Co.

⁶ 600 in Albert Co. ⁷ 800 in Albert Co. ⁸ 200 in Albert Co. ⁹ 150 in Albert Co.

¹⁰ 150 in Albert Co. ¹¹ 200 in Albert Co. ¹² 250 in Albert Co.

DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Total.	
	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.
1897	4	24,700	7	24,192	11	48,892
1898	7	31,110	8	23,059	15	54,169
1899	11	28,885	7	17,702	18	46,587
1900	9	30,274	12	19,461	21	49,735
1901	8	35,111	7	20,620	15	55,731
1902	11	29,120	9	18,189	20	47,309
1903	10	34,376	5	17,179	15	51,555
1904	10	34,029	4	18,900	14	52,929
1905	11	35,470	4	6,476	15	41,946
1906	12	35,210	4	18,586	16	53,796
1907	15	34,105	4	19,746	19	53,851
1908	16	36,548	4	19,615	20	56,163
1909-10	14	33,820	4	21,144	18	54,964
1910-11	16	57,900		20,672	16	78,572
1911-12	14	40,950	*4	20,975	18	61,925
1912-13	14	45,550	*4	20,100	18	65,650
1913-14	13	44,450	*4	22,944	17	67,394
1914-15	15	44,450		25,458	15	69,908
1915-16	14	44,050		27,688	14	71,738
1916-17	13	44,550		28,085	13	72,635

*Not operated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Lobster Canneries and Traps—Continued.

SOUTHWESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shelburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.
1897	7	14,230	8	12,478	9	82,085	9	30,250	33	139,043
1898	7	14,850	10	12,767	11	101,620	9	30,250	37	159,487
1899	6	12,000	13	12,700	12	101,320	11	23,150	42	149,170
1900	7	13,200	11	11,080	24	108,210	17	32,500	59	164,990
1901	6	15,220	7	15,231	25	109,200	22	37,200	60	176,851
1902	6	15,295	9	17,085	23	112,500	20	38,035	58	182,915
1903	6	16,910	9	19,345	21	109,400	19	40,810	55	186,465
1904	6	20,220	9	18,900	21	113,450	14	40,848	50	193,418
1905	5	20,870	9	19,000	21	42,700	15	40,855	50	123,425
1906	6	15,030	9	15,800	19	52,600	12	44,930	46	128,360
1907	7	19,000	8	17,800	16	74,500	14	45,180	45	156,480
1908	7	18,650	6	22,600	15	93,000	14	47,000	42	181,250
1909-10	6	25,100	6	23,200	17	100,000	15	47,000	44	195,300
1910-11	8	34,700	7	21,200	18	106,500	11	49,500	44	211,900
1911-12	7	33,300	6	27,100	19	113,800	16	68,955	48	243,155
1912-13	6	28,810	6	40,500	19	105,055	20	80,350	51	254,715
1913-14	7	31,635	8	42,200	19	111,512	21	88,545	55	273,892
1914-15	6	51,250	8	42,200	19	111,115	19	88,682	52	293,247
1915-16	6	63,800	8	43,300	18	118,390	19	91,800	51	317,290
1916-17	4	64,950	8	43,500	17	121,698	18	91,540	47	321,688

SOUTHEASTERN COAST, NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.
1897	24	64,675	30	85,800	17	68,544	69	219,019
1898	22	64,210	34	118,100	15	40,670	71	222,980
1899	20	62,680	34	111,850	15	79,050	69	253,580
1900	22	89,670	32	125,575	20	51,980	74	267,205
1901	21	80,630	28	117,600	12	72,895	61	271,125
1902	20	76,625	27	97,800	10	41,080	57	215,505
1903	20	70,786	28	88,900	11	38,450	59	198,136
1904	20	77,783	29	85,160	11	59,900	60	202,843
1905	21	79,000	29	88,100	11	56,250	61	203,350
1906	19	74,050	28	70,700	11	46,050	58	190,800
1907	20	85,620	27	88,600	9	32,100	56	206,320
1908	20	91,140	27	102,100	11	40,715	58	233,955
1909-10	20	92,785	27	93,170	9	32,425	56	218,380
1910-11	19	77,378	27	100,305	9	42,908	55	220,621
1911-12	19	71,325	26	100,727	11	46,487	56	218,345
1912-13	12	73,065	17	104,900	10	54,500	39	232,465
1913-14	16	80,927	17	75,350	12	57,550	45	194,035
1914-15	17	62,685	17	79,500	9	27,400	43	169,585
1915-16	10	69,865	14	63,780	12	28,900	42	162,145
1916-17	9	75,417	14	64,795	11	27,700	34	167,912

Lobster Canneries and Traps—Continued.

EAST COAST, CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Cape Breton.		Victoria.		Total.	
	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.
1897	16	42,400	20	26,215	36	68,615
1898	14	43,700	18	18,175	32	61,875
1899	15	61,199	17	13,699	32	74,898
1900	13	46,351	20	13,217	33	59,568
1901	18	38,270	17	13,983	35	52,253
1902	12	39,050	12	15,550	24	54,600
1903	14	31,588	18	14,553	32	46,141
1904	12	29,890	17	14,256	29	44,146
1905	11	39,200	18	14,064	29	53,264
1906	15	33,360	14	16,553	29	49,913
1907	12	32,365	11	13,886	23	46,251
1908	12	31,686	10	14,224	22	45,910
1909-10	12	29,860	11	17,114	23	46,974
1910-11	15	24,092	17	14,350	32	38,442
1911-12	16	34,940	16	15,292	32	50,232
1912-13	14	35,890	17	15,695	31	51,585
1913-14	16	42,740	20	20,305	36	63,045
1914-15	14	40,080	20	19,900	34	59,980
1915-16	17	36,880	15	11,480	32	48,360
1916-17	17	39,805	17	16,210	34	56,015

STRAIT, COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Cumberland.		Colchester.		Pictou.		Antigonish.		Inverness.		Total.	
	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.
1897	24	31,500	1	1,200	26	44,550	5	16,100	20	49,960	76	143,310
1898	28	39,450	1	1,200	25	46,415	6	22,150	24	54,000	84	163,215
1899	31	45,265	1	1,500	28	43,175	6	26,160	27	55,000	93	171,100
1900	37	46,630	4	4,600	26	47,700	6	20,800	27	49,305	100	169,035
1901	38	47,250	3	4,400	27	49,480	6	19,250	20	41,100	94	161,480
1902	36	54,390	3	4,400	25	47,660	6	17,400	20	41,450	90	165,300
1903	37	49,250	3	4,000	21	43,700	6	16,800	19	37,320	86	151,070
1904	40	52,295	2	4,000	22	44,429	6	21,300	18	40,400	88	162,424
1905	37	48,500	2	3,000	23	54,959	6	21,150	18	47,400	86	175,009
1906	32	47,120	2	4,000	23	59,800	6	18,400	20	55,400	83	184,720
1907	31	47,804	2	4,300	23	61,550	6	18,060	18	47,900	80	179,614
1908	31	54,330	2	4,400	21	64,675	6	21,847	17	47,950	77	193,202
1909-10	35	60,835	1		19	62,200	6	21,750	19	35,651	80	180,436
1910-11	28	47,945	1	2,000	18	66,555	5	20,052	17	46,075	69	182,627
1911-12	32	52,073	1	2,500	19	72,875	6	22,800	18	39,540	76	189,788
1912-13	*32	61,093	1	2,500	19	75,654	6	25,600	17	42,590	75	207,437
1913-14	32	59,093	2	4,625	19	80,975	7	27,000	22	30,142	82	201,835
1914-15	31	59,257	2	2,700	19	77,780	7	27,700	25	52,810	84	220,247
1915-16	34	56,423	2	2,000	19	55,706	7	35,300	26	46,415	88	195,844
1916-17	35	56,655	3	3,050	17	70,045	7	38,772	26	52,690	88	221,212

* 5 canneries, valued at \$1,500, not operated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Lobster Canneries and Traps—Continued.

EAST COAST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Restigouche.		Gloucester.		Northumber- land.		Kent.		Westmorland.		Total.	
	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.
1897	1	2,260	59	76,860	9	12,200	55	48,400	70	46,100	194	185,820
1898	2	3,260	60	80,700	12	13,000	56	55,000	61	58,000	191	209,960
1899	2	3,500	64	82,300	13	14,000	58	48,500	72	61,800	209	210,100
1900	2	4,100	67	85,300	16	15,300	55	52,700	85	60,000	225	217,400
1901	2	4,200	67	89,400	14	14,500	57	54,900	74	58,000	214	221,000
1902	2	4,200	61	91,400	14	14,700	35	37,000	74	59,000	189	206,300
1903	2	4,680	61	94,000	13	15,000	40	38,000	78	66,500	194	218,180
1904	3	5,100	63	101,000	13	15,000	44	43,500	79	68,000	202	232,600
1905	3	6,650	65	105,000	12	15,000	46	41,500	68	75,000	194	243,150
1906	3	5,650	67	101,800	12	16,500	45	39,000	66	79,200	193	242,150
1907	2	5,100	69	113,500	12	17,000	39	34,700	58	95,000	180	265,300
1908	2	6,600	70	111,500	11	18,500	41	54,500	59	95,700	183	286,800
1909-10....	2	5,200	69	110,300	11	21,000	44	53,800	59	97,000	185	287,300
1910-11.....	1	4,200	71	108,900	12	22,500	42	56,500	59	97,400	185	289,500
1911-12.....	1	4,000	82	84,620	14	21,700	48	51,460	51	65,300	196	227,080
1912-13.....	1	3,000	95	100,270	15	24,880	42	52,050	41	78,210	194	258,410
1913-14.....	1	3,800	84	78,750	16	28,500	36	48,960	38	63,000	175	223,010
1914-15....	2	3,350	78	70,070	15	27,900	35	47,600	37	73,200	167	222,120
1915-16....	2	3,800	74	53,338	16	18,925	28	42,295	31	63,025	151	181,383
1916-17....	2	3,800	85	62,320	20	27,191	27	55,680	27	53,750	161	202,741

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Kings.		Queens.		Prince.		Total.	
	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.
1897.....	50	75,880	63	49,800	107	90,453	220	216,133
1898	52	96,500	60	59,290	118	128,495	230	284,285
1899	55	90,680	67	67,000	118	125,434	240	283,114
1900	55	87,595	63	77,550	128	136,972	246	302,117
1901	54	95,310	62	72,500	109	113,070	225	280,880
1902	51	98,576	51	54,930	90	88,390	192	241,896
1903	53	101,775	51	57,680	86	93,740	190	253,195
1904	54	117,675	53	74,240	92	104,060	199	295,975
1905	52	111,050	55	78,880	89	94,030	196	283,960
1906	52	122,900	52	74,825	84	115,220	188	312,945
1907	49	118,500	51	64,500	84	122,970	184	305,970
1908	50	130,000	51	83,960	82	136,339	183	350,319
1909-10....	51	129,700	50	78,080	86	152,725	187	360,505
1910-11.....	52	127,000	50	77,340	85	155,530	187	359,870
1911-12.....	49	118,000	53	82,140	83	139,200	185	339,340
1912-13.....	53	133,600	56	88,475	86	168,470	195	390,545
1913-14.....	60	145,600	59	94,027	78	177,120	197	416,747
1914-15.....	48	156,890	53	85,251	88	146,700	189	388,751
1915-16.....	49	135,400	45	61,254	78	98,250	172	294,904
1916-17.....	54	142,300	51	70,640	93	141,727	198	354,667

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

Lobster Canneries and Traps—*Concluded.*

MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QUEBEC.

Year.	Magdalen Islands.		Gaspé.		Bonaventure.		North Shore.		Total.	
	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.	Can-neries.	Traps.
1897.....	63	76,370	22	29,655	9	9,895	5	775	99	116,695
1898.....	88	99,385	29	35,230	9	14,395	28	13,460	154	162,470
1899.....	87	90,135	27	41,450	11	15,750	30	12,010	155	159,345
1900.....	100	85,065	26	26,350	13	16,600	20	6,970	159	134,985
1901.....	83	78,520	22	19,500	12	13,600	34	17,100	151	128,720
1902.....	43	56,500	14	7,950	12	11,170	24	16,450	93	92,070
1903.....	34	51,110	16	15,350	11	10,600	22	9,250	83	86,310
1904.....	45	58,200	15	15,500	11	11,600	20	7,620	91	92,920
1905.....	50	50,645	11	24,200	12	11,000	19	8,800	92	94,645
1906.....	38	61,650	13	7,500	15	13,720	12	6,765	78	89,635
1907.....	57	82,712	14	8,064	10	9,150	15	8,464	96	108,390
1908.....	48	74,230	13	16,160	11	13,050	18	6,449	90	109,889
1909-10.....	43	71,250	11	12,560	11	11,830	19	7,080	84	102,720
1910-11.....	48	74,800	12	15,100	9	12,100	27	6,685	96	108,685
1911-12.....	42	86,550	15	18,200	10	8,535	29	7,040	96	120,385
1912-13.....	40	76,855	18	19,499	10	8,600	47	8,980	115	113,934
1913-14.....	40	120,250	20	21,110	10	9,000	45	10,020	115	160,380
1914-15.....	40	120,250	20	21,110	10	9,000	44	7,020	114	157,380
1915-16.....	38	62,725	9	9,965	7	3,600	19	5,895	73	82,185
1916-17.....	38	65,225	8	7,724	6	2,500	17	3,863	69	79,312

RECAPITULATION.
Lobsters canned and in the shell.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.
1897	5,214,266	229,682	2,413,404	22,055	2,466,682		1,036,202	94	11,130,554	251,831
1898	5,210,294	326,313	2,113,222	21,776	2,340,020	74	1,067,058	201	10,730,594	348,364
1899	4,837,402	134,462	2,177,106	19,967	2,421,144	46	1,059,658	125	10,495,310	154,598
1900	5,263,780	169,196	2,038,692	19,729	2,223,712	135	1,022,106	80	10,548,290	189,140
1901	5,003,023	146,488	1,842,340	17,605	2,386,070	32	825,171	70	10,036,604	164,195
1902	4,637,204	120,902	1,965,296	20,853	2,039,603	224	708,018	57	9,350,121	142,034
1903	5,153,712	88,586	2,136,672	17,545	2,335,400	400	978,434	108	10,604,218	106,639
1904	5,357,454	92,513	2,055,100	16,882	2,501,100	1,533	848,634	120	10,762,288	111,048
1905	4,917,148	134,871	2,249,440	18,520	2,182,624	350	1,118,412	183	10,497,624	177,924
1906	4,595,816	87,956	2,420,860	12,889	2,289,288	440	798,800	85	10,104,764	101,370
1907	4,270,326	84,279	2,731,012	12,401	2,839,489	720	819,723	90	10,660,550	97,490
1908	4,399,610	87,321	2,716,968	10,317	3,098,444	520	696,476	205	10,911,498	98,373
1909-10	3,794,422	81,960	2,079,660	19,089	2,255,898	1,870	941,620	1,048	9,071,600	103,947
1910-11	3,960,336	93,871	1,676,736	14,736	2,180,784	350	970,656	1,055	8,788,512	110,012
1911-12	4,631,904	98,659	1,807,872	11,171	2,481,264	633	1,086,096	360	10,007,136	110,823
1912-13	4,049,952	71,816	1,358,640	13,418	2,630,304	..	966,672	145	9,005,568	85,379
1913-14	4,197,552	84,063	1,220,128	16,716	1,783,632		791,280	100	7,992,592	100,879
1914-15	3,665,760	75,683	1,394,160	10,966	2,119,536	25	543,840	150	7,723,296	86,824
1915-16	3,774,336	107,366	1,450,992	11,692	2,032,944	187	564,096	84	7,822,368	119,329
1916-17	4,055,328	72,040	2,098,800	11,995	2,668,560	90	669,360	864	9,492,048	84,998
Totals	90,989,625	2,388,027	39,947,100	320,320	47,276,498	7,628	17,542,312	5,222	195,755,535	2,721,197

RECAPITULATION.
Number of lobster canneries and traps.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897.	218	602,612	201	220,912	220	216,133	99	116,695	738	1,156,352
1898.	231	645,167	199	243,719	230	284,285	154	162,470	814	1,335,641
1899.	247	681,183	216	241,002	240	283,114	155	159,345	858	1,364,644
1900.	277	698,972	237	246,861	246	302,117	159	134,985	919	1,382,935
1901.	258	702,292	221	251,620	225	280,880	151	128,720	855	1,363,512
1902.	240	657,531	198	229,739	192	241,896	93	92,070	723	1,221,236
1903.	242	625,052	199	240,449	190	253,195	83	86,310	714	1,205,006
1904.	237	643,552	206	256,550	199	295,975	91	92,920	733	1,288,997
1905.	237	591,770	198	269,276	196	283,960	92	94,645	723	1,239,651
1906.	238	600,125	197	266,161	188	312,945	78	89,635	701	1,268,866
1907.	217	636,400	184	289,951	184	305,970	96	108,390	681	1,340,711
1908.	215	705,600	187	311,815	182	350,319	90	109,889	675	1,477,623
1909-10	217	692,465	189	312,895	187	350,505	84	102,720	677	1,458,585
1910-11	214	720,577	185	315,740	187	359,870	96	108,685	682	1,504,872
1911-12.	226	756,067	200	253,400	185	339,340	96	120,385	707	1,469,192
1912-13	210	801,267	198	285,220	195	390,545	115	113,934	718	1,590,966
1913-14	231	787,387	179	252,681	197	416,747	115	160,380	722	1,617,195
1914-15	226	796,674	167	253,733	189	388,751	114	157,380	696	1,596,538
1915-16	227	778,519	151	216,166	172	294,904	73	82,185	623	1,371,774
1916-17.	216	822,672	161	236,506	198	354,667	69	79,312	644	1,493,157

APPENDIX 22.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE
FISHERIES BRANCH.*LIST OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES IN THE DIFFERENT
PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
McLeod, A. G.....	Sydney, N.S.	District No. 1—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt.....	Pictou, N.S.....	District No. 2—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, Halifax and Hants counties.
Marshall, H. H.	Digby, N.S.....	District No. 3—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties.
Calder, John F.	Campobello, N.B....	District No. 1—The Counties of Charlotte and St. John.
Morrison, Donald	Newcastle, N.B.....	District No. 2—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Harrison, H. E... ..	Fredericton, N.B..	District No. 2—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Madawaska and Victoria counties.
Matheson, J. A.	Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Island.
J. B. McDonald.....	Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Island—Assistant Inspector.
Bernier, Dr. J. E.	Gaspé Basin, Que...	Lower St. Lawrence river and gulf.
Howell, Capt. J. A.....	Selkirk, Man.....	District No. 1.
Reid, D. F.....	Boyd Bldg, Winni- peg, Man.	District No. 2.
Davidson, Geo. S.....	Indian Head, Sask.	{ Province of Saskatchewan. } Chief " Alberta and district of McKenzie. } Inspector.
McDonald, G. C.....	Prince Albert, Sask.	Province of Saskatchewan.
W. H. Bell (Acting)....	Noyes Crossing, Alta	Northern Alberta.
Payson, C. C.....	Dawson City.....	Yukon District.
Cunningham, F. H.....	New Westminster	Province of British Columbia—Chief Inspector for the Province.
Halladay, A. P.....	"	Assistant Inspector, District No. 1, Southern.
Williams, J. T.....	Prince Rupert	Northern district No. 2.
Taylor, E. G.....	Nanaimo	District No. 3, Vancouver Island.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

LIST OF FISHERY OFFICERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICT No. 1—A. G. McLEOD, Inspector.

Richmond County.

Name of officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
P. J. Thibeau.....	Thibeauville.....	The coast line from Pt. Tupper along Lennox Channel and St. Peter's Inlet to the Inverness county boundary line at West Bay.
Alex. S. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat.....	Ile Madame.
A. Sampson.....	L'Ardoise.....	The coastwaters from Fourchu, along St. Peter's Inlet to Irish Cove.

Cape Breton County.

Allan McDonald..	Gabarus.	The coast line from Fourchu to Simon Pt. Thence inland in a straight line to Marion Bridge thence following the south shore of Mira Lake and the north shore Giant Lake to Richmond county line.
Wm. Burke.....	Grand Mira.....	From Simon Pt. to Marion Bridge; thence along the Mira River to Mira Gut; thence to Landing Cove including Louisburg and Catalone Lake, thence along the shore to Simon Pt.
Edward Hall.....	Main-à-Dieu.....	The coast line from Landing Cove to Mira Gut.
Angus McLean.....	Clark's Road.	Scatarie Island.
Norman Ferguson.....	Port Morien.....	The coast line from Mira Gut to Sydney.
H. A. King.....	Little Bras d'Or....	The coast from Pt. Aconi to and including North Sydney, thence to and including the Georges River, thence along the coast to the Victoria county boundary line.
M. McLean.....	Jacksonville.....	The coast line from Sydney to North Sydney; thence across to the mouth of Georges River, thence along the coast to the north side of Piper's Cove.
J. A. Gillis.....	Grand Mira.....	The coast from Piper's Cove to Irish Cove; thence along the county line to Giant Lake; thence along the north side of Giant and Mira Lakes to Marion Bridge; thence to Sydney.

Victoria County.

D. J. Grant.....	Boulardarie East..	The coast line from Pt. Aconi to Kemp Head; thence to Big Harbour; thence to Cape Dauphin.
Allan McAulay.....	Big Baddeck.....	The coast line from Big Harbour to Nyanza.
A. F. McKenzie.....	Middle River.....	From Ferry Landing to McKinnon's Harbour to Iona and McKay's Pt., and thence to Ferry Landing; also the coast from the Inverness county line to and including Nyanza, including Middle river.
Angus M. McDonald....	Plaster North Shore	The coast line from Skir Dhu to Cape Dauphin, including all streams flowing thereinto.
J. T. Donovan.....	Ingonish Centre.....	The coast line from Skir Dhu to Green Cove, including all streams flowing thereinto.
Wm. Hellen.....	Cape North.....	The coast line from Green Cove to the south side of Meat Cove including all streams flowing thereinto.

Inverness County.

G. P. McIntosh.....	Pleasant Bay.....	The coast line from Meat Cove to and including White Cape.
Lazare LeBlanc.....	Eastern Harbour....	The coast line from White Cape to and including Grand Etang.
M. J. Coady.....	S. W. Margaree.....	The coast line from Grand Etang to and including Broad Cove Chapel; also the eastern portion of Loch Ban and Lake Ainslie and the Margaree river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*DISTRICT NO. 1—NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.**Inverness County—Con.*

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. J. Ross..... D. N. McLellan.	N. E. Margaree..... Dunvegan....	The Margaree river from the Forks to the source. The coast line from Broad Cove Chapel to the northern side of Little Mabou; also the waters of Whycocomagh Bay from the Victoria county line to Indian Island. The western part of Lake Ainslie and Loch Ban.
John McDougall .	Port Hood.	The coast line from the Northern side of Little Mabou to Point Tupper.
J. B. McLellan.....	Kingsville	The waters along the Great Bras d'Or Lake from the Richmond county line to Indian Island.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—R. HOCKIN, INSPECTOR.

Cumberland County.

Douglas Allen	Fraserville.....	The coast waters of Minas Basin and Bay of Fundy and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto, except La Planche river.
C. T. Hunter	Linden.	La Planche river and the coast waters of the county from the New Brunswick line to Port Philip bridge.
Alex. D. Marshall. ... R. S. Smith	Port Howe. . . . Pugwash.....	Philip river. The coast waters of the county from Port Philip bridge eastward to within one mile of Cape Cliff, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Frank Kirwan	Wallace	The coastwaters of the county from Polling section No. 7 eastward to the Colchester county line, and all streams their tributaries and head waters flowing thereinto, excepting Wallace river.
Frank Angevine . . .	Wallace Bridge Station, R. R. No. 1.	Wallace river.

Colchester County.

Benj. Langille. . . .	Tatamagouche. . .	The coastwaters of Northumberland Strait, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
John McCleave.....	Lr. Stewiacke.....	The coastwaters of Cobequid Bay from and including Salmon river, to and including Shubenacadie river and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
S. F. Fletcher.....	Economy.....	The coastwaters of Cobequid Bay from Salmon river westward to the Cumberland county line and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

Pictou County.

R. Sutherland..	River John	The coastwaters of the county from the Colchester county line to Cole's reef at the mouth of Pictou harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
A. O. Pritchard.....	New Glasgow... ..	Pictou harbour, all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto. Also Pictou island.
Wm. Germain.....	Reidway.....	The coastwaters of the county from the light house at Pictou to Merigomish harbour and that portion of Merigomish harbour west of an imaginary line drawn from the eastern point of Beatty island thence to the mouth of that harbour, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto. Also the east branch of St. Mary's river.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*DISTRICT NO. 2—NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.**Pictou County—Con.*

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
D. L. McDonald...	Bailey's Brook...	Merigomish harbour eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the eastern bank of French river to the eastern point of Beatty island, thence the mouth of that harbour. Also the coast waters of the county from Merigomish harbour, to the Antigonish county line, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

Antigonish County.

Hugh McDougall..	Cross Roads, Ohio.	The whole county of Antigonish.
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Guysboro County.

John A. Dillon.....	Guysboro.....	The coast waters of the county from the Antigonish county line to and including Isaacs harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
R. V. Cooper.....	Wine Harbour.....	The coastwaters of the county from Isaacs harbour to the Halifax county line and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

Halifax County.

R. Gaston....	Tangier...	The coast waters of the county from the Guysboro county line to the church at the mouth of Ship Harbour and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
George Rowlings.....	Musquodoboit Harbour.	The coast waters of the county from the church at the mouth of Ship Harbour, to a line drawn N.N. West from the Fairway buoys at the entrance of Halifax harbour, to St. George's Island, thence midway between the eastern and western shores of Halifax harbour and Bedford Basin to the head thereof, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Thomas Kennedy.....	Black Point.....	Halifax harbour, west of a line drawn N.N. West from the Fairway buoys at the entrance of Halifax harbour to St. George's Island, thence midway between the eastern and western shores of the harbour, and Bedford Basin, to the head thereof, including Polling section 17, as shown on Church's map of Halifax county; also the coast waters of the county from Halifax harbour Westward to Lunenburg county, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

Hants County.

R. J. U. Salter.....	Brooklyn.....	The coast waters of Minas Basin from the Kings county line eastward to Tennycap and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.
Thomas Rose.....	Urbanian	The coast waters of the county from Tennycap to and including the Shubenacadie river, and all streams, their tributaries and headwaters flowing thereinto.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

DISTRICT No. 3.—H. H. MARSHALL, Inspector.

Lunenburg County.

Name of Officer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of District.
Frank Freeda.....	Chester.....	From the Halifax county line to Mahone Bay, including the municipality of Chester.
L. J. Hebb.....	Lunenburg ...	From the Queens county line to Mahone Bay and taking in all inland waters not included in the District of Overseer Freeda.

Queens County.

C. A. Young.....	Mill Village.....	From the Lunenburg county line to and including the Medway river and tributaries and Port Medway harbour.
W. E. Fraser.....	Liverpool.....	From the Shelburne county line to, but not including Port Medway harbour; and inland waters except the Medway river and tributaries.

Shelburne County.

George Walls.....	Allendale...	From the Queens county line to the east side of the Clyde River.
Henry Stoddart.....	Lower Shag Harbour	From the Yarmouth county line to the west side of the Clyde river.

Yarmouth County.

J. G. D'Entremont.....	Middle W. Pubnico.	Yarmouth county.
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Digby County.

Wm. Aymar.....	Meteghan ...	The municipality of Claire.
G. E. Torrie.....	Digby.....	The remainder of the county including Digby Neck.

Annapolis County.

Walter Purdy.....	Deep Brook.....	Annapolis County.
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Kings County.

Capt. Edward Chute.	Canada Creek.....	From the Annapolis county line along the Bay shore to Cunard; including the adjacent inland waters.
C. F. A. Rathbone.....	Hortonville ...	From the Kings county line to Cunard and including the inland waters of the Gaspereau and Aylesford lakes.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISTRICT No. 1.—J. F. CALDER, INSPECTOR.

Charlotte County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
W. A. Fraser.....	Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.	Island of Grand Manan and islands adjacent thereto.
Burden Brown.....	Wilson's Beach.....	Campobello Island.
Chas. H. Lord.....	Lord's Cove, Deer Island.	Parish of West Isles.
Robert Worrell.....	St. Andrews.....	The coast line from St. Stephen to Oven Head.
Elgin McNichol.....	Le Tete.....	The coast line from Oven Head to Bliss Island, including St. George.
E. C. Justason.....	Pennfield.....	The coast line from the eastern side of L'Etang Harbour to the mouth of the Pocologan river.
Jos. Ellis.....	Lepreaux	The coast line from the mouth of the Pocologan river to the St. John county boundary line.

St. John County.

B. B. Brittain.....	55 Middle St., St. John West.	St. John county.
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DISTRICT No. 2—D. MORRISON, INSPECTOR.

Albert County.

Wm. J. McLaughlin.....	Riverside.....	Parishes of Hopewell, Hillsboro' and Coverdale.
M. P. Akerley.....	West River.....	Parishes of Alma, Harvey and Elgin.

Westmorland County.

Robert Prescott.....	Baie Verte.....	The coast line from Port Elgin to and including Great Shemogue harbour: also all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
S. Vienneau.....	Dupuis Corner.....	The coast line from Great Shemogue harbour to the Kent county line; including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
Jos. D. Le Blanc.....	Belliveau Village...	The parish of Dorchester, including the Petitcodiac river, in the county of Westmorland.

Kent County.

E. T. Despres.....	Cocagne Bridge.....	Parish of Dundas, including the Cocagne river.
P. A. Allain.....	Buctouche.....	Coast line and inland waters of the parishes of Wellington, St. Mary's and St. Paul.
W. F. Hannah.....	Richibucto.....	From Chockfish river to Eel river, on the coast, including the Portage, Black, Kouchibouguac, St. Louis and Richibucto rivers and branches flowing thereinto.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

DISTRICT NO. 2—NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Northumberland County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
W. Williston..	Bay du Vin	The coast line from Bay du Vin easterly to the county line, including the islands of Bay du Vin, Huckleberry and Fox.
Ronald McDonald.....	Bayside	The waters of Bay du Vin, du Vin and Black rivers and the inland waters of the Parishes of Hardwick and Gleneelg.
L. H. Abbott.....	Chatham..	The coast line from the Northumberland county line to Newcastle on the north side of the Miramichi river, and Nelson to Point au Car on the south side of the Miramichi river.
Lester D. Parker	Millerton	The south-west Miramichi river and its tributaries to the county line.
M. Sutherland ..	Red Bank	The north-west Miramichi river and its tributaries to the county line.

Gloucester County.

E. Sewell.....	Pokemouche.....	The coast line from Northumberland county to Tracadie Gully, including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto; also Upper Pokemouche.
Edmond Arseneau..	Inkerman.....	The coast line from Tracadie Gully to Shippegan, including the south shore of St. Simon river.
Martin J. Robichaud....	Shippegan.....	The islands of Shippegan and Miscou.
John A. Mourant.....	Caraquet	The coast waters of Caraquet and St. Simon.
Thos. Canty.....	Bathurst..	The coast line of the Parishes of Bathurst and New Bandon; also all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
Jas. P. Doucet.....	Petit Rocher..	The coast line from the Parish of Bathurst to Northumberland county line; including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.

Restigouche County.

Wm. C. Hamilton.....	Black Lands.....	The coast line from Gloucester County to Bon Amis Rocks, including all rivers and streams flowing thereinto.
E. Ferguson.....	Point la Nim.....	Restigouche river and tributaries west of Arseneau's Point.

DISTRICT NO. 3—H. E. HARRISON, Inspector.

Queens County.

Arthur Worden.....	Cody's.....	The St. John River from King's County to the mouth of the Washadamoak, the Washadamoak and Canaan waters, the Salmon River waters and northern Grand Lake as far south as Flowers Cove-Cox's Point.
Wm. Holmes.....	Gagetown..	Grand Lake, south of Flower Cove-Cox's Point, Maquapit Lake, Jemseg Creek St. John River from Sunbury county to the Washadamoak and all waters southwest of St. John River.

Sunbury County.

F. Babbitt ..	Swan Creek ..	All of Sunbury county.
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8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

DISTRICT NO. 3—NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

York County.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
A. C. McNally.....	Mouth of the Keswick (R.R. 1).	The St. John River and all waters emptying into it, with the exception of the Nashwaak River and branches in the county of York. Southwest Miramichi waters, Nashwaak, St. Croix, Oromocto, Magaguadavic waters and Eel Lakes in the county of York.
T. A. Niles.....	Fredericton.....	

Victoria County.

C. Watson.....	Undine.....	All of Victoria county.
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Madawaska County.

L. A. Gagnon.....	Edmundston.....	All of Madawaska county.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—J. A. MATHESON, Inspector.

Kings County.

John Keays.....	Souris.....	All of Kings county.
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Queens county.

A. C. McAulay.....	Tracadie Cross.....	All of Queens county.
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Prince County.

Geo. Quinn.....	Leoville.....	That part of Prince county west of a line drawn from Cascumpeque Bay through Foxley River and passing through Portage on the line of railway and through Percival River to Baptist Point. That part of Prince county east of a line drawn from Cascumpeque Bay through Foxley River and passing through Portage on the line of railway and through Percival River to Baptist Point.
John McFarlane.....	Cape Traversè.....	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—DR. J. BERNIER, Inspector.

Gaspe and Bonaventure Counties.

Geo. T. Annett.....	Gaspe.....	The county of Bonaventure, and Gaspé county from Bonaventure county line to Fame Point.
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
Migneault, T.....	140 St. Francois St., Quebec.	From Quebec to the Saguenay river on the north shore and from Quebec to Rimouski on the south shore.

Magdalen Islands.

Chevrier, J. A.....	Havre Aubert.....	That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Havre au Basque lagoons.
Chiasson, Cirice.....	House Harbour.....	The part of Magdalen Islands not included above.

Saguenay County.

Comeau, N. A.....	Quebec.....	Saguenay county.
Levesque, Elzear.....	Seven Islands.....	"
Le Blanc, Wm.....	Esquimaux Point..	"
Landry, Wilfrid.....	Natashquan.....	"
Cormier, A.....	Esquimaux Point..	"
Evans, T. W.....	St. Augustine.....	"
Kennedy, Jas.....	Old Fort via Sydney	"
H. Boudreault.....	Esquimaux Point....	"

MANITOBA.

DISTRICT No. 1.—J. A. HOWELL, Inspector.

D. S. Daly.....	Selkirk.....	Lake Winnipeg and Red River.
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DISTRICT No. 2.—D. F. REID, Inspector.

J. S. Sieffert.....	Winnipegosis ..	Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba and tributaries.
E. H. Stevenson.....	The Pas ..	The Pas District.

SASKATCHEWAN.—G. C. McDONALD, Inspector.

McNicol, Duncan.....	Wadena.....	Wadena district.
Hunter, G. S.....	Regina, Beach.....	District of Long Lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line Tp. No. 16, on north by Tp. No. 30, on east by east side of Range 19, and on west by west side of Range 27, all west of 102nd meridian.
Fitzgerald, Ira.....	Meota.....	Jackfish lake district.
Maxwell, T.....	Big River.....	Isle la Crosse district..

ALBERTA.—W. H. BELL, Acting Inspector, Northern Alberta.

Hoad, Nelson J.....	639 6th Ave, west. Calgary.	Southern Alberta.
Wood, Ingram.....	Wetaskiwin...	Pigeon lake, etc.
Travers, Oliver.....	Grouard.....	Lesser Slave Lake and vicinity.
Whitley, Jno. M.....	Ardmore.....	Cold Lake district.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chief Inspector F. H. CUNNINGHAM.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Assistant Inspector A. P. HALLADAY.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. L. Hill.....	Quesnel.....	That territory covered by the Lillooet district, north of Clinton and part of Caribou and including all lakes and streams west of the North Thompson River to Meridian 125 and north to and including Blackwater River.
D. F. M. Perkins.....	Fort George.....	That territory north of Blackwater River contained in the Caribou district, including Upper and Lower Nechako Rivers and all intervening streams, extending north to and including Frank and Stuart Lakes.
Geo. Gartrell.....	Summerland.....	That portion of the Yale district south and east of the junction of the Nicola and Thompson Rivers, including the Okanagan lakes and all streams flowing into them; Osoyos and Kettle and Similkameen Rivers.
John McLeod.....	Nelson.....	That portion known as Kootenay and the boundary country, including Kootenay Lake, Slocan Lake, Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes and all the streams flowing into them, together with the Columbia River.
H. Shotton	Kamloops.....	That portion of the Yale electoral district south and east of Ashcroft and including Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Shuswap, Seymour, Yale and Adams Lakes, Adams River and the north and south Thompson Rivers.

DISTRICT No. 2.—INSPECTOR J. T. WILLIAMS.

James Boyd	Vancouver	From Addenbrooke Island, in Fitz-Hugh Sound, following the southerly coast of Hecate Island; thence north following the coast line to Lowe Inlet, Granville Channel; thence following the easterly shore line back to Addenbrooke Island, including all inlets, bays, channels and lakes embraced in this area, with the exception of Dean and Burke Channels.
Stewart Norrie.....	Prince Rupert.....	Prince Rupert District, including the Lower Skeena River.
W. T. Adamson	Naas.....	Naas Harbour.
G. Sangstad.....	Rivers Inlet.....	Rivers Inlet District.
Jno. Widsten.....	Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola and Kimsquit District.
John Haan.....	Sandspit.....	Naas River.

DISTRICT No. 3.—INSPECTOR E. G. TAYLOR.

.....	.....	The Quatsino District, embracing that portion of Vancouver island from Cape Scott in the north along the western coast to Tatchu Point at the entrance to Esperanto Inlet.
John Grice.....	Clayoquot.....	The Clayoquot Sound District, to extend from Tatchu Point along the coast to the southern extremity of Wreck Bay; the Alberni District, to extend from the southerly extremity of Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada—*Concluded*.DISTRICT NO. 3—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*.

Name of Officer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
J. B. Wood.....	Alberni.....	That portion of the coast from San Juan Harbour to Esquimalt.
R. M. Colvin.....	Cowichan Bay.....	The Cowichan District, from and including Esquimalt Harbour around the coast to the north side of Cowichan Bay, including Saanich Arm and the islands opposite Sidney.
Harry McIndoo.....	Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo District, extending from the north side of Cowichan Bay to and including Big Qualicum River.
H. Beadnall.....	Courtney.....	Comox District, extending from Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River as well as Denman Island.
Cecil Smith.....	Oyster River.....	The Campbell River District, to extend from Oyster River to and including Adams River, also Cracroft Island, Knight Inlet, Simberland Channel, Loberough Inlet, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Cardero Channel and Hole in the Wall.
F. S. Deal.....	Sechelt.....	Alert Bay District, to extend from Adams River to Cape Scott, and on the opposite shore from the east end of Cracroft Island to Cape Caution, including intervening water.
Arthur Newlands.....	Welcome Pass, Pender Harbour.	Pender Harbour District, including Bute Inlet Clam Channel, Lewis Channel, Malaspina Strait to Gower Point at the entrance to Howe Sound. Also Ramsay Arm, Toba Inlet, Homfray Channel, Desolation Sound, Malaspina Inlet, Powell Lake, Jervis Inlet, Sechelt Inlet and waters immediately connected therewith.
W. M. Galbraith.....	Duncan's Station....	The Cowichan River, from its source to Clemlets Bridge on the south branch, and to the bridge at the stone church on the north branch, also Coksiloh River and Cowichan Lake.

8 GEORGE V, A. 1918

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH
HATCHERIES, 1915-16.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Province.	_____
Ogden, Alfred.....	Bedford.....	Nova Scotia....	
L. J. Burton.....	N. E. Margaree.....	"	
*LeBlanc, P. D.	East Margaree, . . .	"	
Burgess, Frank.....	Windsor.....	"	
Gates, H. V.....	Middleton.....	"	
Mowat, Alex.....	Campbellton.....	New Brunswick	
Parent, Paul (acting)....	Grand Falls.....	"	
Sheasgreen, Wm.	South Esk.....	"	
†Brittain, B. B.....	St. John West.....	"	
McAfee, Geo.....	R. F. D. No. 4, Lake- wood.....	"	
Holroyd, A. W.....	Winsloe Station.....	P.E. Island....	
Lindsay, R. C.....	Gaspé.....	Quebec.....	
Catellier, J. N.....	Tadoussac.....	"	
McLeod, A. W.....	Belleville.....	Ontario.....	
Parker, Wm.....	Kingsville.....	"	
Parker, Ray.....	Kenora.....	"	
McNab, A. J.....	Port Arthur.....	"	
Eldridge, W. J.....	Wiarton.....	"	
Laschinger, A. G.....	Point Edward.....	"	
McDougall, A.....	Southampton.....	"	
Turner, J. E.....	Collingwood.....	"	
Paulson, C. P.....	Selkirk.....	Manitoba.....	
Grenon, Jos. O.....	Winnipegosis.....	"	
Craig, Samuel.....	Fort Qu'Appelle....	Saskatchewan...	
Rodd, R. T.....	Banff.....	Alberta.....	
Robertson, Alex.....	Harrison Hot Spr'gs	British Columbia	
Graham, T. W.....	Owl Creek.....	"	
Martin, J. E.....	Tofino.....	"	
Bothwell, David.....	Kildonan.....	"	
Castley, J. H.....	Riverside.....	"	
Crawford, H. C.....	Hazelton.....	"	
Hamer, J. N.....	Rivers Inlet.....	"	
Catt, James.....	Lakelse.....	"	
Ogilvie, L.....	Gerrard.....	"	
Doak, H. W. (acting)....	New Westminster...	"	

†St. John Salmon Retaining Pond.

*Margaree Salmon Retaining Pond.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED
PATROL BOATS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Officer in Charge.	Boat.	District Patrolled.
George Stevens.....	" 33 ".....	District No. 2.
E. De Young.....	" C ".....	"
M. B. Fanning.....	" E ".....	District No. 2
A. Estabrook.....	" A ".....	" 3
John Bateman.....	" B ".....	"
Chas. Blades.....	" F ".....	"

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coleman Green.....	" G ".....	District No. 1.
Robert Worrell.....	" Sea Gull ".....	"
A. E. Mitchell.....	" Phalarope ".....	"
C. A. Goodwin.....	" Hudson ".....	District No. 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. B. McCarthy.....	" D ".....	
M. B. Wrayton.....	" J. L. Nelson ".....	
Peter J. Cameron.....	" Richmond ".....	

QUEBEC.

W. A. Arseneault.....	" Waldron W ".....	Magdalen Islands.
Dr. J. E. Bernier.....	" Princess ".....	Gulf St. Lawrence.

MANITOBA.

H. Bryan.....	" G. H. Bradbury ".....	Lake Winnipeg.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

F. C. Laird.....	" Fispa ".....	District No. 1.
A. O. Copp.....	" Merry Sea ".....	"
Thos. Hembrough.....	" Swan ".....	"
Wm. Dauphine.....	" Elk ".....	"
C. J. House.....	" Foam ".....	"
James Boyd.....	" Bonila ".....	District No. 2.
L. Dewhurst.....	" Kayex ".....	"
Thos. Dawe.....	" Hawk ".....	"
G. Saugstad.....	" Merlin ".....	"
W. T. Adamson.....	" Linnet ".....	"
John Widsten.....	" Kingfisher ".....	"
John Haan.....	" Gannett ".....	"
Arthur Newland.....	" Heron ".....	District No. 3.
Arthur Newland.....	" Gull ".....	"
Arthur Newland.....	" Cohoe ".....	"
Arthur F. Yates.....	" Alcedo ".....	"
F. S. Deal.....	" Black Raven ".....	"
A. Caddell.....	" Semiahmo ".....	"

LIST OF INSPECTORS OF PICKLED FISH, 1916-17.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of District.
H. H. Mann.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.
R. Gray.....	Box 845 Halifax, N.S.	Antigonish, Guysboro and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia.
A. R. Hiltz.....	Mahone, N.S.....	Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties, Nova Scotia.
A. O. H. Wilson.....	St. John, N.B.....	Charlotte, St. John, Albert and Westmorland counties, New Brunswick.
Colson, Hubbard.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche counties, New Brunswick.
Thos. Doyle.....	North Rustico, P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island; the Magdalen Islands; Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia.

OYSTER CULTURE.

OFFICER IN CHARGE.

Kemp, Ernest.....	Charlottetown, P. E. I
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